THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906.

Vol. XXVII, No. 21.

The Store of Quality.

Try the

Ward Brand

OF

Ready-To-Wear

CLOTHING

FOR

MEN and BOYS.

10 p.c. Off For CASH

FOR 10 DAYS, at

FRED. T. WARD,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

JANUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at $1.50 and $2.00 were $3 and $4.

CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, $3.00 for $1.50; $4.00 for $2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY--A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, $1.25 and $1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

C. F. STICKLE.

☞ New layed Eggs, 18c. per dozen.

Lowest Expense Ratio.

The Government Blue Book, just published, shows that

The Mutual Life Assurance Co.

OF CANADA

had for 1904 the **Lowest Expense Rate** of any Canadian Life Company, the ratio of "general expenses" to "income" being only **17.4 per cent.,** while the **average** of all the Canadian Life Companies for that year is **25.47 per cent.**

S. BURROWS.

☞ Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 90c.

County Council.

The County Council met at Belleville on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23rd. On motion of Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Robert Lancaster was nominated for Warden. There being no other nominations he was declared elected.

After reading some communications and petitions the matter of the House of Refuge was taken up. Mr. McFarlane said he and the clerk had visited those at Lindsay, Whitby and Picton. The one at Lindsay was, in his opinion, a really model House of Refuge. The only objection was the cost, which was very high, being about $50,000, including 68 acres of land. He gave a lot of valuable information.

Clerk Aylesworth also gave a number of details in connection with the different Houses of Refuge visited, which were very interesting and instructive. He thought a building a little larger than the one at Lindsay could be built and equipped for about $40,000, and that would provide for a few extras. It would hold about 100 inmates.

Mr. Rodgers wanted to know if the institutions were self-sustaining.

Mr. McFarlane said they did not enquire into that.

The clerk said the municipalities were now paying out more to support the poor than they would to a House of Refuge, and the poor would get better care.

Mr. Dryden thought the matter of price should not stand in the way. What to decide now was what to build it of and the size.

Mr. Denyes moved that we build an institution to accommodate 80 inmates, and extra provisions made to accommodate, if necessary, 100.

The Warden seconded Mr. Denyes' motion, which was carried.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS

W. C. Farley read the report of the committee to investigate the matter of the crossing over the Grand Trunk at Foxboro. They reported that they had examined the crossing, and the railroad authorities had put in a grade suitable to the wishes of the council. The report was adopted.

Mr. McFarlane reported that the committee appointed to settle with Messrs. Fred Smith and Rodgers for damages sustained by their engine going through the Frankford bridge had offered to settle the matter, but their offer had been refused.

Mr. Nicolson said he thought the parties in question would be here on Thursday and the matter would be amicably settled.

Mr. Lake's claim for damages sustained by going through a bridge in Rawdon township had been settled for $75, so Mr. Nicholson reported.

The council agreed to concur in a memorial to the Government to secure better regulations regarding telephones.

On motion it was agreed that a small delegation be sent to Ottawa to join with delegations from Peterborough and other municipalities to urge the speedy completion of the Trent Valley Canal.

A communication in reference to the meeting of the School Trustees' Association, which meets in Toronto on Tuesday, April 17th, was taken up. They asked that a delegate be sent to join the deputation which is to ask the Government to increase grants to the public schools. On motion Mr. J. B. Morton was appointed a delegate to the convention.

Communications were read from several municipalities in reference to the proposed changes in the constitution of county councils.

Mr. Dryden thought it would be best to take no action and let the Government go ahead. The municipal councils would send deputations asking for the proposed changes and they would outvote the county council deputations two to one.

Mr. McFarlane thought the present act was working all right, and that anything this council could do would have little effect on the action of the Government, as Premier Whitney had plodged himself to make a change.

On motion no action was taken by the council on the communications.

On Wednesday afternoon a couple of hours was taken up in examining plans of the Houses of Industry in Haldimand, Picton, and Lindsay.

Mr. Miles Palmer, who has charge of one of the county engines, was present, and addressed the council. He asked for an increase of wages. He was now getting $1.75 a day, but he said his hours were very long.

Mr. McFarlane asked him what raise he wanted, and he said about 25 cents a day. He also recommended the purchase of a new engine.

The matter was referred to the bridge committee.

The question of the House of Refuge was then taken up, and the plan of the Lindsay House found most favor. Mr. Miller, the architect of that building, was on motion employed to provide plans and specifications for the House of Refuge.

Mr. McFarlane moved, seconded by Mr. Nicolson, that this council become connected with the Provincial Municipal Association and that Mr. Aylesworth, the clerk, be appointed a delegate to represent this council at their annual meeting. The motion carried.

Mr. McFarlane moved and Mr. Denyes seconded that Mr. Rodgers be appointed chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee for 1906. Carried.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

A deputation from the County Law Association was heard in reference to making some necessary improvements to the court house, especially its sanitary conditions, as had been advised by Judges and Juries from time to time.

The matter was promised consideration.

J. W. Pearce, M. P. P., addressed the council, and urged them to ask the Government to assist in the matter of putting several bridges in the northern part of the county in proper shape.

Several members spoke on the matter and thought the Government should assist in putting the bridges in the north in proper repair.

The warden said there were a number of bridges out north which were totally unsafe for travel.

Mr. Nicolson said he was surprised that the county had so many poor bridges. He suggested that the grants for road purposes be reduced and an extra amount be granted for bridges.

In the afternoon a deputation was present from Thurlow with a petition in reference to the proposed changing of the county road near Corbyville as recommended by the council last year.

Mr. Wm. Moore, of Plainfield, in speaking on behalf of the deputation, asked the council to reconsider the matter. If a change had to be made they thought the road should be changed to the same distance east of the railroad track. The present proposed change would be dangerous to horses.

Mr. Dryden said he thought the proposed change was a benefit to the people in the east. If there was a kick coming it should be from those residing in Foxboro.

Mr. Brentnell and others spoke in opposition to the proposed change in the road at Corbyville. They urged the council to consider the matter very carefully before allowing any change to be made.

The warden assured the gentlemen of the deputation that the council would give the whole matter the most careful consideration.

The council then adjourned out of respect to the late Judge Lazier.

FRIDAY'S SESSIONS.

A petition numerously signed was presented asking the council to reconsider the matter of changing the road at Corbyville. The petition alleges that the proposed new road is too close to the Grand Junction Railway.

The auditors' report showed the finances of the county to be in a very satisfactory condition. It was ordered that 500 copies of the report be printed.

A by-law to appoint an auditor of the administration of Justice accounts, and High School Trustees, was read. Mr. Aylesworth was appointed as an auditor. The Trustees appointed were as follows: For Stirling, Jas. Boldrick; Madoc, Wm. J. Moore: Deseronto, Dr. Vandervoort; Trenton, E. Dench. All for a term of three years.

Mr. Denyes stated that one of the crushers was played out, and he thought that the county needed another.

Mr. McFarlane spoke in support of the county having two crushers in order to do the work necessary. He moved that another crusher be purchased, and that the purchase be entrusted to the Executive committee.

Mr. Morton seconded the motion, which was carried after some discussion.

The petition from a number of ratepayers of Thurlow in reference to the proposed new road at Corbyville was taken up.

Mr. Bonter moved, seconded by Mr. Best, that no action be taken in the matter.

After some discussion Mr. Bonter's motion was carried.

A motion was passed that the usual annual grant of $25 be paid to each of the Farmers' Institutes of the county.

A communication was read asking for a contribution to the free consumptive hospital at Muskoka.

Mr. Denyes said it was a worthy institution and patients from this county were being treated there.

Mr. Bonter spoke in support of the institution and a grant being given.

A motion prevailed that a grant of $20 be given the institution.

Moved by Mr. Best, seconded by Mr. Cornell, that the usual grants be given to the townships north of Madoc village as follows: Limerick $210, Tudor and Cashel $210, Faraday $210, Dungannon $210, Mayo $210, Carlow $210, Monteagle and Herschel $260, Bangor et al $260, Bancroft village $100. Also a special grant of $25 on a road known as Graham's road. Carried.

Mr. Sullivan, Reeve of Sidney township, addressed the council asking for aid for some settlers who reside on Anderson's Island, which is situated on the Trent river in the northwest part of the township. The residents asked for assistance to build a bridge about 60 feet long. He thought the county should give a grant of $200.

Mr. Scott, a member of the township council, endorsed what Mr. Sullivan said. He felt confident the township council would assist in the building of a bridge.

Mr. Cornell asked how many residents there were on the island and how much land there was.

Mr. Sullivan said he did not know how many families there were, but there were about 1000 acres of land, some not being tillable.

Mr. Denyes was surprised that the township of Sidney had not built this bridge years ago. He did not see how the county could give any assistance this year, owing to so many demands being made on the finances of the county.

Mr. Nicolson said the residents of the island had a hardship to bear. He moved that a grant of $150 be made towards the building of a bridge.

Mr. Vandervoort spoke in support of the motion and seconded it.

Mr. McFarlane said that the county did not give grants towards building bridges such as asked for. He did not see how the council could break this rule, and he would have to vote against the motion.

Mr. Rodgers moved in amendment that a grant of $100 be made.

Messrs. Denyes and Cornell considered that this was establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. Nicholson withdrew his motion to support the amendment, which was defeated, only five members voting for it.

A motion prevailed that the usual grants to poor school sections in the northern part of the county be made, and a special grant of $25 to school section No. 7, McClure township, and No. 5 in Dungannon township.

Police Magistrate Bedford, of Deseronto, sent a communication to the council asking that he be paid a salary of $400 per annum by the county.

A motion was passed that Mr. Bedford be paid $100 per year commencing with the 1st of January.

On motion the solicitor was instructed to secure the title to the Henderson property, upon which the House of Refuge will be erected.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

By-laws appointing High School Trustees, a member of the Board of Audit for administration of Justice accounts, and to borrow a certain sum of money from the Merchants Bank, were passed througu their various stages.

A by-law constituting a committee for the construction of the House of Refuge was passed. The members of the committee are the Warden, H. K. Denyes, J. Dryden, Wm. Bonter, S. T. Vandervoort, and L. Cornell.

Moved by Mr. Denyes, seconded by Mr. Farley, that the executive committee be instructed to make such improvements in connection with the Court House this year as they think necessary. Carried.

A motion was passed that Donald McRae be employed to build bridges and culverts when required.

On motion the matter of cutting trees and improving the Court House yard was placed in the hands of Messrs. McFarlane, Aylesworth, and Thos. Ketcheson, with power to act.

Council adjourned to Tuesday, June 5th.

YOU BECOME RICH

not by what you earn so much as by what you save Commence now by taking out a deposit book in the

Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Deposits of $1.00 upwards received.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year.

STIRLING BRANCH. R. A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

PUT ON YOUR THINKING CAP NOW and get a hustle on for "Sterling Hall" if you want to make money at our Great February Stock-Taking Sale. Our January Bargain List still continues good, and many other special attractions have been added.

LADIES' WATERPROOF COATS

AT $1.50 EACH.

20 "Distingue" proofed Coats, colors Black, Navy and Fawn, regular $3.00 to $5.00, your choice at $1.50 each.

A Lace Curtain Chance.

A bunch of Odd Curtains and others slightly soiled all on sale at about ½ regular prices, 15c. to $1.50.

A CAP CHANCE.

50 Men's Caps in Dark and Fancy Tweeds, the remains of our 25c. and 50c. lines, on sale at 15c. each.

SENSATIONAL SELLING OF

ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS.

We have too many Robes, Rugs and Horse Blankets left, and rather than have them figure on our stock sheets will sacrifice them at the following prices:—

2 only, full sized Grey Robes, reg. $8.00, on sale at $6.00 each.
1 only, Brown Grizzley, regular $10.00, on sale at $8.00 each.
Indian Buffaloes, regular $12.50 for $10.00.
Australian Calf, regular $15.00 for $10.00.
Eskimos, regular $20.00 for $15.00.
Rugs, regularly worth $1.50 for $1.00.
Double Strapped Kersey Blankets, regular $1.25 for 90c.
Double Strapped Jute and Kersey Blankets, regular $2.00 for $1.50.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

☞ Bancroft Times:—About two o'clock on Monday morning the Windsor Hotel at Maynooth, conducted by Mr. Jos. Lafleur, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short space of time the building, with practically all its contents, was in ashes. The hotel was owned by Mr. P. Rody, of this village, and was insured for about $2000, but this will by no means cover the lots. Mr. Lafleur carried an insurance of $1000 on the contents. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Following the example of several railway companies in Great Britain and the United States, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are considering the advisability of substituting electricity for steam as a motive power, and before undertaking the necessary initial experiments are making inquiries in reliable quarters and obtaining data as to the probable cost. They have been advised by manufacturers of electrical plants to go slow, because so rapid is the development in electrical science that apparatus which to-day may be modern and up-to-date becomes obsolete to-morrow.

A recent serics of manoeuvres of the Chinese army greatly surprised the foreign military experts who had been invited to witness them. The Chinese troops were well drilled and well armed and they presented a fine, soldierlike appearance. With an immense population to draw from, China will very soon be one of the greatest military powers in the world. Taking the possibilities into account, along with the rising of the tide of national spirit, it is easy to see that the Chinese Empire will no longer suffer at the hands of any invader, whether by land or by sea.

A Habit To Be Encouraged.

The mother who has acquired the habit of keeping on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saves herself a great amount of uneasiness and anxiety. Coughs colds and croup, to which children are susceptible are quickly cured by its use. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and if given as soon as the first symptoms of croup appear, it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains nothing injurious and mothers give it to little ones with a feeling of perfect security. Sold by all Druggists.

OUR PRICES ON

Flour and Feed.

We claim and guarantee our prices to be as low and lower, quality considered, as can be found anywhere in town.

WANTED.

A quantity of first-class Oats.

S. HOLDEN.

FEARFUL SCENES AT VLADIVOSTOCK

Sanguinary Conflicts Between Cossacks and Ex-Prisoners.

NEARLY 3,000 CASUALTIES.

A despatch from Tokio says: Russians at Nagasaki have received a despatch sent from Vladivostock last Thursday, saying that from 9 o'clock Wednesday night a sanguinary conflict had been waged between Cossacks and ex-prisoners from Japan. The wounded were estimated to number 1,500. One-third of them were taken to the hospitals, but the rest were allowed to remain on the streets, which were covered with snow. The weather was bitterly cold. Fearful scenes were witnessed. A train has been long overdue from Harbin. Some trains have been blown up by the rioters and precipitated into the river. There have been nearly 3,000 casualties in these outrages.

MANY STATIONS BURNED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to trustworthy messages received here, the mutineers still dominate Vladivostock.

The population along the Siberian Railroad are starving. The riotous returning troops have commandeered all the rolling stock and plundered and burned many stations. Telegrams from many districts show that the gravest fears are entertained of a general uprising of the peasantry in the Spring.

NUNS WITH BOMBS.

A despatch to the London Times from St Petersburg says that two nuns who were arrested at Tsarkoe-Selo were found to have bombs in their possession.

A despatch from Gomel says the city is burning. For two days there has been continuous firing on the streets. Many persons have been killed and wounded. The inhabitants are fleeing.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made at Minsk to assassinate the Governor and chief of police. Cossacks at Kursk knouted a crowd of worshippers. Wholesale arrests continue throughout the provinces.

SAILORS RAID A STORE.

A despatch from Vladivostock says: The sailors here mutinied again Monday. They raided a rifle store and held an armed meeting, after which they marched to the residence of Gen. Selivanoff, the commandant, and demanded that the prisoners be released. Troops scattered them with quick-firing guns. The artillerymen mutinied Tuesday. Gen. Selivanoff went to pacify them. He addressed them, and they were apparently appeased, but as he quitted the battery mutiniers fired at him, wounding him in the neck and chest. His condition is serious. Cossacks have been sent from Nicholsk to quell the mutiny.

REVOLUTION IN CAUCASUS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A railroad communication with the Caucasus generally has been restored. The revolutionists of Guria and Mingrelia are retiring to the mountains, obstinately resisting the advance of the troops. The revolutionists who were driven from Kwirlia rallied on Friday and fought a regular battle, andvancing on the troops. Other severe encounters are reported. Several towns besides Kwirila are in flames.

A revolution has broken out in Northern Caucasus. The mountaineers around Ekaterinodar have risen, and are making frequent forays. A large detachment of Cossacks has been sent to restore order.

Advices from Ekaterinoslay, South Russia, says that the inhabitants of several villages in that vicinity have been rioting and engaged in various excesses, making it necessary to employ artillery to subdue them.

The Government has been relaxing its repressive measures since Jan. 22. Many of the persons arrested have been released, and the right of assembly will be restored.

ATROCITIES BY SOLDIERS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables. The newspapers have published columns about atrocities by soldiers at the St. Nicholas Lunatic Asylum of 1,000 inmates, where 700 perfectly sane persons have been interned by the police on account of revolutionary tendencies. The police have a right under the provisions of a minor stage of siege prevailing in all the large cities of the empire to send anyone to a lunatic asylum for an indefinite period. Soldiers brutally maltreated not only the hapless inmates, but many members of the asylum staff for reasons unexplained.

NEW CANCER CURE.

Experiments in Edinburgh Show Gratifying Results.

A London despatch says: The efficacy of the treatment of cancer by inoculations of trypsin has just received a striking demonstration in a series of experiments conducted in the research laboratory of the Edinburgh University under a grant from the Carnegie trust.

Among seven or eight cancerous mice, two, for the purpose of the experiment, were injected with a trypsin solution. Twenty-two days from the date of the experiment the "control," that is, the uninoculated mouse, died of cancer. The tumor was found to be as large as the last joint of a man's thumb. One of the mice inoculated with trypsin has died apparently from some injury caused by an accident in the cage, after being ten days under observation, when the tumor was found to be already in an advanced state of degeneration.

On the 22nd day, when the "control" mouse died of the disease, the tumor of cancerous growth in the other trypsis mouse was found to be only as big as a lentil, which is but an apology for a tumor. The growth was in an advanced state of degeneration, shrinking away to nothingness, and quite harmless.

The report of the distinguished scientists concludes that the mouse's cure from cancer was not far distant, and a microscopical examination confirmed this opinion. Even without further treatment the tumor in all probability would have been absorbed shortly or its remains cast out.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

The Funeral of the Late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine.

A Montreal despatch says: Probably the most imposing state funeral ever witnessed in Montreal, was accorded the remains of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine here on Thursday morning. The heads of the state and the church, the representatives of many foreign countries, the Ottawa and Provincial Governments, Parliaments, and, in short, every branch of public life in the Dominion and Provincial fields, were thoroughly represented.

Despite the cold wave, that rendered great coats necessary, the procession was a very imposing one, while the requiem mass sung by Mgr. Bruchesi was a gorgeous ceremony, the church being fairly ablaze with military uniforms, robed officials of state and the superb vestments of the clergy.

The cortege left the City Hall about 9.30 and a salute of 17 guns was fired by a detachment of the Mounted Field Battery. The 65th Regiment provided the military guard of honor. The streets along which the cortege proceeded were black with people. Long before the procession arrived every point of vantage was seized and occupied. All traffic was stopped. It was as if the whole city joined in a spontaneous tribute of sympathy and sorrow.

The service in St. James' lasted until 11 o'clock, and at noon the last chapter was enacted on the snow-covered hillside in Cote des Neiges.

A BIG MAJORITY.

British Liberals Take Power With Great Advantage.

A London despatch says: Sir Henry Bannerman will enter the new Parliament on Feb. 13 with the greatest majority ever given to an English Premier. The composition of the new Parliament, as near as it is now possible to tell, follows:

Liberals	376
Unionists	160
Nationalists	84
Laborites	59

Thus it will be seen that the Liberals have a majority over all of 83 votes, but such a thing as a combination of the entire force of Laborites and Nationalists against the Government is hardly conceivable. To the contrary, the Labor party members and Nationalist members may safely be counted on the Government side on the main issues in Parliament for some time to come.

THREE KILLED, FOUR DYING.

Accidental Discharge of Dynamite Near Keewatin.

A despatch from Keewatin, Ont., says: On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock a horrible accident happened at Ostersund, Ont., 12 miles west of here. At that point an immense number of men are working on the big contract double-tracking the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and the lakes, a distance of 430 miles. It appears that about 30 men were working in a rock cutting, and that a charge had been put in. This failing to explode, the men returned to work, when it suddenly discharged, killing three men and mortally wounding four others. The bodies of the killed and injured were conveyed to Kenora, Ont., where there is a hospital. The men are all Swedes, though their names have so far been unascertained. A man named Peterson had the contract.

SMALLPOX RAMPANT.

A Locality in Quebec Absolutely Indifferent.

A despatch from Drummondville, Que., says: For the last month or so an epidemic of smallpox has been raging at St. Cyrille and the surrounding country, entirely unknown to the outside world, although the Provincial Board of Health have known of it for some time. A hundred and fifty cases have been reported in the village of St. Cyrille, and it is stated that in almost every farmhouse for miles around the disease prevails. Fortunately it is in a mild form, and so far as can be ascertained here no deaths have taken place.

JAPAN'S OUTLAY FOR WAR.

Sum of $495,000,000 Expended on Army and $90,000,000 on Navy.

A despatch from Tokio says: An official report submitted to the Diet shows that the actual outlay for the war from the beginning of hostilities to their end in September last was for the army $495,000,000 and for the navy $90,000,000.

GEN. "JOE" WHEELER DEAD

Famous United States Soldier Succumbs to Pneumonia.

A New York despatch says: Gen. Joe Wheeler's last fight has terminated fatally, the famous old soldier succumbing at 5.35 o'clock on Thursday evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to the attack of pneumonia, following a severe cold. Around his bedside were grouped his son, Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., his four daughters, his sister, and his nephew, Sterling Smith.

The late Gen. Wheeler was born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1836. He entered the Confederate army as lieutenant and emerged a lieutenant-general. After the war he took up law and planting. In 1898 he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and held a command in the Spanish war, being senior officer in the field at the Battle of San Juan. He fought in a number of engagements in the campaign in the Philippines, and in 1900 was appointed brigadier-general in the United States army.

A CONCESSION TO VOTERS.

Czar Gives Them Further Chance to Register.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times cables.— The Czar has given another evidence of his desire that the Duma should meet by reopening the electoral lists in order that voters shall have a further opportunity of registering. But unless the present attitude of the Government undergoes a remarkable change, is doubtful whether the profound scepticism and apathy which are once again permeating all classes will lead his Majesty's subjects to take advantage of the additional term.

I find even among moderate parties a growing conviction that the Czar's desire to give his subjects constitutional government encounters the determined opposition of his advisers.

I hear the Government is discussing means for initiating vast public works to give employment to the starving peasants. The old scheme of the Baltic-Black Sea canal from Riga to Kherson has been revived. An American firm undertakes to carry out this gigantic task for forty million pounds.

BANISHED THE BIBLE.

Justice Tierney Thinks It Desecration to Use It There.

A New York despatch says: Justice Tierney of a Municipal Court in the Bronx has abolished the use of the Bible in his court. Explaining his action, he says:

"I have removed the Bible from use in my court. It was a desecration to use it there. The lying words from the mouths of witnesses made its use a mockery, a travesty. I was brought up to regard it with veneration and reverence as the Word of God. It is shocking to find men calling upon the Deity to witness the truth of what they say—'so help me God,'—with a lie in their hearts and upon the lips by which they profane the Good Book.

"I now swear or affirm a witness with uplifted hands, but it really has no significance to my mind. I would prefer to let every person tell his or her story with oath or affirmation, and then do the best I can toward ascertaining the truth."

CRAZY MAN WITH GUN.

Went on Rampage at Victoria—Shot Marine Guard.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: A man named Jamieson, a smuggler, went crazy on Tuesday afternoon, and securing a gun, visited the naval yard at Esquimault, and shot the marine guard. The guard closed with the man, when the latter bit his hand, and breaking loose, made his escape. The alarm was given and soldiers started in pursuit. The fugitive next appeared at Gorge, the terminus of the tramway, and took a shot at the conductor, but missed and broke a window. He then took to the woods. The police are in chase.

AN IMMENSE SNOWSLIDE.

The Great Northern Railway at Swinton, B. C., Tied Up.

A despatch from Fernie, B.C., says: A snowslide of immense proportions took place on the G. N. R. at Swinton, seven miles north of here on Wednesday morning. The track is buried for a distance of 2,000 feet under thirty feet of solid snow, packed too hard for the snow plough to operate. The company are using every means to open it up quickly, and it is expected to be tunneled in three days. In the meantime transfers will be made from the C. P. R. to the G. N. R. at Elko. A serious consideration is the coal transportation, which will be held up for that time. An immense slide occurred at this place a year ago. The company will probably relieve the danger of another slide before another winter comes around.

A MILLION-DOLLAR SCHEME.

Grand Trunk to Spend Large Sums in Improvements at London.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Manager McGuigan, of the Grand Trunk Railway, informed Mayor Judd on Tuesday that the company will spend one million dollars here the coming season. A new station, the raising of tracks, widening of yards and building of subways are included in the scheme. Plans are to be completed in three weeks.

CONFIRMED AT CAPE TOWN.

Representative Governments for South African Colonies.

A despatch from Cape Town says: Dr. Jameson, the Prime Minister, in a speech on Thursday, confirmed the recent report that the Transvaal and Orange River Colony would be simultaneously granted representative Governments, an official announcement to that effect being expected in a few days.

brating the birthday of the German Emperor, toasted him as "My brother and very dear friend."

HOG RAISING INDUSTRY

BOTH FARMER AND PACKER MUST CO-OPERATE.

It Would Be a Calamity to Jeopardize So Valuable an Industry.

Investigations by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have shown that for some months past the supply of bacon hogs in Canada has been falling off. Even before the order was issued debarring packers from importing United States hogs to be slaughtered in bond, difficulty was experienced by Canadian packers in procuring sufficient hogs. The amount of the shortage during the summer and fall is indicated by the fact that packers claim to have been able to secure only from 30 to 50 per cent. of the capacity of their factories.

Hog raisers, on the other hand, claim that the production is considerably nearer the normal than would appear from the statements of the packers. It is, they say, partly an increase in the packing house capacity, rather than a decrease in hog raising. In some of the dairying sections the supplies are reported to be very little, if any, below the normal, while in other districts the shortage is placed at about 20 to 25 per cent.

Enquiries as to the cause of the shortage brought from the packers and producers a variety of replies. The packers claim that for the past three years or more the competition between buyers of hogs has been so keen that top prices have been paid continuously and that these prices have been high enough to give a profit to the producer. They claim, therefore, to be at a loss to understand why there is

A SHORTAGE AT THIS TIME.

Speaking from the standpoint of the producer, well-informed authorities claim that the price has been as uniformly high as it should have been. At times of the year when packers anticipated heavy runs prices dropped to a price where no profit was left for the feeder. This, they complain, took place last season when sows would be bred for the supplies of the fall just past, and as coarse grains were high and labor scarce at that time, many brood sows were sent to the market.

Again it is argued that the majority of packers have not encouraged the production of hogs of the bacon type and weight. For a number of years improvement in the hog stock of the country made satisfactory progress, but during the past season, at least, the producers of the ideal sort have received no encouragement to continue their work; a flat rate has been paid for good and bad alike. The hogs fit only to compete with the low price American stock brought quite as much as the sort that competes with the Irish and Danish beacon for the highest place on the British market.

Whatever may be the extent of the shortage or the real cause of it, the fact remains that unless producers and packers grapple in sympathetic co-operation with the situation, Canada's valuable bacon industry which has cost years of strenuous effort to build up, may become seriously demoralized.

In 1890 there were only two packing houses in the export trade with a weekly capacity of some 3,000 hogs, while in 1905 the weekly capacity of the 16 packing houses in operation was some 50,000. While this limit has not been reached within from 10,000 to 15,000 hogs weekly according to the season, the output from Canada has reached about $15,000,000 annually, or 20 per cent. of the total quantity of bacon imported by Great Britain. To jeopardize so valuable an industry would be nothing less than

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

If the farmers who have been in the habit of raising hogs will accord the bacon industry a steady, persistent support, begotten of the knowledge that hog raising pays year in and year out, the future has very large possibilities for the Canadian bacon industry. Canadian bacon having already won a place on the British market commanding respect, as it increases in quantity and improves in quality it will undoubtedly become a daily necessity of the British consumer. That it may occupy this enviable position both farmer and packer must co-operate, the farmer by producing the steady supply of the right class of hogs, the packer by paying a fairly uniform price from month to month and from year to year; and he must give value per pound according to the quality of the product he received. Let each do his part, and there will be little trouble about the supply of hogs for keeping the factories going at a normal capacity. What appears to be most needed at the present time is that relations of confidence be restored and maintained between packer and farmer through fair dealing and intelligent co-operation. With these and the appreciation on the part of the producer of the possibilities of the industry, hog raising cannot fail to be one of the most profitable branches of Canadian agriculture.

Live Stock Branch,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

A LONG-SOUGHT ROGUE.

Liverpool Bank Robber Nabbed in New York.

A despatch from New York says: Central office detectives of this city arrested on Friday night a man for whom they declare the police of the world have been searching for more than four years. The prisoner, who was picked up on the street by mere chance, is declared to be James Mances, formerly an American bookmaker, who is wanted in connection with the famous Bank of Liverpool robbery of November 22, 1901, in which the English institution, through forgery and conspiracy, was defrauded of more than $800,000. Subsequently $380,000 of this amount was recovered from the conspirators, the bank having sustained a net loss of more than $400,000. While admitting his name to be James Mances, the man under arrest asserts that he had no part in the affair. After being taken to headquarters and being examined Mances was locked up. He will probably be held to await word from the British authorities, who have been apprised by cable of the arrest.

COLD WEATHER YET.

Mr. R. F. Stupart Gives Facts About Previous Mild Winters.

A Toronto despatch says: The following facts regarding the weather of some past winters have been furnished by Mr. R. F. Stupart, director of the Dominion Meteorological Service: In the past 73 years there have been 14 winters of a decidedly mild type. Of these that of 1841-2 was the mildest, with an average temperature of 30.5 for the four months—December to March, inclusive—and those of 1881-2 and 1889-90 were not much colder, with a mean temperature in each instance of 29.9. It is of interest to note that in eight of the 14 years the mild weather of December and January continued during February, while in three of the other years the temperature was very slightly below average, and in three it was considerably below. In only two of the fourten years was March much below the average, and in six of these decidedly above.

While these facts are suggestive of the probable character of the next two months, the meteorologist would be quite unjustified in making a seasonal forecast, as he is as yet ignorant of the causes which lead to such vast differences as occur in the character of corresponding seasons in different years. He believes, however, that a wide departure from the average weather conditions over any particular portion of the globe is caused, not by local conditions, but by variations in the atmospheric circulation over the whole earth, and these variations are probably due to a varying output of solar energy.

SAVED FROM PRISON.

Story of How a Young Fellow of Seventeen Was Saved From Crime.

About a year ago a county magistrate wrote to J. J. Kelso that he had a young fellow about seventeen years of age who had been guilty of house-breaking. He did not like to send him to the Central Prison as his mother was dead, his father was a drunkard, and for ten years past he had not known a decent home or kind treatment. "I know you have all you can do helping younger people," he wrote, "but if it is at all possible take an interest in this young fellow." The appeal, although meaning much trouble and worry, was hard to resist. Word was sent to suspend sentence, get the young man a ticket to Toronto, and give him a letter of introduction. He presented himself in due time, and a situation was obtained for him. After working for about a month he called to say that he did not like the city, and that if he could only return to the country again he would give no more trouble. He was allowed to go back again with a letter of protection and has been working steadily since that time. In a letter received by Mr. Kelso recently he says:—"I like to be here better than in the city, but I wish I could see you sometimes to thank you for all you did for me. I think about you when I am at my work and think how glad I might be for I am sure that you were a friend of mine. I feel that I can do nothing but show you my respectableness for you have stood by me. I hope to hear from you soon."

This is the work the Children's Aid Societies all over the Province are trying to do—save the youth of the country before they become hardened in wrongdoing. Many lads take up with crime because they have no real friends, no love or sympathy shown them, and no one to grieve should they go astray. There is a great field for usefulness right here, and almost any good man or woman inspired by the proper motives can be a friend in need to some neglected youth.

HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

Deliberate Suicide of a Prisoner in Kingston Penitentiary.

A despatch from Kingston says: Locksley Carter, a Niagara Falls convict at the penitentiary, who had served two years of a five-year sentence for larceny, hung himself at the hospital on Thursday night. Carter had been ill for some time with high fever, and there is a probability that his mind had become slightly deranged. The deed was done with apparently careful deliberation. His feet were tied together, and he was caught in a noose made from his bed clothes, attached to the bar of the cell door. He had put the noose about his neck, standing on a stool in preparation for the deed, and when all was in readiness he kicked the stool from under him.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Will be Assembled by King and Queen on Feb. 13.

A despatch from London says: It was officially announced on Wednesday that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will formally assemble Parliament on Feb. 13th, when a Speaker will be selected. The remainder of the week will be occupied with preliminaries and in the administration of the oath to the members of the House.

PRESERVATION OF THE FALLS.

Waterways Commission Advises Co-operation With United States.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The International Waterways Commission has submitted an interim report to the Minister of Public Works. One of the principal points in it is the preservation of Niagara Falls. Although the report has not yet been considered by the Cabinet, there is no doubt that the Government will agree to the view of the commission, which is that Canada should co-operate with the United States so as to save the Falls from destruction by power companies.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

Expenditure for Withdrawal From Manchuria is $225,000,000.

A Tokio despatch says: The Budget for the fiscal year of 1906-7 was informally submitted to the Lower House of the Diet on Wednesday. The extraordinary expenditure for the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria and for other military arrangements exceeds 450,000,000 yen ($225,000,000).

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 Ontario white, 79c; No. 2 red Winter, 78c bid with 79c asked; No. 2 mixed, 78c; No. 2 goose, 75c; No. 2 Spring, 74 to 75c. Manitoba grades, on track, at lake ports:—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 84½c; No. 3 Northern, 82½c. All rail, North Bay freights, 3½c more.

Oats—No. 2 quoted at 35½ to 36c outside for local use.

Peas—79c outside for No. 2.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 48 to 49c; No. 3 extra at 45 to 46c, and No. 3 at 42 to 43c.

Rye—No. 2 quoted outside at 70c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 52½ to 53c outside.

Corn—No. 2 Canadian, 44½c, Chatham freights. No. 3 American yellow, 50½c, Toronto freight; and No. 3 mixed, 50c, Toronto freight.

Flour—90 per cent. Ontario wheat patents for export quoted at $3.10 to $3.15 in buyers' bags outside. Ontario high patents, $4 Toronto, and 90 per cent., Toronto, $4.60. Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20, Toronto freights, and bakers', $3.90.

Bran—Ontario bran, in bags, outside, $17, and shorts, $18, in bags outside.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 21 to 22c; large rolls, 19 to 21c; good to choice dairy tubs, 20 to 21c, and inferior at 17 to 18c. Creamery prints sell at 24 to 25c, and solids at 23 to 23½c.

Eggs—Liberal supplies of new laid are quoted at 22 to 23c per dozen. Limed, 15c, and cold storage, 18 to 19c.

Cheese—Large cheese, 13c, and twins at 13½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are a little firmer at $8.70 to $8.75. Bacon, long clear, 10¾ to 11c per lb in case lots; mess pork, $18.50; short cut, $21 to $21.50; hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do heavy, 12½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½ to 11c; backs, 15½ to 16c; breakfast rolls, 14 to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10¾c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—There was little enquiry for Manitoba wheat from over the cable. The local Oats Market continues very strong, and another advance is expected. Sales were made at 40½c for No. 2 white. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.20 to $4.30; Winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50, and straight rollers, $4 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.90 to $1.95. Rolled oats—$2.10 to $2.25 per bag of 90 lbs (nominal). Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, in bags, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18; shorts, $19 to $20. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $5.50 to $6; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50. Beans—Choice primes, $1.65 to $1.70 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.80. Potatoes—In bags of 90 lbs, 65 to 70c. Honey—White clover, in comb, 13 to 14c per pound section; extract, 8 to 9c; buckwheat, 6¾ to 7c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $20; American short cut, $20; American cut clear fat backs, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6¾ to 7¼c; Canadian pure lard, 10¼ to 11c; kettle rendered, 11¼ to 11¾c; hams, 12 to 13½c; bacon, 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; country dressed, $8.75 to $9.50; alive, $7.75, mixed lots. Eggs—New laid, 26 to 27c; selects, 23c; No. 1 candled, 17 to 18c per dozen. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22¾ to 23c; undergrades, 22 to 22½c; dairy, 20½ to 21½c. Cheese—Ontario, 13 to 13¼c; Quebec, 12¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—Wheat—Cash, 90c; January, 81c; May, 83¾c; July, 84¾c.

Duluth, Jan. 30.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 Northern, 81½c; No. 2 do., 78¾c; May, 86⅜c; July, 84½c. Barley—35 to 45c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86 to 86½c; No. 2 do., 82 to 84c; May, 85¾ to 85½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 69c. Barley—No. 2, 54½ to 55c; sample, 39 to 54½c. Corn—May, 44⅞c asked.

Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—Wheat—May, 83⅜c; July, 84¾ to 84⅞c. Flour—First patents, $4.40 to $4.50; second patents, $4.30 to $4.40; first clears, $3.50 to $3.60; second clears, $2.45 to $2.55. Bran—In bulk, $14.50 to $14.75

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Trade at the Western Cattle Market this morning was more active.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at $4.60 to $5, good to medium at $4 to $4.50, others at $3.75 to $4, bulls at $3.50 to $4, and cows at $2.75 to $3.50.

Butchers' Cattle—About the best offering sold at $4.30 to $4.40. Quotations are:—Picked lots, $4.20 to $4.50, good to choice $3.60 to $4.10, fair to good $3 to $3.50, common $2.50 to $3, cows $2 to $2.75, bulls $1.75 to $2.25, and canners $1.75 to $2.50.

Stockers and Feeders — Short-keep feeders are quoted at $3.60 to $4, good feeders at $3.40 to $3.65, medium at $2.50 to $3.50, bulls at $2 to $2.75, good stockers run at $2.80 to $3.50, rough to common at $2 to $2.70, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—Quotations are $30 to $60 each.

Calves—About steady, with a fair demand at $2 to $12 each, and 3½c to 6½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices hold about steady at $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt. for export ewes and $3.50 to $4 for bucks and culls. Lambs are quoted at $1.50 to $6.75 for export and $6 to $6.60 for bucks.

Hogs—The market is firm in tone, and quoted unchanged at $7 per cwt. for selects and $6.75 for lights and fats.

A report comes from Rossland of a good strike of ore in the old War Eagle mine.

Some six thousand Government employees had a meeting in Paris and adopted a resolution demanding that the Government frame and have passed a bill permitting its servants to form unions.

ALL TWINS IN THIS.

Extraordinary Marriage Will be Celebrated in Paris.

An extraordinary marriage will take place in Paris shortly, when the twin brothers Charnteau, both of whom are painters of repute, will marry the twin sisters Renaud, two beautiful girls who are only 18 years of age. The best men at the double wedding will be another pair of twins, who are cousins of the twin bridegrooms.

Alphonso and Gabriel Charnteau are so absurdly alike that they have been the victims of ludricous mistakes all their lives. Their mother is a widow, and on this account one of the twins was excused military service.

Wishing not to be separated from his brother, he went to live in the town where his twin was quartered. He was arrested four times during the first week, and accused of appearing in public without uniform. He had the greatest difficulty in convincing the authorities that he was not the conscript.

The brothers are so fond of each other that they had resolved never to marry. But they both fell in love almost simultaneously. Their sweethearts were also almost undistinguishable, and mistakes occurred so frequently that each twin began to dress for the first time in a different costume.

SICK KIDNEYS.

Mean Aching Backs and Sharp Stabbing Pains That Make Life Almost Unendurable.

An aching, breaking back, sharp stabs of pain—that is kidney trouble. The kidneys are really a spongy filter—a human filter to take poison from the blood. But sick, weak kidneys cannot filter the blood properly. The delicate human filters get clogged with impurities, and the poison is left in the system to cause backaches, headaches, rheumatism, dropsy and fatal inflamation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one sure cure for sick kidneys. They make new, rich blood, which flushes them clean and gives them strength for their work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills set the kidneys right, and make lame, aching backs strong and well. Mr. George Johnson, of the village of Ohio, N. S., says:—'My son, now eighteen years old, suffered from kidney trouble and severe pains in the back, which caused him many a sleepless night. We tried several medicines, but they did not help him, and he grew so weak that he could not do the work that falls to the lot of a young boy on a farm. We were advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this was the first medicine that reached the cause of the trouble. He took the pills for a couple of months, when every symptom of the trouble was gone, and he was as healthy as any boy of his age. I am satisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure kidney trouble in its most severe forms."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new rich blood. In that way they strike at the root of anaemia, indigestion, kidney trouble, liver complaint, erysipelas, skin disease, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments of growing girls and women whose health depends upon the richness and regularity of their blood. The genuine pills have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box, and may be had from all dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXECUTING POLITICAL RIVALS.

In the reign of Charles II., the names of "Whig" and "Tory" were used for the two parties which we now call "Liberal" and "Conservative." So strong was the hostility between the parties that when the King summoned his third Parliament (1681) he was afraid for it to meet in London, which was very Wigish, and he convened it at Oxford, where Toryism was strong. The Whig members, alarmed at this, rode into Oxford armed with pistols. In the reaction which followed, this display of force, prominent Whigs were prosecuted on the evidence of perjured informers, and many of them suffered death. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Whig leader, was accused of high treason, but was acquitted; in fact, no Tory juries would convict a Tory, and where the Whigs predominated no jury would convict a Whig. At last things reached such a climax that the leading Whigs, in despair, formed a plan to compel the King to summon a free Parliament; but they were accused of high treason, and some of their leaders were executed.

A LETTER AND A PROMISE.

"You are quite right," said a very well-known criminal barrister recently. "We do get some very queer letters from clients—or would-be clients—sometimes. What do you think of this?"

And he produced from a pocket-book a rather weather-worn sheet of notepaper, which had evidently been preserved with great care.

"Dere Sir,—I am in prison, and the man sayes I am likely to goe to the penal servitude. I did not steel the cowe and I am purfectly innercent. Please do get me out. I think I can pay you sum day. I did not steel the cowe. Tell the Judge that. And if you get me off free I am willing to do all I Can for you. If you do I will Give you the cowe.—Yours truly. "Bill Smith."

"I didn't act for that man," he concluded; "he was a little too ingenuous."

BABY'S TONGUE TELLS.

Little tongues that cannot talk tell mothers just as plainly that their owners are not well. When Baby's tongue is white, or coated, or yellow, especially toward the root, it is a sign of stomach trouble, indigestion, cold or feverishness. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic in curing these and the other minor ills of babyhood and childhood. They as good for the new-born baby as for the well-grown child. Absolutely safe and absolutely harmless. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms. I could hardly feel safe without the Tablets in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail, at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

is equally good with hard or soft water.

If you use Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way (follow directions) you need not boil nor rub your clothes, and yet you will get better results than with boiling and hard rubbing in the old-fashioned way.

As Sunlight Soap contains no injurious chemicals and is perfectly pure, the most delicate fabrics and dainty silks and laces may be washed without the slightest injury.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto 196

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irish-Canadians.

The Meade-Denis estate in North Kerry has just been sold to the tenants.

The Earl of Wicklow has been appointed a Representative Peer for Ireland.

It is of interest to note that Lord Emly is the only Irish peer who is a Nationalist.

Mr. Maurice Brooks, D.L., in former years one of Dublin's merchant princes, has died, aged 82.

The Deanery of Raphoe has been given by the Bishop of Derry to the Rev. Canon Kennedy, rector of Raymochy.

The death is announced in Belfast of Edward Whittle, said to be the oldest railway engine driver in the United Kingdom.

The death of Lady Ellen Browne, sister of the late Earl of Kenmare, occurred at Malvern recently in the 80th year of her age.

Lord Aberdeen was on the 4th inst sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time. The first time was twenty years ago.

Mr. Walter Robinson, farmer, of Mowillian, Middleton County, Armagh, celebrated his 103rd birthday a few days ago. He lives on the farm with his son and is still able to perform some light work.

The funeral took place at Roslea, County Fermanagh, of Mr. Owen Smith, who died at his residence, Derrylea, at the age of 109, having lived in three centuries. Deceased was a tailor by trade.

An Irish town has been sold. The inhabitants of Castlemartyr, in the County Cork, have bought the fee simple interest in the dwellings and premises from the Earl of Shannon on favorable terms.

Notice has been served on the relieving officer of Roslea district of the impending eviction of some thirteen families on the Trinity College estate, situate in a mountainous district between Roslea and Brokeboro.'

The Belfast steamer Riverside, while on a voyage from Maryport to Strangford Lough with coals, sprang a leak in Solway Firth during a gale and foundered. The crew of six were rescued by the Isle of Withorn lifeboat.

HE IS EMPHATIC IN WHAT HE SAYS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED ROBT. BOND OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

His Doctor Who Said There Was No Hope for Him, Now Pronounces Him Well — He Tells His Own Story.

Mt. Brydges, Ont., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure and get Dodd's.

Under the will of the Rev. Maxwell Coote, of Ross, King's County, perpetual curate of Clonasley, upwards of of £40,000 is left to the representative body of the Church in Ireland, to be held in trust for the benefit of poor parishes in the dioceses of Meath.

A skibbereen telegram announces the death at his residence, Castletownshend, of Sir John Goghill, Bart. He was born in 1826, and was father of one of the two lieutenants who defended at the cost of their lives the colors in the attack on the British camp at Isandula in the Zulu War.

The new line of railway between Waterford and Rosslare Harbor, which has been in course of construction for the last three years, is now so far advanced that it is confidently expected to be open for traffic in July next; and at the same time the new line of turbine steamers between Roslare and Fishguard will commence running.

HIS AIM.

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

Puts You on Your Feet and keeps you there That's what "Ferrovim" does for all those recovering from wasting diseases. It is the best tonic in existence. It stimulates, nourishes and builds up the system.

Mrs. Homeboddy: "Home is the dearest spot on earth, after all." Mr. H.: "Yes, when you count in the rent and the servants' wages."

Be There a Will Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

"Don't cry!" he intreated. Then he perceived that her handkerchief was edged with the most exquisite lace. "Don't weep!" he said, correcting himself.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the loins? Have you dizziness? Have you a tired dragging feeling in the regions of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases.—94.

Don't believe the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It was here first.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return.—Address, The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto

Teacher—"Johnny, you may give me a definition of 'hypocrisy.'" Johnny—"It's when a boy says he loves his teacher!"

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

"That bass voice is a powerful one, isn't it?" "Yes; I notice it has a deal of hoarse power."

Intelligent Treatment with Allen's Lung Balsam brings up the phlegm, stops the cough and pain in the chest, overcomes those terrible colds which, neglected, lead to consumption.

"You've got a good collection of works of fiction, Smithers?" "Pretty fair. My wife bought them to look for a poetic name for the baby." "Ah! and what did you call her?" "Susan!"

Sudden Deaths on the Increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic diseases.—91

She: "Did papa say anything to you about your being too young?" He: "Yes; but he said when I once began to pay your bills I would age rapidly enough."

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert chemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption, by destroying the germs that develop these diseases, and fill the world with pitable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the dire consequence of neglected Colds. A trial, which costs only 25 cents, will convince you that this is correct.

THE FIRST ELECTRIC TRAIN.

The earliest public trial of a passenger boat driven by an electric motor was that conducted by Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, in the year 1838, though for four years previously he had successfully experimented with electric traction in the privacy of his own grounds. The trial of Jacobi's vessel took place on the Neva, and was witnessed by a vast crowd of people. The boat was 28 feet long, 10 feet wide, and carried fourteen persons. It was not until four years later that we find any record of a passenger carriage driven by electricity on land, and in this case the inventor was Alexander Davidson, of Edinburgh. The carriage was 16 feet long by 7 feet wide, and was impelled for a mile and a half at the rate of four miles an hour on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted.

We want 1,000 farmers for Western Canada for the spring of 1906. The renter, the young farmer with very limited small capital, and the farmer with a number of sons for whom he wishes to secure farms, are the people who should write us as quickly as they read this notice. We can settle you in the great wheat-belt of Manitoba or the other Provinces of Western Canada, and give you such a chance as we confidently believe has never before been offered to settlers in any new country.

Our lands are the choicest, and situated in the best tried and the best settled farming and wheat-raising districts, and our plans are such as will surprise you by reason of their fairness and helpfulness. A man with a few hundred dollars and with health and energy, by adopting one of them, can in a very short time be well-to-do.

The ordinary settler coming here has to break his land and backset it the first year, and therefore does not secure any return from the land until the harvest of the following year is reaped. Under our plans, the settler will begin to have an income from the start, and at the same time will be going on getting ready his land for cropping. If you intend coming to Western Canada to farm, we can thus put you in the way of helping yourself from the first day that you arrive here, and thus of being independent. We want one thousand settlers for the spring of 1906.

Our lands have been all very carefully selected, and we guarantee the reports of our examiners on the same. No person need apply whose habits are not good, and who is not able to produce first-class references as to his character and industry.

Address, Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land Co., 23 Canada Life Building, Winnipeg.

"I noticed after you left the house this morning you went back again. Don't you know that's unlucky?" "Well, it would have been a good deal more unlucky for me if I hadn't gone back. My wife called me."

A Merry Heart Goes all the Day. — But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in the back or a cold with a racking cough. To be merry must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve all pains, muscular or otherwise, and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

Johnny: "I wish my folks would agree upon one thing and not keep me all the time in a worry." Tommy: "What have they been doing now?" Johnny: "Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast."

Rheumatism — What's the Cause? — Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painfull of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90.

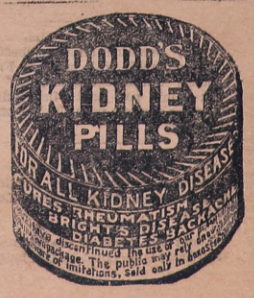
"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Frobb, apropos of the young couple in the next room. "Yes," replied Mr. Frobbe, "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet just previous to an engagement."

Everyone Thinks his own cross is the heaviest When confined to the house with a pain in the side for instance, but it would be quickly forgotten if "The D & L" Menthol Plaster was applied. They only cost a trifle, why not try them?

Young Skipjack: "Ah—I should like to cross that field; do you think—ah—that cow would hurt me?" Farmer: "Did you ever hear of a cow hurtin' a calf?"

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

"You used to tell me I was bird-like," complained the fond wife. The husband continued to bury his nose in the paper. "You used to tell me I was bird-like," repeated the fond wife; "but now you never act as if you thought so." "You're still bird-like," growled the husband. "One wouldn't think you thought so, to judge by——" "Isn't a parrot a bird?"



THE BEST OF PEOPLE

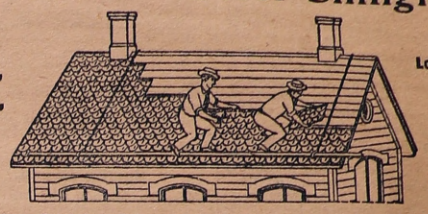
make mistakes unintentionally. But no one EVER MADE A MISTAKE IN BUYING

Blue Ribbon TEA

ONLY ONE BEST TEA. BLUE RIBBON.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm, and Fire Proof.



Locked on All Four Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from $2.85 to $5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also maunfacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVE TROUGH Etc.

METAL SHINGLES, in imitation of brick or stone.

METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.

Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

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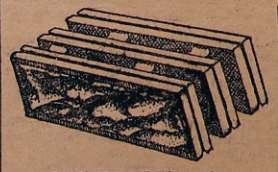
MONTREAL, QUE. OTTAWA, ONT. TORONTO ONT. LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, B.C.
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex st. 11 Colborne St 99 Dundas St. 70 Lombard St. 615 Pender St.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works, - - - Oshawa, Ont., Canada



PATENTED MARCH 8TH, 1904.

Three Machines—Triple Wall, Two Wall, and Cement Brick Machines.

The fastest and cheapest in the market, making brick faced with one inch colored, and stronger concrete. Write for booklet.

P. DIERLAMM, Stratford, Ont.

Farm Wanted.

We wish to secure immediately two good farms, in choice agricultural section. Soil must be first class, good wheat land preferred. We want one farm over 400 acres and one medium size. Give description and lowest cash price. Possession must be had in April. Address

NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO.,
Look Drawer 980, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED.

We wish at once to secure honest, reliable men to represent us and act as our agents in this locality. Must be willing to show farm properties, and make sales to buyers, who we send into this territory. Good salary and commission. Address

NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO.,
Dept. A, Lock Drawer 980,
Minneapolis, Minn.

RHEUMATISM

in any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere $1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

FOR SALE.—10,000 acres in the Yorkton district of Saskatchewan, in lots of 160 acres or more. Soil is rich black loam, clay subsoil, surface level and gently rolling. New C.N.R. line building through our lands this year. Prices will advance 50% during 1906. All lands at from two to eight miles from railroad. Districts well settled. Schools, churches and good roads. Prices are low and terms easy to actual settlers. For price list, terms and maps, write THE COPPER-WALSH LAND CO., Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

"Who was it," shouted the suffrage leader—"who was it that did the most to elevate woman?" Far down the aisle a little chap blinked his eyes and drawled:—"Why, the man that invented those high Swiss heels." And then the meeting ajourned.

"I'd rather be dead than suffer again the tortures of insomnia, palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by simple neglect of a little indigestion." These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else had failed was a modern miracle. A few doses gives relief.—92

SHE KNEW HIM.

"Mr. Grouch went to a masquerade the other evening disguised as a bear."

"Did any one recognize him?"

"Only his wife."

Do not give up in despair, you who suffer, from obstinate disfigurements of the skin. Anoint the sore spots with Weaver's Cerate and purify the blood with Weaver's Syrup. All druggists keep them.

GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

A great irrigation project, involving an expenditure of about $25,000,000, has been authorized by the Secretary of State for India. The area commanded by the canals is about 6,250 square miles, although only a small part of it will be reached for a number of years to come. In this area it is estimated, about 3,000 square miles will be irrigated. The water will be taken from the Jhelum River, in which there is now unappropriated at the site of the headworks a flow of 5,600 to 7,000 cubic feet per second. It is believed that the investment of public funds in these works, great as the sum may be, is well warranted by the economic advantages of the undertaking and the reasonable assurance of ample interest payments.

DRESSED UP.

Oratory is merely talk with a frock coat on.

BIG MONEY TO MEN WITH RIG.

One beginner made $6.00 first morning. Whole or spare time. The best 50c seller, giving 25c profit. Users buy every month. Township right worth more than any general store business. Act promptly if you want territory. Golden Crest Company, 19 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States; has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES AND farms, also irrigated fruitlands, adjoining City of Kamloops. Easy terms. Catalogue on application. Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

FARMERS!

This is the season of the year when you need to use every precaution with your stock. By the use of our

STOCK TONIC

and other remedies you have the best guarantee of health to your stock.

Valuable Advice Free

Use it and become your own veterinary surgeon.

The VETERINARY SPECIALTY CO., Limited
656 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO, ONT.

NORTH-WESTERN FARMS

ON THE

Grand Trunk Pacific

I have two sections of land for sale entire or in part, on line of Grand Trunk Pacific, now under construction just west of Portage La Prairie. Ploughing in the Northwest will begin as early as February. You can sow oats, potatoes and alfalfa on breaking and get big prices from railroad contractors on the spot. Then hire out your teams for railroad grading at $5 per day. You won't get such a chance for a start another year. Don't waste any time, as there is practically no other land for sale of equal quality in such a situation on such terms and at so low a price. Price $10.50 per acre; six year terms.

J. L. R. PARSONS,
92 Winchester Street,
Toronto, Ont.

DISILLUSIONED.

She—"I hear you have just got married. Is it too late to congratulate you?"

He—"Oh, much too late! I was married three weeks ago!"

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones, of his friend. "Yes," he sighed; "but she's not declared any dividend yet."

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell 3-4

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

ISSUE NO. 5—06.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1906.

The County Council System

Under the above caption the Markham Sun of last week has a well reasoned article in favor of retaining the present system of electing County Councillors, instead of reverting to the system in force previous to 1897. It says:

"After a careful canvass of the whole situation we have arrived at the conclusion that the present system is infinitely superior to the one it has superseded."

It then goes on to show that "It is more economical." "The new system is less cumbersome." "Being elected for two years with a strong probability of reelection it is now possible for County Councils to carry out a definite line of policy." "The new has a fairer system of representation than the old."

The above statements are backed up by facts and figures going to prove the assertions made. The objections to the present system are then noted, and the article goes on to say:

"Much of the opposition to the present system can be attributed to office seekers. The membership of the County Council has been reduced, and there have not been sufficient places to go around. Many aspirants have therefore had to be disappointed. Many of the reeves also have been strongly desirous of figuring in the larger arena of the County Council.

"It is contended by some that there is not now the same incentive to enter the township or village council as in the old days. If that be true it can scarcely be proved that the lack of incentive has resulted in any lack of canditates wherever there has been an election. Neither are we of the opinion that the personnel of the smaller councils has suffered. We believe they are equipped to-day with just as much brains as in the period preceding 1897.

"Certain amendments to the present act are desirable. The dual voting system, while some strong reasons may be urged in its defence, is un-British, and of questionable utility. It might be well also to make a member of a smaller council eligible for a seat in a county council.

"Any reversion to the old system, however, we cannot but regard as an egregious mistake, and a long step backward in the path of municipal progress."

Bacon Hog Production.

If the bacon trade of Canada is to continue to improve it is necessary that hog raisers adhere to the class of animals most suited to the requirements of the British market.

In the production of hogs of the lard type Canada cannot compete successfully with the United States. A visit to the Chicago Stock Yards and to western cattle feeding centers affords ample evidence of this. A large proportion of the cattle are fed on snapped or shelled corn. Herded with these are hogs that thrive and fatten on the undigested corn left by the steers. These hogs, constituting a by-product of cattle feeding, are produced at a cost much lower than pork can be raised in Canada. All United States hogs are not fed in this way, but a large proportion of them have at least the advantage of cheap corn, than which there is no better feed for producing fat hogs of the lard type. Let the Canadian farmer go back to the thick, fat type of hog, as some talk of doing because they feel they have a grievance with the packer, and it will not be long before the price of Canadian bacon will have fallen to a level with the United States product, which is usually from ten to fifteen shillings per hundred and twelve pounds lower than the quotations for Canadian "Wiltshire" sides.

It seems to be very generally supposed that pork is more cheaply and easily produced from hogs of the thick, short American breeds than from the three English breeds which are favored for bacon production. Why such a belief should be so general is difficult to understand, as repeated tests conducted at various experiment stations have shown that hogs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth breeds produce pork as cheaply as those of the Poland China, the Chester White, or the Duroc Jersey breeds. In the opinion of Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is foremost among authorities on bacon production, the lusty, growthy pig of the bacon type is the most economical pork-maker we have, especially when reared, as bacon hogs should be, largely on such foods as roots, soiling crops and dairy offal.

Their is much difference of opinion regarding the cost at which hogs fit for market can be produced, and there is probably as much difference between the cost to one feeder and the cost to another as between these opinions. Under general conditions the production costs in the neighborhood of five dollars per hundred pounds on an average. In summer, under favorable conditions, the cost may be somewhat lessened, but in winter pork can hardly be produced at the figure mentioned. As in all other lines of production the cost will vary according to the character of the animal fed and the amount of intelligence exercised by the feeder.

Taking one year with another, the Canadian farmer on good land, who understands crop growing and hog raising, can undoubtedly raise hogs as cheaply as the figures quoted, and probably for less. He will keep only such sows as produce large lusty litters of the right type. He will grow such pasture and soiling crops as clover, alfalfa, rape, vetches, mangels, sugar beets, and such coarse grains as yield the greatest number of pounds of hog feed per acre. In other words, he will manage his operations in such a way that will return him the greatest return in hogs per acre of land, and in so doing will learn to reduce the cost of raising hogs of the best type to a minimum.

Mr. Robt. Stuart, Treasurer of the American Cereal Company, is quoted as saying if the company were sure that the Trent Canal would be completed within a few years they would erect in Peterboro' a flour mill with a capacity of 5,000 barrels per day.

Wellman's Corners

A mistake was made by your correspondent in the last issue of the Argus as to the date of the social at Mr. Wm. Morton's. It is to be held on Friday, Feb. 2nd, instead of the 9th inst.

Several persons have been asking us about the date of the next Women's Institute meeting. It is appointed for the 3rd Thursday in February, which will be the 15th. The place of meeting will be the residence of Mrs. W. Anderson. A good programme has been prepared.

The directors of the cheese factory here held their annual meeting at the residence of Mr. Fred Fanning on Friday evening last. Mr. Fanning was reelected as President. Mr. Jas. Whitton is to be cheese maker for 1906.

Mr. John Linn, an old resident, is here on a visit from Manitoba.

Mr. John Fowler, also a former resident, is here from "Uncle Sam's" domains.

Mr. Rainnie of Cleveland, is visiting his uncle, Mr. James Rainnie.

Miss Ada Hyde, of Sidney, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Alex. Morton.

Miss Murphy is a guest of Mrs. Bert Nix.

Mr. Jacob Clancy is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Robt. Ashton and daughters were guests of Mr. John Pauley on Sunday.

Spring Brook.

Mrs. Jas. Morgan who has been ill for a week is somewhat better.

Mr. Samuel Mumby has just had a fine new organ put in by Mr. T. C. McConnell.

The Board of Health is taking every precaution to prevent smallpox and diphtheria from spreading. Smallpox has not reached this village yet, and we sincerely hope it will not. Bethesda church was closed last Sunday also the schools on Madoc gravel.

A telephone message came on Monday saying our junior teacher, Miss Knox, was ill in Madoc, hence no school this week.

Rev. A. L. Brown expects to start revival services on 5th Feb. in this church.

At the last meeting of the Foresters, Mr. G. N. Brown, D.H.C.R., of Belleville, was present; also Mr. Potts, of Marmora. At the close of installation of officers an oyster supper was served, which was enjoyed immensely by those present. Arthur Reid is the C. R. for the coming year.

Mr. John Howe who has been dangerously ill at Mr. Morgan's is slightly better at time of writing.

Samuel Wright's daughter was buried on Monday. Death was caused by measles.

Mr. Allen, of Marlbank, is in the neighborhood to organize a joint stock Bee Co.

Foxboro Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward, of Peterboro, are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward, of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Palmer, of Shannonville, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mason.

A large number from here attended the At Home of the Woman's Institute of Tweed on Monday eve., Jan. 29.

Miss Pearl Green, of Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. A. Loucks and Miss Lottie Ashley.

Miss Annie Demorest has returned from visiting friends in Campbellford.

Miss Zulma Snider has returned home with her cousin little Miss Matilda Martin of Marysville.

Mrs. Miles Palmer who has been ill and apparently on the mend has again suffered a relapse and is very low. Dr. J. A. Faulkner is in attendance.

Mr. J. A. Holgate who has been ill of quinzy is again able to be out.

Miss Blanche Gay, of Belleville, is the guest of her brother, Mr. S. C. Gay.

The Dominion Government has promoted Junior Judge Harding to be Senior Judge of Victoria County, and Mr. Hugh McMillan, of Guelph, has been appointed Junior Judge.

At the bye-election at Kingston on Monday Mr. E. J. B. Pense, Liberal, was elected to the Ontario Legislature by a majority of 34. At the last general election he had a majority of 20, but was unseated.

A great rush of immigrants is expected from Great Britain during the coming summer. The Ontario Government is making preparations to receive 180,000, and it is thought by some that 20,000 more than that number are likely to come.

Canada may fairly be said to lead the world in the production of high-class poultry. The display of birds at the recent Winter Fair in Guelph was for excellence and variety the finest ever held up to that time in Canada, or perhaps anywhere else. The more recent show in Toronto was not inferior to it in the quality of the better specimens. It is not surprising that at the great exhibition opened last week in Boston seven hundred Canadian birds were entered, and that a large proportion of the prizes came to this country.

Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Canadian Government Agent for the United States, states that he is possessed of reliable information which leads him to believe that this year's emigration from the United States to Canada will double the record of any previous year. Mr McInnes says that a great number of people have made up their minds and set their hearts upon coming to the Canadian West, though many have very little information about the country except the fact that it is progressive, and that the land is the best. A great many United States merchants and business men are talking seriously about establishing branches in the Canadian West.

Common Colds are the Cause of Many Serious Diseases.

Physicians who have gained a national reputation as analysts of the cause of various diseases, claim that if catching cold could be avoided a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Every one knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all throat and lung trouble are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these disease develop. This remedy contains no opium morphine or other harmful drug and has thirty years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition. For sale by all Druggists.

Three R's—Repairing Rips and Rents.

If some American mothers heard that their young Jimmies or Waldos or Clarences had to perform the services in their private schools that English boys have to do in similar institutions there would be pity and indignation—pity for the youths and indignation at the hard hearted master. But the custom doesn't seem to hurt the young Britishers. At a school in Brighton where boys receive the first half decade of their learning even future peers are taught to sew on their buttons and darn their hose and rents in their underclothing. Only their outer garments are sent to the tailor. Any shirking of the tasks brings the same punishment that ill prepared lessons would. On certain days the small boys are taught the rudiments of cooking and laying a table, and at all times they must keep their rooms in order. It is true some parents object to this, but they must submit or take their sons away. The majority of fathers believe the plan a wise one.

Two of His Habits.

"Two things the average man does at every opportunity from mere force of habit," said the observing woman. "One is to set his watch every time he passes a standard timepiece, and the other—it isn't very delicate, but it's a fact—to expectorate every time he passes a public cuspidor. You watch a man inadvertently pass a timepiece. He always catches himself in time, goes back, compares his watch, and ten minutes later you'll see him absently doing the same thing farther down the street. To prove the other fact you need only stand five minutes within sight of a cuspidor in one of the big railway stations and watch man after man absentmindedly expectorate in passing, merely in response to the suggestion of the cuspidor.

"These two masculine habits about equalize a woman's inveterate habit of glancing at every mirror she passes."

Thackeray's Portrait.

The following story furnishes an example of the manner in which Thackeray did not hesitate to treat what he considered vanity in others. After long pleading his family induced the famous novelist to sit for his portrait, and Lawrence, the painter, gladly undertook the task. Soon after the picture was completed Thackeray chanced to be dining at his club when a pompous officer of the guards stopped beside the table and said:

"Haw, Thackeray, old boy, I hear Lawrence has been painting yer portrait!"

"So he has," was the reply.

"Full length?"

"No; full length portraits are for soldiers, that we may see their spurs, but the other end of the man is the principal thing with authors," said Thackeray.

Can Talk Without Tongue.

"There seems to be a mistaken impression abroad," remarked a doctor the other day in speaking of the case of a man who had his tongue cut out in an effort to cure a case of cancer of that member, "that when a man is unfortunate enough to lose his tongue thenceforth all power of speech is denied him. This is not so. While it is true that not many men survive this operation for any great length of time, it is equally true that they can speak so long as they live and with only a comparatively slight impediment in their utterances. If you will hold a pencil crossways between your teeth and speak while it remains in that position you can get just the effect it has on human speech when the tongue is entirely removed."

Sea or Desert?

If it be true, as conjectured by the latest explorers, that Lake Chad is rapidly drying up, the process will probably be regarded by the geologists as simply a continuation of one which has been going on for ages in northern Africa. The whole of the Sahara was certainly once either an arm of the sea or a vast lake, and Lake Chad is probably only the final remnant of that huge sheet of water. The Sahara sea must always have been very shallow, a fact which made its evaporation easy, and Lake Chad is reported to be little more than a morass over the greater portion of its area.

Giving Them Fits.

Some years ago George F. Haley of Biddeford was trying his first criminal case before the supreme judicial court of Maine, with Chief Justice John A. Peters on the bench. Mr. Haley was in the middle of his plea when a man in the audience fell over in a convulsion. The young lawyer stopped, disconcerted.

"Go on, sir; go on," said the chief justice. "You're giving them fits!"

An Honest Thief.

On leaving a Paris theater a German gentleman felt for his watch. It was gone. Having a strong suspicion, he laid violent hands on a man in the crowd, who quietly gave up the ticker. When he got home, he found his own watch lying on the table.

She Recognized Him.

"This," remarked Mr. Sappyhead, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"

"I think so," said Miss Sulfuric "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"

His Complaint.

Insurance Official—Of what complaint did your father die? Applicant—The jury found him guilty.—London Tit-Bits.

About two-thirds of the average human heart is occupied by self love.

Extensive Alterations.

Constantly increasing business necessitates further alterations and extensions to our already large store.

We are closing the largest business year in our history, which speaks louder than anything else could do to tell us that our efforts to serve the people of this district are being appreciated.

Our steady aim has been to supply the newest styles of goods from the most reliable makers in the world at the lowest possible prices. This can only be accomplished by sending our buyers direct to the sources of supply both in this country and in Europe (avoiding the profits paid to middle men by smaller dealers) the benefits of which are reaped by our customers. Buying our goods for Cash and selling them for Cash enables us to do business on a smaller margin of profit than if we were obliged to pay interest on purchases and make losses through selling on credit.

Workmen are now busy removing walls, stairways, partitions, etc., which will increase our room, light, and the comfort of our customers when trading. We intend to do bigger and better things during 1906 than in any previous year.

The **RITCHIE COMPANY** Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Public School Reports.

IV. Dept.

Arithmetic 100.

Jr. IV.—E Ward 98, J Hough 64, R Thompson 58, R. Reynolds 52, V Utman 46, M Haggerty 38, B Montgomery 31, M Warren 29, H Hagerman 28.

Sr. III.—A Labey 100, H Smith 94, E Girdwood 88, D Roy 88, E McCutcheon 85, C Hogle 81, R Belshaw 69, M Sarles 63, E Luery 60, H Graine 55, R Wright 50, M Moore 46, F McCutcheon 44, H Martin 38, R Bean 38, E Chard 25.

III. Dept.

Jr. III. Arithmetic 100.—G Shea 62, C Cummings 56, E Gould 44, E Eggleton 39, L Moloney 39, M Thompson 36, E Tice 34, A Sager 30, M Balfour 30, B Donnan 26, O Cummings 55, D Roy 23, C White 22, R Lansing 18, L Williams 16, A Sprague 14.

Jr. III. Geography 100.—B Donnan 85, A Sager 78, G Shea 78, C Cummings 76, O Cummings 67, A Sprague 67, R Lansing 66, D Roy 64, E Egglton 60, E Gould 57, L Moloney 55, L Williams 50, M Thompson 48, M Balfour 44, E Tice 42, C White 35.

Sr. II. Arith. 100.—V Whitty 88, E Caverley 88, A Parry 83, R Bissonnette 76, L Labey 58, M Meiklejohn 56, D Hayford 52, C Brown 47, A Coulter 42, H Rollins 30, F Ferguson 30, R Cummings 30, J Graine 20, M Chard 18, E Hagerman 12, P Utman 7.

Sr. II. Geography 100.—R Bissonnette 62, V Whitty 57, M Meiklejohn 56 E Caverley 42, R Cummings 42, Lulu Labey 40, D Hayford 37, A Parry 37, P Utman 33, C Brown 33, H Rollins 32, M Chard 32, A Coulter 29, E Hagerman 26, F Ferguson 23, J Graine 22.

II. Dept.

Jr. II. Composition 100.—C Boldrick 89, J Hannah 85, D Moore 84, G Gould 69, G Moore 67, M Graine 57, E Gould 57, P White 67, G Sine 46, W Chard 27.

I. Dept.

Arithmetic

Pt. II.—H McCutcheon 80, L French 60, M Graine 60, E Gould 40, H Barrow 20, M Barrow 20, K Kennedy 20, E Airhart 20, F Ibey 0, E Bird 0, E Bailey 0, G Green 0.

Sr. Pt. I.—H Boldrick 100, E Cummings 100, E Moore 100, E Roy 100, R Hagerman 100, B Coulter 90, R Coulter 90, H Sine 70, J Ackers 0 H Ackers 0.

Belleville old boys of Toronto are already planning for their annual excursion to Belleville in July.

King Christian of Denmark, father of Queen Alexandra, died on Monday at the age of 87 years.

The Ontario Legislature is asking the Dominion Government for a subsidy for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Mr. George E. Deroche, of Deseronto, has been appointed by the Dominion Government Senior Judge of Hastings county, to succeed the late Judge Lazier. He contested East Hastings in the late Dominion elections, but was unsuccessful, his opponent being Mr. W. B. Northrup, K.C.

For Lung Troubles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. And it certainly strengthens weak throats and weak lungs. There can be no mistake about this. You know it is true. And your own doctor will say so.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Ayer's — Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills and thus hasten recovery.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without

THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:—

We offer a full year's subscription to The News-Argus, a full year's subscription to that greatest of all Weeklies, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, including their beautiful picture, "Queen Alexandra, Her Grandchildren and Dogs," and a copy of "The Farmer's Manual and Veterinary Guide," all for **$1.85.** A sample copy of the picture and book can be seen at this office. Call and leave your order, or address

THE NEWS-ARGUS,
Stirling, Ont.

Clubbing List.

The News-Argus will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman	1.30

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, $1.00

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

The NEWS-ARGUS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, To Jan. 1, '07, $1.00.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer.

Residence, - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians.

Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.

At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto, Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.

OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.

Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

The Montreal Witness.

(A truly Great Newspaper.)

Is being congratulated by Premiers, Judges, Ministers, Bankers, and eminent men in all walks of life on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee, having been established in 1846. THE 'WITNESS' is given credit all over the Dominion for fairness, cleanness, and directness in dealing with the questions of the day.

The 'Witness' (Daily and Weekly) gives all the news that is worthy the attention of the average reader. It keeps its readers well informed on all subjects of interest. The cable, the telegraph, and the telephone, together with an ever increasing staff of competent editors and reporters all unite to make its news columns second to none.

The 'Witness' editorial pages are acknowledged by its readers on all sides to be both fair and forcible.

Reliable commercial news and quotations of the money, stock and produce markets are features that make it of great value in the world of commerce, finance and agriculture.

The 'Witness' special departments, such as 'The Home,' 'Literary Review,' 'Letters from Readers,' 'Boys' Page,' 'Children's Corner,' 'Queries,' 'Agricultural,' 'Horticultural,' 'Veterinary,' 'Poultry,' 'Pets,' 'Medical,' 'Legal,' 'Numismatic,' 'Chess,' etc., etc., are ably conducted by specialists at a large expense, offering a most valuable privilege to 'Witness' readers.

On Dec. 15, 1905, the 'Witness' was started by the late John Dougall, and his aim was to supply the Dominion of Canada with the best possible newspaper, one which would always keep in mind high ideals and be 'for God and Home and Native land.' The 'Witness' has grown since then. Modern machinery and present possibilities have made great improvements inevitable. But it has never outgrown the principles that are, so to say, engraved on its corner stone.

Few papers have had a continuous existence for so long a period. Fewer still have held to the same principles and have been controlled by the same family for anything like so long a time. The result is that the 'Witness' enjoys a loyal constituency that cannot be tempted to leave it in favour of any other publications.

A newspaper published on the 'Witness' lines needs the support of those who are willing to pay its subscription price for the reason that it voluntarily foregoes in the interest of its subscribers much revenue from pernicious advertisements, etc., that other publications accept regardless of their readers. We understand just a day or two before Christmas the 'Witness' refused over two thousand four hundred dollars for the insertion of an advertisement calculated to injure its subscribers.

The 'Witness' is certainly unique among the great metropolitan newspapers of the world.

THE DAILY WITNESS is $3.00 and THE WEEKLY WITNESS is $1.00 a year. Published by JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

World Wide Articles.

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres.

World Wide is a marvel of interest and cheapness as a high class eclectic; it will compare favorably with anything at several times its price. For the small sum of one dollar and a half it brings every week for a year the best articles that appear during the week in the leading British, American and Foreign publications. Of course it appeals to the thinking element in each community, those who want to know what the world thinkers are thinking; but these will find it as full of rare entertainment as of wisdom. It is absolutely world-wide in its interests and has no axe to grind. The annual subscription includes 1905 CARICATURED, a most entertaining review of last year.

It will be sent free of charge to any address for a short time. The annual subscription price is $1 50, and the publishers are JOHN DOUGALL & SON, of Montreal.

"Messenger" Stories

Stories, illustrations and anecdotes are perhaps the main features of attraction in The Northern Messenger. But the stories are so carefully chosen that they exercise a sweet influence in the lives of old and young. Then there are special departments devoted to Temperance, the Sunday School, the Little People and the Home. The paper is so popular that a vast number of Sunday Schools in Canada and the United States are using it to great advantage, insuring a more regular attendance besides extending their influence for good in the homes of their scholars. The Northern Messenger is probably read every week by well on to a quarter of a million people, and for that reason the price is extremely low. Samples free on application.

The Messenger is printed on much better paper than formerly, and has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

12-16 pages weekly, 40c. a year. S. S. Clubs a specialty. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

We are glad to refer to the foregoing publications because we are enabled by special arrangements to offer the following special clubbing rates to our subscribers:

	BOTH FOR	USUAL PRICE
NEWS-ARGUS and DAILY WITNESS	$2.40	$4.00
WEEKLY WITNESS	1.60	2.00
WORLD WIDE	1.75	2.50
NORTHERN MESSENGER	1.30	1.40

These clubs will, at most reasonable rates, provide the best reading matter for every interest of any family. Just try it for a year.

The first half of the current fiscal year in Canada closed with a surplus of $12,129,472 in ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure, the revenue being $37,877,167, as against $25,747,695 disbursements.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:

To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger..6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

There is one case of smallpox in town, of a very mild type.

Take a half dollar's worth of refined humor for 25 cents at the Opera House to-morrow evening.

The local hockey team expect to play Madoc a return game on Monday evening next. A number of supporters will accompany the team.

Don't forget the humorous lecture to-morrow night, with vocal and instrumental music.

We understand there are several cases of smallpox in Huntingdon township, and one or two cases in Rawdon. The health authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its spread.

Burglars were operating in Belleville on Tuesday night. They broke open the premises of the John Sloan Co. on Mill street, but only secured a small amount of change in the till.

"The Evolution of the Boy" will make you both laugh and cry by turns to-morrow night.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, Stirling, purpose having a "teameeting" on February 14th, St. Valentine's Day. Further notice. See posters. Admission, adults 25c., children under twelve 15c.

The prices for the Public Library lecture and concert to-morrow evening are 25 and 15 cents, or reserves for 10c. extra at the drug store.

A car of Flour, Bran and Shorts unloading to-day. Ogilvie's "Royal Household" $2.40 per bag. Ogilvie's Glenora, $2.25.
C. J. BOLDRICK.

The frame building which was situated next to the Coulter Block was lately purchased by Mr. Jas. Ackers and is being moved this week to a lot in the east end, where he intends fitting it up for a dwelling.

Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, M. A., is one of the most popular speakers in Ontario. To-morrow evening he will be at the Opera House.

FOUND,—On the Marmora road on Tuesday last, the cap off a buggy wheel. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

Judge Lazier died at Belleville on Thursday afternoon last. He was in the 80th year of his age. He was appointed Junior Judge in 1872, and Senior Judge in 1881. He was very highly respected by all, and his funeral on Sunday was largely attended, several going from this village.

All seats not reserved before 6 o'clock at the drug store to-morrow will be at your service after 7.30 o'clock at the Opera House for 25c.

FARM FOR SALE on easy terms. Apply to J. EARL HALLIWELL, Barrister, Stirling.

Sine Creamery so far this season has received 252,610 lbs. of milk from which there has been made 11,434½ lbs. of butter. The average price of the butter has been nearly 22⅝c. (22.714) per lb. The average net value of milk per cwt. for the different dividends has been as follows:—Nov. .805; Dec. I. .897; Dec. II. .834; and Jan. .846. On account of the scarcity of milk the creamery has ceased operations until the first week in March.

Your child may hear, for 15c., at the Opera House to-morrow night, what will benefit him or her through life, and the Public Library deserves your support.

WANTED—A local representative to sell Frost & Wood's popular line of Farm Implements in Stirling and vicinity. Liberal contract and good territory. Apply to
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Box 3, Belleville,
Gen'l. Agent Frost & Wood Co.

A fellow's always in the wrong when he quarrels with a woman, and even if he wasn't at the start, he's sure to be before he gets through. And a man who's decided to marry can't be too quick learning to apologize for things he didn't say and to be forgiven for things he didn't do. When you differ with your wife never try to reason out who is in the wrong, because you'll find that after you've proved it to her she'll still have a lot of talk left that she hasn't used.

Madoc Hockeyists Defeated.

The local hockey team added another to their list of victories last night by defeating Madoc on the home rink by a score of 9 to 2.

There was a good crowd in attendance as usual. The game was good, although at times very rough, as the visitors indulged in rough play quite freely, some of the local players having good proof to show for it.

The first half of the game ended 4 to 2 in favor of Stirling, and in the second half the locals found the nets five times.

The home team did not put up their usual game, indulging in too much individual work, but they certainly worked like Trojans.

The referee who acompanied the visitors was not very satisfactory, but probably did his best.

Stirling Public Library.

It will be gratifying to supporters of the Public Library to learn that the efforts of the promoters of the Library, to furnish sound reading at a low cost to the general public are appreciated.

Judging from the number and character of the books read, we cannot but feel that the undertaking was a timely and laudable one; and can only hope that the past patronage of the Council and public may not only be continued but extended when it is realized how permanent and far-reaching are the benefits conferred.

The total number of books taken from the Library during 1905 was 2,405, of which 233 were History; 29 Science and Art; 4 Biography; 126 Voyage and Travel; 5 Religion; 1071 General Literature; 107 Miscellaneous; 828 Fiction.

Meeting of License Board.

A meeting of the License Board was held at Stirling, on Jan. 22nd, 1906, to consider a transfer of license from M. Kirby to Clinton McGee, Stirling. The Inspector reported that the Kerby House was clean and neat throughout; and the stables and drive shed and yard were in good order. After the report was considered it was moved by D. Fuller, and seconded by T. H. McKee, that the license of M. Kirby be transfered to Clinton McGee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKee, and seconded by Mr. Fuller, that Archibald Thompson act as Chairman for 1906. Carried.

T. H. McKee was elected Secretary of the Board for 1906.

Moved by Mr. Fuller, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the Inspector see that proper fire escapes are put in each bedroom on second floor, by a rope properly fastened to the floor. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fuller, and seconded by Mr. McKee, that the Board adjourn to meet at call of Chairman. Carried.

Address and Presentation.

On Friday evening last Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reid were surprised by a visit from about one hundred of their young friends. In the earlier part of the the evening the gathering was called to order, and Mr. A. McGee called on Miss Annette Seeley to read an address, when Mr. and Mrs. Reid were presented with a handsome hall rack, after which they each made a feeling reply. The evening was spent in dancing and games, and in the early hours of the morning the crowd, after best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Reid, bade them goodbye and departed to their homes.

The following is the address:

DEAR MR. AND MRS. REID,—We, your young friends, are assembled here to-night to spend our last evening with you on the farm, before your departure to your new home. It is with a certain spirit of pleasure we are assembled, yet with sadness we say you are about to leave our midst.

Many of us here to-night have lived in our little community and have grown from childhood to manhood and womanhood, and with pleasure may say that during that time your greeting to each has always been the same, a kind word and a gentle smile. And we, in those successive years, have found your home life to be an ideal one, which for an example we may all be glad to follow.

While we are yet to cherish that fond remembrance of your friendship we hope that those with whom you come in contact may be influenced as we have been.

We now ask you to accept this hall rack as a token of our sincere friendship, and with it we give you our best wishes for many years of happiness, and knowing that your new home is not far distant we hope to see your pleasant faces often in our midst.

A Last Chance.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is this week warning the public that the supply of their beautiful picture, "Queen Alexandra, Her Grandchildren and Dogs," is fast being exhausted and cannot be guaranteed after February. It is certainly a beautiful picture, easily worth two dollars, and any home would be the better of it. One dollar for a year's subscription to that great weekly, the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, will secure a copy of the picture absolutely free. No picture ever shown in this country has received such praise; and praise, too, from men capable of judging.

The well known druggists, Morton & Haight, have been appointed special agents for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills as well as for South American Nervine, Kidney and Rheumatic Cure.

Rather Cool.

The temperature in Yukon was seventy degrees below zero and there was a wood famine at Dawson a few days ago. The police will not allow horses out to haul wood, and unoccupied cabins are being torn down and used for fuel. The official thermometer registered 73 degrees below zero on January 22. The stage line between White Horse and Dawson was tied up because the horses freeze their lungs. The temperature all along the Yukon River for three days ranged from 65 to 80 below zero.

The Torrey-Alexander meetings at Toronto came to a close on Sunday evening, having lasted exactly four weeks. The number in attendance at the meetings is said to have reached the large total of 295,100, of whom about 10,000 are said to have come from places outside of Toronto. The number of conversions is placed at 4,335. The collections at the meetings amounted to about $7,000, besides which there was a guarantee of $1,200. After paying all expenses there would be about $1,000 each for Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. Dr. Torrey left on Monday morning for Philadelphia, where he will hold services.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all Druggists.

A German scientist claims to have discovered a specific cure for cancer by vaccination.

It is stated that seeding operations will commence in Alberta the latter part of the present week.

Mr. R. B. Chadwick, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Belleville, has resigned to accept a similar position at Edmonton.

Capitalists in London, Eng., have purchased half a million acres in Alberta, with a view to disposing of it to colonists.

Arrangements are under way in Britain to send a deputation of Labor M. P.'s to the colonies to confer with labor parties.

Lord Roberts has urged the increase of the British army to a million men, supplementing the regulars with the auxiliary forces.

Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto, is advocating that the exemption from taxation enjoyed by all churches and educational institutons be abolished.

The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Imperial Starch Co. of Prescott and Brantford Starch Co. have been syndicated into the "Canada Starch Company," with a capital stock of $2,500,000.

PERSONALS.

Miss Edith Hewat is visiting friends in Millbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. English, of Hastings, are visiting in town.

Mr. John J. Shea, of the B. B. C. spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Anderson, of Selby, are visiting Mrs. Jas. Tulloch and other relatives.

Father McCarthy, of Morrisburg, has been calling on his many friends in town this week.

Mr. A. L. Coulter, G.T.R. station agent here, is spending a few holidays in western Ontario.

Misses Edith Conley and Lena Martin have been visiting relatives in Marmora the past week.

Miss Jennie Descent, accompanied by her friend Miss G. Smith, visited friends in Campbellford last week.

Mr. Herbert Wilson and Mr. Wm. Delaney, formerly of this place, visited relatives and friends here on Sunday.

Mr. John Fowler, of Freeport, Illinois, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past two or three months, left this morning for his home.

Miss Rosa Warren left for Toronto on Thursday morning last. A large number of her young friends gathered at her home on Wednesday evening to bid her farewell.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—On Lot 3, Con. 7, Rawdon, the Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. John Forestell. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.—On Lot 9, Con. 6, Rawdon, the Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. John H. Fair. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.—On Lot 17, Con. 8, Rawdon, the Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. Geo. Cotton. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Births.

TUCKER—In Rawdon, on Jan. 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Tucker, a daughter.

Married.

GOLDING-VANDERVOORT—At River Valley, on Jan. 30th, 1906, by the Rev. J. C. Bell, Mr. Chas. B. Golding, of Virden, Man., to Miss Pearl Vandervoort, eldest daughter of Mrs. H. Vandervoort, of Sidney Township.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD

For sale by

N. MASON, - - - SPRING BROOK

JNO. WINDOVER, - - FRANKFORD.

CHESTER HOARD - - GLEN ROSS.

FOR SALE

HOUSE AND LOT.

Everything new and up-to-date. Apply to
G. H. LUERY.

Your House Grained.

Have you often wished that you had the interior woodwork grained when you built your house? Why not have it done now? It really is as easily done now as when the house was built. Let us give you an estimate on the cost of graining your home. The lowness of price will astonish you, and you will not be at all inconvenienced while the work is going on.

S. A. MURPHY,
GRAINER.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Take Notice that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court Clerk of the County of Hastings, by Christopher Burkitt, of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, to be appointed Guardian to the estate and effects of William Thomas Stanley McMechan, who resides in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, an infant child of William Thomas McMechan, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, who died about the 25th day of November, A.D. 1900, and by such Will appointed a Guardian of said infant, but since said Guardian has departed this life on or about the 16th day of January, A.D. 1905, and said infant being without a Guardian the said Christopher Burkitt, being a nephew of previous Guardian, asks to be appointed Guardian to said infant.

Dated at Stirling, 1st day of Feb, 1906.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Applicant.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

Great Clearing Sale

OF WINTER FOOTWEAR.

We intend to Reduce the Prices on every line—Men's Felt Boots, Men's Sox and Rubbers, Men's Oil Tan Moccasins, Men's Overshoes, Boys' Sox and Rubbers, Children's Felt Slippers at half price. Women's and Children's Overshoes.

Women's fine Jersey Overgaiters, regular price $1.25 for 50c.

We will have plenty of cold weather yet. Come and prepare for it.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER—Leave your order now and avoid the rush.

☞ Repairing neatly done.

Butter and Eggs wanted.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

P. S.—All Accounts must be settled this month.

A COLD WAVE.

We are now likely to have cold weather and to overcome it to a certain extent we will for a week at least make it hot for our competitors in the Flour Business.

As the two largest milling companies have been cutting prices we took advantage and bought a 1,000 bags at the cut price, and will now put it on the Stirling market at a price that defies competition. We will sell it so cheap that it will just make you laugh. We don't mean that it will make our competitors laugh but just those who take advantage of this sale. We have the goods you have the money, let us exchange.

R. P. COULTER.

P. S.—No matter what prices other dealers advertise our prices are lower.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of THOMAS GRAY, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Gray, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1905, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to John Sharp, Executor of the estate of the said Thomas Gray, deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, his Solicitor, Stirling, Ont., on or before the 17th day of February, 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And Notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the said 17th day of February, 1906.

Dated the 21th day of January, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

Notice to Farmers

On account of very little grain coming in at present I will only take in grain on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WILLIAM RODGERS,
Grain Buyer.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Gould, Deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of Feb., 1906, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, the following valuable properties in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, viz:—

Parcel No. 1.—Park Lot No. 2 on the west side of Henry Street in the said Village of Stirling, containing five acres of land.

Parcel No. 2.—Park Lot No. 3 on the east side of Henry Street in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, containing five acres of land.

On each of the above parcels there is erected a substantial brick house and good outbuildings. There is also an orchard on each. The land is excellent and under a good state of cultivation.

There will also be sold on the premises, on the west side of Henry street, at the time above named, a quantity of household furniture and chattels.

TERMS—All sums under $10, cash. For sums over that amount easy terms can be arranged on furnishing satisfactory security.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Jane Heard, Administratrix, or to John J. Gould, or to W. H. Gould, all of the said village of Stirling.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

WM. RODGERS, Auctioneer.

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE Been Looking For.

During the last couple of years our customers have asked us, "why do you not keep McLaughlin Cutters?" This year we are prepared to supply your wants.

We have in stock a car load of McLaughlin's High Grade Cutters, of the latest style and finish, trimmed in the best grade of mohair wool plush, different colors to suit your taste, which we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other dealer handling the same goods. Of course we do not mean to say we can sell them as cheap as some other manufacturers' agents, but when they are closely inspected by yourself you will be satisfied to pay the little difference and take a McLaughlin.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

P. S.—We also carry a full line of Harness, Robes, Horse Blankets, Mitts, and all kinds of Massey-Harris Farm Implements.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM GOULD, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of William Gould, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1905, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to Mrs. Thos. Heard, Administratrix of the said deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, her Solicitor, at Stirling, on or before the 10th day of February, A.D. 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the said date above mentioned the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said Administratrix on or before the said 10th day of February, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Administratrix.

Dated the 17th day of January, A.D. 1906.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of SARAH JUDD, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Married Woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Sarah Judd, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Married Woman, deceased, who died on or about the 29th day of July, A.D. 1905, to send by mail prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to me or to my solicitor as hereunder, at Stirling, on or before the 3rd day of February, 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the above mentioned date I will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been then given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to me on or before the said 3rd day of February, A.D. 1906.

GEORGE E. CRYER,
Administrator.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Administrator.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1906.

New Year's Bells

ring out the praises of our Drugs. You will live to see many a New Year if you keep yourself in fine healthy condition. The best way to keep well is to take only pure, reliable Drugs when you are out of sorts. At this Pharmacy you can always be sure of obtaining the freshest, purest Drugs that the market affords.

MORTON & HAIGHT,
Druggists, Opticians, Stationers, &c.
STIRLING.

There's a Difference

between simply "clothing" a man, and dressing him correctly. Clothing means covering. Dressing means the tasteful, graceful draping of him in garments that set off his figure to advantage. "Clothing" properly so-called, is angular and clumsy. "Tailoring" suggests correct and graceful lines and curves, rounded limbs elegance in fact. If you are looking for the latter effect at little cost, come to us.

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

We have Heavy Working Pants, Overalls and Pea Jackets at a very low price.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1907, 90c.

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXII.

The two men faced each other, Guildford Berton quivering with rage intensified by its impotence, the man Furlong calm and coolly watchful.

Guildford Berton would have liked to spring upon him, but there was something in the eyes shining from under the bushy brows which warned him that at his first movement its owner would without hesitation put a bullet into him.

"What are you doing here?" he asked, finding his voice at last.

Furlong smiled grimly, and nodded to the desk.

"That's rather an unnecessary question, isn't it? I was looking for—curiosities, when you came in and interrupted me."

"You are an impudent scoundrel! and if you think because I am unarmed you will get off scot-free you are mistaken."

"Tall talk won't count for much, seeing how matters are fixed between us. It's waste of time to threaten me, Mr. Berton. Come, you're a sensible man; just face the music and take things easy. Just try and think I'm a friendly visitor dropped in unexpectedly; it's rather late, it's true——"

"Take yourself off!"

"That you may follow me and raise a hullabaloo?"

"If you think I'm going to let you escape, you are mistaken. Whether you go now, or wait till daylight, and are taken here, red-handed, will make little difference; you appear to have forgotten that, notwithstanding your cool impudence, I have got you as surely as if you were already in the hands of the police. I know you; before you can get out of reach the police will have an exact description of you and—I think the tables will be turned, my friend."

The man eyed him thoughtfully.

"After all, you've got some pluck," he said quietly. "You're a braver man than I took you to be, Mr. Berton. Many a man in my position would take you at your word, and remembering that dead men tell no tales, would put it out of your power to supply the police with a description," and he glanced meaningly at the revolver. "But I don't think we need waste any time in bullying each other. After all there's not much harm done."

"What! I find you here, having broken into my house——"

"Excuse me. Let's have it right and square. In the first place you're wrong. I didn't break into your house. I found the little gate in that high wall open, and I just stepped in."

"And, being in, lost no time in breaking into my property. I'm afraid your excuse won't weigh much with the judge and jury when you are tried for burglary, which you will be, you scoundrel."

"I dare say it wouldn't. But I'm not being tried yet. Look here, hadn't we better get comfortable? You don't ask me to take a seat, so I'll help myself, and if you'll take my advice you'll follow my example."

As he spoke he dropped into the armchair, and in a leisurely fashion took out his pipe and pouch.

The master of the cottage glanced toward the door. Should he make a rush for it, and endeavor to reach the garden and raise an alarm? He was sorely tempted, but he saw that the revolver was lying within reach of the man's hand, and felt that the glittering eye was watching him in catlike fashion, and stood still.

"May I trouble you for a light?" asked Furlong, blandly. No? Well——" He crawled forward and lit his pipe at the lantern. "Now, then, Mr. Berton, I'm ready to hear anything and everything you've got to say. Chin-music is not much in my line, but I'll allow that you feel anxious to abuse me, and I don't like disappointing you. Just blow off the steam with some of the hardest words you know."

Guildford Berton caught up a chair with a strong impulse to fling it at the man's head, but instead he planted it in front of the door and sat down in it.

"You'll find this the worst night's work you ever did, my friend," he said between his teeth. "I gave you a chance—a poor one—of escaping just now, and you refused it. Now I tell you that you will not leave this room until the police take you unless you pass over my dead body."

Furlong laughed grimly.

"Very nicely put!" he said. "Why, my dear sir, I could lift you up, chair and all, and pitch you out of that window there, and you know it. But I shan't have to do that, I think—that is, if you are a sensible man. Now, Mr. Berton, I suppose you think that we are to sit here until some one comes who can raise an alarm and fetch the police, and that you will have me arrested? Just so. I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed. First of all, let me explain matters. Oh, you needn't sneer; it doesn't give any additional beauty to that handsome face of yours. I'm going to tell the truth, as you'll find if you listen attentively. What I told you just now, for instance, was the truth. I found that door of yours unlocked, and I couldn't resist the temptation of strolling in. You see, I've passed it so often and looked at it so hard, every time asking myself why on earth a young gentleman should choose to live in such a gloomy hole, that my curiosity—and it's my weak point, I'll admit—got the better of me. So I stepped in, and waited in the opposite room—I followed you so closely that if you'd have turned you'd have seen me, by George!—and, being in, I amused myself with watching you——"

Guildford Berton succeeded in suppressing any outward sign of the start the man's words gave him.

"I'd half an idea that you were a—well, a coiner. I beg your pardon I had, indeed. But couldn't see any trace of the work about—and I know it when I see it—and so I concluded that you were just a crank, that you'd got a mental twist somewhere that caused you to take such a grim, forsaken hole as this. Then I thought that I'd wait until you'd go to bed and clear out. But I happened to look in here, and the desk lay handy, and it occurred to me that I might find something in it that might help me to understand your peculiar character."

A sneer that was half a scowl crossed Berton's face.

"Ah, you don't believe me, I see," remarked the man, apparently not at all offended. "But, strange to say, it's the truth. The fact is, among the many trades I've tried my hand at, I've done a bit of the detective. That was in New York. I didn't stick to it long; but that kind of work leaves a mark behind. You can't lose the habit of trying to satisfy your curiosity. And you raised mine, you did, indeed, Mr. Berton."

"You impudent—but go on, my friend; your time is going short."

"Not a bit of it. You think you'll have me arrested, but you won't, and I'll tell you why. Because you and I are tarred with the same brush. We're both curious men. Of the two of us, I should say you're more curious than I am, but you're too cautious to follow a man into his own house and examine his desk, eh?" and he laughed.

"Now you wonder what I'm driving at. Wait a bit; I'm coming to it. I didn't find much in this old desk of yours to enlighten me about the little game you're playing at; but I did find something that gave me a start"—he stretched out his hand, and let it fall upon the photograph of Catherine Hayes—"and this is it."

The other glanced at the photograph with an incredulous sneer.

"No, it is not a plant, and I'm not going to palm off a pack of lies on you. But I tell you what I'm going to do. I am going to make a bargain with you. Wait. Better not cut in yet a while, for it strikes me that when you've heard what I've got to say you'll be sorry for cutting up rough. Now, Mr. Berton, don't think me impertinent if I ask you a question. Is it a fact that you want to marry the beautiful young lady up at the Court there?"

Guildford Berton started, and the color rushed to his face, but he remained silent.

"Silence gives consent. I give you credit for the best of taste. I've seen a great many of the fair sex in both hemispheres, and I say"—he struck the table with his powerful fist—"that that young lady towers above them all as—as—a palm towers above a lilac bush! Why, sir, if I were as young and good-looking as you are, I should be as much in love with her as you are. From all I hear there isn't a young man within twenty miles who wouldn't give all he's worth, and ten years of his life to boot to lead her to the altar."

Berton rose, as if unable to control himself, but Furlong coolly waved to him.

"Sit down, Mr. Berton. I meant no offense. I wouldn't speak a disrespectful word of her—ay, and what's more, I'd knock down any man that offered to do so in my presence. Sit down and keep your temper. You'll want all your nous presently."

There was something, a subtile significance, in his tone which carried weight, and Guildford Berton sank into the chair again.

"That's right. And now about this bargain I spoke of. Suppose, Mr. Berton, I possess some information which would help you in your suit with that young lady. Suppose I could tell you something, a secret worth its weight in gold to you, something that would make your way straight and plain, and insure your getting that young lady for your wife—what would you say?" and he leaned forward and looked him straight between the eyes.

Berton smiled incredulously.

"I should say, I utterly refuse to believe a word you say," he said, "and if you knew me better, you would know that I am the last man to make terms with a ruffianly burglar. Tell your story, whatever it may be, to the police; I fancy you will find them as incredulous as I am."

"Good. You've said what you ought to say, and you've said it very well. I give you all credit for your courage. But I'll give you another chance, and I tell you frankly that if you don't come to my terms I shall, very reluctantly, have to tie you in that chair, and gag you while I get clear off. Come, you're dying to ask me what I meant. Just ask me a few questions. For instance, what do I find in the photograph of this lady to interest and startle me so much?"

"I shall ask you knowthing. I want to hear no more from you."

"Then I'll ask you a few questions. First of all, do you know who this is? I don't ask you how you came by it. Perhaps the young lady gave it to you, or you found it, or perhaps you stole it."

Guildford Berton's face flamed, but he swallowed his rage and answered quietly enough; for Furlong had spoken the truth and he was dying to hear what the man had to say.

"You don't deserve an answer," he said.

"But you'll humor me, eh? Just so. Well?"

"It is the portrait of the late Countess of Arrowdale's companion," said Guildford Berton, slowly, and almost sullenly.

"And her name was Catherine. It's written here on the card, and her surname was Hayes. And when the countess left her husband, the earl, this Catherine Hayes, went with her?"

"She did."

"Is she dead?" asked Furlong, very grimly.

"The countess? Yes."

"This woman, the maid, this Catherine?" said Furlong.

"Yes, she is dead, too."

"Dear, dear!" muttered Furlong. "Tell me, now, did she live with her mistress till the countess died?"

"She did."

"And the young lady, Lady Norah, was left in her charge, I suppose?" asked Furlong.

"That is so. Why do you ask? What interest——"

"I ask because I didn't know," replied Furlong. "I know a great deal, but not all."

He gazed at the portrait some moments lost in thought, then he got up and laid it on the table.

"Come and take a good look at it," he said.

Berton hesitated a moment, half suspicious that it was a trap to get him away from his post in front of the door, but Furlong cast a glance of contempt at him.

"Man, can't you see I'm in earnest?" he said, sternly.

"Do you see nothing? Look hard! Does nothing strike you?"

"I do not understand you. I see nothing."

"Shut it—shut the door close."

"You know that there is no one in the house but my servant, an old woman, deaf and dumb, or you would not have trifled with me as you have done," he said.

"Shut the door all the same, for what I've got to say even the deaf and dumb might have ears and tongue to hear and tell. Shut the door I say."

"There," he said, "are you satisfied?"

Furlong beckoned to him to come nearer, and, laying his heavy hand upon the shoulder of the other, whispered a few words in his ear.

Berton started, and turned a wife face of amazement and unbelief upon him.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Pshaw! It's impossible!"

"It's not only possible, but it's true!" retorted Furlong, with grim earnestness. "Sit down and listen to me."

As Berton listened drops of sweat came out upon his forehead, and his face changed from red to white.

"If, if this is true—if I can believe 'if'"

"It is gospel!" retorted Furlong, laconically, "and you do believe it. I can see it by your face, man."

"Prove it—give me proofs," dropped from the white lips.

"Proofs? Yes, conclusive, irrefutable ones. Proofs strong enough for any court of law in the land."

An exclamation difficult to describe burst from Berton, and he rose and paced the room, his face working, his hands clasped tightly behind his back.

Furlong sat himself on the table and watched him coolly.

Suddenly he stopped before the sideboard, and took out the brandy decanter.

"Oh, that's it!" muttered Furlong to himself; then aloud:

"Here, steady! Not too much of that! A glass apiece. You want to keep your head cool, you know, if you're going to work this properly. And you are, you know."

Berton poured out a couple of glasses with a shaky hand, and with an uneasy laugh.

"When—when will you let me have the proofs?"

"In three days. Meanwhile keep your mouth shut. Oh, yes, you can do that, I dare say. And now, what do you say to our bargain?"

"You want to know how much——"

"No," he said, quietly. "I ask nothing, I'm not sure I'll take anything. But, we'll see. It strikes me I'm the honester man of the two, Mr. Berton. I bargained for my liberty and your silence about this little escapade of mine. Well, you shall give me a hundred or two to take me out of the country, when you've done with me and we'll cry quits."

Berton held out his hand, and Furlong took it, but with an utter absence of alacrity or effusiveness.

"Open the door," he said.

Berton opened it, and with a nod and a quiet "In three days—say Friday," his singular specimen of "the genus" burglar went out.

(To be continued.

A bachelor farmer says that the quickest way to remove weeds is to propose to a widow.

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and $1.00.
All Druggists.

ON THE FARM.

POULTRY.

In deciding how much to feed the poultryman has in the fowl itself three guides, three things that should furnish indications whether he is feeding right. These in the order in which it is most natural to use them are: (1) Appetite, (2) results, (3) conditions.

The fowls should be ready and eager for each feed, even the light noon feed. If they are not there should be either a change of time of feeding or a reduction of the quantity given at the preceding feed. Frequently, poultrymen who feed the mash very early in the morning find that the hens do not seem to care for it at that time, though an hour, or even a half hour later, they will eat it readily. If the mash must be fed early, the night feed should be reduced until they will eat the mash, but it will generally work better to give the full feed of grain at night, and delay feeding the mash until the sun is well up.

Throughout northerly latitudes the general provision for giving fowls exercise is by littering the floors of the house with straw, hay, leaves, cut corn stalks, or any material in which the grain will bury itself, or which it can be covered, so that the fowls must scratch for it. The proper use of litter calls for the same exercise of judgment as the adjustment of the meals or the determination of the proportions of the ingredients of the ration. Though errors both ways are numerous, the prevailing tendency is to use too much litter and compel too much exercise—to make it so hard for the fowls to get feed that that they will work only for what is necessary to sustain life. One reason why some people get better results from evening mash is because the fowls get a full feed before going to roost, when if fed in litter (as they use it) they cannot get a good meal, or cannot get it in the time allowed them. Generally speaking, the depth of any loose and easily worked litter should not be less than three or four, and not more than six inches.

A practice handed down since before the days when scratching litter was generally provided, is to hang a cabbage or fasten a root or a piece of meat just out of reach of the fowls so that to get at it they must jump at every mouthful. I think this form of exercise of questionable value. A heavy hen carrying a lot of partly developed eggs is likely to be averse to taking exercise that way, or, if she does try it, to hurt herself, and it appears that something jumping for exercise is responsible for the prevalence in a flock of corns and bumble foot, particularly when that is the only exercise provided, and the floors are not littered.

Exercise also serves another purpose which indirectly has quite an important relation to the matter of feeding as well as to production. The fowl with something to do keeps busy much of the time and is contented. With moderate exercise fowls probably more completely digest and assimilate their food, and are productive and keep in good condition on less food either than when not taking exercise or when taking too much exercise. Contentment aids digestion and economizes food. But we need not depend solely on exercise dependent upon eating. Fowls given the opportunity to do so will take vigorous exercise dusting themselves. In fact, when the sun shines in on the earth floor they will work and wallow there by the hour, and this exercise does them just as much good as scratching. So occasionally on bright days rake the litter clean from a space on the floor where the sun shines, and give the fowls a chance to put variety into their existence.

Hens will not eat too much beef scrap if it is left before them all the time.

When fowls and ducks are allowed to drink from the same vessel look out for disease.

Ducks should never be permitted to run with fowl. They both do best in pens by themselves.

In feeding stock for profit an important requirement is to secure the most perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

CAPABLE HOG MANAGEMENT.

Describing the methods employed in managing sows about farrowing time, among the swine of the Purdue University herd, Prof. J. H. Skinner, instructor in animal husbandry, writes:

"We feed sows liberally up to within a few days of farrowing time, then cut the feed down, bringing them back gradually, so that by the time the pigs are ten days to two weeks old, the sow is giving a full flow of milk.

"While the pigs are on milk is a very important period in their lives, and much may be gained by giving careful attention to the feeding of the dam. Young pigs are tender, helpless things, consequently they need warm, dry quarters and a comfortable bed which is not exposed to wind. The more sunlight they get the better.

"One of the greatest leaks we have in the hog business in Indiana—and I presume the same is true elsewhere, is the loss of pigs at farrowing time. Much of this loss or leak can be stopped by giving attention to feed, shelter and bedding. As stated above, it is absolutely necessary that the young pigs' bed be dry, if the best results are to be attained.

"In cases where the sow is a heavy milker and the pigs scour, we feed the dam blood-meal. This has been efficient in checking the trouble. After the pigs are old enough, we scatter cracked grain over the floor and thus encourage them to eat as early as possible. Green feeds such as clover, alfalfa, oats, peas and rye, make the dam and litter thrifty and supplement the grain ration. The aim should be to keep the sows in good flesh while suckling, as it is profitable both from the standpoint of the litter and the effect on the mother.

"After ten or twelve weeks, the pigs should be weaned. At this time milk, if available, will be valuable along with the grain and other feed, and while it may not be posible with some to do it, grading or sorting the pigs will be profitable where one is handling a considerable number. We ordinarily make three grades, putting the heaviest in one, the medium in the second, and the small ones in another. This prevents the larger pigs from cheating and crowding the weaker ones, and it is to be commended. A suitable ration for growing pigs is made of two parts shorts and three parts corn, where these feeds are available. It may be found profitable to substitute tankage for the shorts in some cases. Tankage is a packing-house product of high feeding value. It produces very desirable results when fed in connection with corn. As the pigs get older, the proportion of corn may be increased. The growing pigs should have sufficient protein in their food for the production of good bone and strong frames and it is essential that they be pushed to maturity as rapidly as possible."

FARM NOTES.

All quick maturing crops require much richer soil and better cultivation than those that are longer in maturing.

The gypsy moth and brown-tailed moth are in New England, and reported as working west slowly but surely. If these insects are permitted to spread all through the country the result will be fearful loss. The national government should come to the rescue at once, and help the New England States to destroy these insects.

The man who might try to build a house without first preparing plans and counting up the cost would be quite likely to come out at the little end of the horn. But he would not be more unwise than the farmer who goes at his work haphazard, without any definite plan of action. First comes the thought, then the successful action.

NEW BATTLESHIP.

The Latest Addition to British Navy of Immense Power.

Some remarkable illustrations of the immense fighting power of the Dreadnaught, the new type of battleship now under construction at Portsmouth, England, are given by the Engineer. Ten years ago the Majestics were the finest ships in the world. To-day there is no question that the Dreadnaught could lie off 10,000 yards and sink the entire fleet of Majestics as easily as the Japanese fleet sank the Russians at Tsushima. Indeed, the Majestics practically would be unable to reply, their guns not being really effective much over 5,000 yards. Later ships, of course, would be better off.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the Dreadnaught could fight a couple of the latest King Edward VII. type and come out best. Incidentally the Dreadnaught probably could tackle the entire German fleet singlehanded, and so is a guarantee of peace.

It should be remembered, however, that Germany is preparing to build similar ships, that Japan has two in hand, that the United States contemplates a couple, and that France has plans for three. When these ships are afloat, all existing battleships will hardly count.

Naval officers have been instructed by the Admiralty to give their commands in "a loud, distinct, and decisive manner." It has been noticed that the newer school of naval officer is not being educated to give orders in the bluff and authoritative tone which in the old days made the sailors skip round in double-quick time to carry out orders. It is feared that the drawing-room manners of the new blend of young executive officers will cause their voices to be inaudible through the din, even of practice, and, in addition, that the effeminate tendency of the word of command causes slowness in men and a weakening of confidence and discipline. Now the young executive sailorman is to practice his voice as if it were the sole means of communicating orders in the din of battle. The disappearance of sails is believed to have caused this vocal defect, as now there is no stentorian calling to men aloft to open the lungs and strengthen the spoken word.

EVEN ON THE DEATH-BED.

The ruling passion of Edward I. of England was undoubtedly the pursuit of his ideal of uniting all the British Isles under one rule. His great obstacle was Scotland, and the conquest of Scotland therefore became a passion with him. Stronger than years, it sent him to the head of the army when he was fit only for a sick-bed, and when he was at last compelled to yield he sought to make this passion spur on his son by ordering that the flesh should be boiled from his bones, and that his skeleton should be carried at the head of the army, and remain unburied until Scotland was conquered. This is the most conspicuous instance of "the ruling passion strong in death" on record, though many others would be worthy of quotation. William Pitt's patriotism endured to his last gasp, and inspired his last utterance, as did Nelson's lifelong determination to secure the command of the sea, whilst Napoleon's last dream was one of battle.

The Absolute Purity —OF— "SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea is daily Converting thousands of drinkers of the artificially colored teas of Japan.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 40c, 50c, and 60c lb.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea can now be had everywhere and within the reach of every person as it can be purchased in Gold label at 60c. per lb., Red label at 50c., Blue label at 40c., Green label at 30c., and Brown label at 25c per lb., all equally pure tea, but, of course, the cheaper grades are not as fine flavored, not being grown at as high an elevation as the expensive teas. The latter are produced at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level.

RAID OF THE COSSACKS

A PICTURE OF THE RUSSIA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

What Happens When the Marauders are Sent to Put Down a Rebellion.

Perceval Gibbon describes a Cossack raid on a Russian village:—"There were a few lights that Sunday night in the village of Pavious, and those were lifful and moved hither and thither; but there was a murmur of feverish preparation and in the darkness men passed swiftly from house to house, and now and again there was a cry as some woman realized her despair. It was known that the Cossacks were coming. Spurred by famine and inflamed by the preachers of revolution, the men of Pavious two days before had flung themselves upon the country house of the prince whose terraced gardens and orderly woods sneered down on their pinched fields had looted it and killed two of the servants, and then had burned the place to the ground. A shout from somewhere heralded the doom of the village, and forthwith there were heard the crash of hoofs through the frozen snow of the street, the jingle of the accoutrements, and someone laughing in a strange shrill mirth. Some man, caught out of doors, dashed across to reach his hut; and, forthwith, from the vagueness of the winter night, a Cossack yelling in a kind of glee, galloped down on him, and was seen for an instant clearly as he crossed the streak of light from the one open door.

IN THE VILLAGE.

"His long kaftan, blown back as he rose in his stirrups, his cap of shaggy fur, his curved sword dangling from his belt, leaped into view, and also the plunge of the long lance as he brought the point down and rode on his prey. The end transpired in the deeper blackness beyond the light, one heard only the fall, the high whinnying scream of the victim, and the strange laughter of the Cossack, as he wheeled his horse. Only, later on, passing down the street, I came upon the twisted huddle of what had been a man, with stiff dead hands spread wide, clutching at the snow. Up the street to the middle of the village rode the sotnia and well enough I knew what strained eyes watched them from the darkened windows, what chilled hearts thumped at their passage. The Cossacks knew it, too, no doubt; they were laughing among themselves always with that high staccato, high-pitched cackle which had an inhuman note and deepened the horror they inspired. These were true Cossacks of the cattle lands, lithe men on small horses, tricked out in the finery of their savage state, clanking with metal trinkets, and glaring from under high caps of fur.

CRY OF THE VICTIMS.

"There was not long to wait. The shrieks began almost at once, and soon one scream, a high and desperate cry of agony, a woman's voice, calling where no aid could be, mastered the babel of woe, poising in a high ecstasy of terror and pain above the groans and cries around, till it sank suddenly and bubbled to a stop. Shouts and cries and the shrill laughter and strange speech of the Cossacks filled the night, and where there had been the quiet of fear now there was the clanger of cruelty; where the streets had been lifeless it was now a crowded Golgotha echoing with blows, intricate with struggling groups. When it was all over the prisoners were tied together in pairs, and presently they were marched off between the lines of the Cossacks, to be flogged on to Tamboy. The sun was painting the sky a pale yellow in the east as they departed, and when they were gone people stood at the doors of the huts, holding to the posts, looking out at the bodies in the street. But none spoke."

WINNING ALL THE BATTLES.

There have been at least five wars in which one side only won all the engagements and suffered no defeats. In that between United States and Mexico in 1845-48 the Mexicans got the worst of every encounter, from pitched battles to fights between parties of rangers and guerillas. In the Indian campaigns of 1845-6 and 1848-9 the British won every battle and skirmish. Prussia did the same in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866. Lord Napier won the Abyssinian war in 1867 without a single reverse, and Lord Wolseley conducted the Soudan campaign with equally unbroken success.

QUEER VOICE COLLECTIONS.

Collections of voices are being made for various purposes. The phonograms of the British Museum are designed to preserve for future generations the voices of famous people of our time; but the Vienna Academy of Sciences is going further, and seeks phonograms of languages and dialects for the comparative study of languages. Already its collection includes popular songs of gipsies and Arabians, favorite airs of Red Indian tribes, the idioms of Negroes and Malays, and so on. It is sending out special voice-hunting expeditions every year, and its agents are now scouring Australia, Roumania, Istria, and other localities. Its latest plan is to phonograph the voices of animals for scientific study.

Repaid With Interest

Everybody who knew him agreed that John Grace was a real good fellow. Clean-living, good at heart, and always cheery, he could count scores of friends, and amongst all his acquaintances no man who had cause to wish him ill. "The sort of chap who'd run miles to do anybody a good turn, and who'd scorn to do a dirty one. That's old Jack!" someone had once said of him. And the saying was true.

Withal he was a keen business man, thoroughly alive to the interests of the large industrial concern for which he was manager, and regarded by his directorate as the man in the right place. Physically he had been well-favored, and although nearing his thirty-fifth birthday, he looked and felt no more than thirty.

A bachelor, entirely heart-whole, it was a mystery to his friends how he had evaded the snares of Cupid so long. When rallied on the point he would laughingly declare that he was too young or too busy to think about undertaking such a serious affair as matrimony. Whereat happy married men of his acquaintance would draw a harrowing picture of his existence as a lonely old bachelor, and inform him that marriage was the proper sphere for a man whose bump of philoprogentiveness was so strongly developed.

This morning, however, as he sat at his desk, for once the customary cheeriness had deserted him. One of the juniors—a lad in whom he had evinced more than ordinary interest—had failed to make his appearance, and in his stead he had found on his arrival at the office a young woman—the lad's sister—anxiously waiting to see him. He noted her neat appearance as she was shown into his room, and though it strange that so young a woman should be so closely veiled. When she lifted the veil, revealing a face which, although fair, was marked with emotion and distress, his wonder ceased, and at the involuntary sob he knew that some grave trouble had come to her, prompting the visit.

Concernedly he placed a chair for her.

"Brother not ill, I hope, Miss Lyttleton?" he queried.

"No," she returned, distressfully, "Oh, I—I cannot tell you. Please read this telegram. It will explain."

He took it from her, and as he read it through his face went white. It was addressed to the girl, Margaret Lyttleton, at her home.

"Have broken trust. Dare not face exposure Beg mother and you forgive and forget.—Ted."

For some seconds he sat staring at the telegram in his hand, nonplussed at the staggering revelation. Then his glance shifted to the face of the grief-stricken girl, and he pulled himself abruptly together.

"An embezzler! I cannot credit it," he burst out. "I would have backed his fidelity with my own guarantee. What a fool; what an utter fool! Tell me, had you any suspicions that he has not been acting straight? Has he been keeping late hours? Do you know of any reason for the lapse?"

"No; I cannot imagine why he should do such a thing," she replied tearfully. "He has always evinced great interest in his work here, telling us that he was anxious to please you and so merit advancement. The greater part of his salary he regularly handed over to mother. It was necessary to us. Together we have kept the house since father died. I dare not tell her of this. She has been an invalid for years—and it would kill her."

"I understand, and sympathize," said John, gravely. "The defalcation cannot be serious. It would be impossible for anyone in his position with us to defraud to any large extent. But, whatever it may be, the matter is very grave. The present thing to do is to lay hands on the young scamp. I see this wire was handed in at Liverpool this morning. Has he any relatives there?"

"No," returned the girl. "I can only think he has gone there with the intention of slipping out of the country."

She rose to her feet and, placing her hand on his arm, faltered: "I ask it for mother's sake. Spare her the disgrace, if you can."

He looked into her pleading face, and smiled reassuringly. There was no vacillation in his mind. For the sake of the fond mother, for the happiness of this troubled girl, for the salvation of the lad himself, his generous nature prompted but one course, and he was quite ready to take the risk of compounding a felony.

"There's a train to Liverpool in half an hour," he said. "If he is still there I will find him and bring him back. We mustn't let his life be spoiled utterly by a youthful indiscretion. Don't worry, Miss Lyttleton, and—don't tell mother."

He opened the door for her to pass out.

"I'm very glad you came to me," he said, as he held her hand.

She looked up into his face with glistening eyes that eloquently bespoke her gratitude.

"You are very good," she said, lamely. "I cannot repay you now, but I shall pray to be able some day to do so."

For some seconds after she had he stood staring at the door, while a tumult of thought conjured up by the astonishing revelation, by her demeanour and appearance, surged in his brain. Then, becoming his own self again, he strode over to his desk and hastily scribbled a long telegram.

"Charlie Bickersteth is the fellow to manage this," he reflected; and as the said gentleman was the smartest private detective the Mersey city could boast—a man who knew Liverpool like his hand—there was reason for his belief. Summoning his subordinats in turn, he rapidly disposed of such matters in the morning's mail as demanded immediate attention, ordered a cab, and in a few minutes was being rattled to the railway station.

Before entering the train he despatched the telegram, and then, settling himself comfortably in his compartment, proceeded to while away the tedium of the long journey with the supply of literature he had bought at the bookstall.

Ever and anon, however, his attention would persist in straying from the printed page as his thoughts reverted to the picture of the troubled girl. Her pleading face was very clear in his mind's eye. She had said that together she and the scapegrace had kept house. He found himself wondering what her daily life was like. Her trustfulness, her sincerity, the expression of her hope some day to repay him, came back, and the thoughts of her held him unseemingly into the future for many a spell as the train carried him to his destination.

Bickersteth greeted him with a smile as he stepped on to the platform at Lime Street.

"Got him in my office, Jack," he said. "Soon as your wire reached I set my men to scour the likely places and went down to the landing-stage myself. Spotted him going on board a boat bound for—give a guess now. Gosh! you'll smile when I tell you. The Isle of Man, above all places. When I hooked him off the gangway he confessed that the passage money had been paid out of his last sovereign. Gives me the impression of being a very decent, intelligent lad, far from the criminal type. What's he done?"

"Can't say exactly until I've seen him," returned John; "but whatever it is, Charles, he's too good a lad to have his life ruined, and—there are other considerations."

"Well, well, Jack, it wouldn't be you if you didn't hold out a hand," said his friend. "I've told him you're coming, and you'll find him quite tractable and penitent."

In the cab John related to his friend the details of the interview with the girl, and explained the position as far as he knew it.

"That girl's a gem, Jack!" said Bickersteth, unhesitatingly. "I can quite understand your resolve that the thing's got to be squared up. Here we are."

At their entrance the wretched lad, who had been sitting staring vacantly before him, looked up, and, as he saw his employer, his face set stern, his nerve failed him, and, hanging his head ashamedly, he sobbed like a little child. John Grace strode over to him, and laying his hand gently on his shoulder murmured: "There, there, Edward, my lad. I have not come to judge. I want to try and put things right. Tell me all about it."

Disjointedly it came out—how, led away by a specious circular from some firm of outside brokers which promised an almost certain 100 per cent. in an option speculation, the lad had been tempted to use £10 of the firm's money. The deal had proved a loss and the money had been forfeited. "It seemed so sure," he faltered; "in former deals the money had been more than doubled, and I could have repaid the sum I took without anyone knowing I had used it. It was only for once, sir; I wanted a bicycle, badly. All the other fellows had one, and I was not able to get one."

"And for ten pounds you would have been foolish enough not only to bring disgrace on your mother and sister, but to ruin your future life," said John, sternly. "Why did you not come to me?"

"I dare not face you, knowing I had broken faith," quavered the miserable lad. "I—I scarcely know what I've been doing since I learned that the money was lost."

The gentle admonition of his good-hearted friend provoked the matter-of-fact Bickersteth to interfere, and he proceeded to read the white-faced lad a lecture which was calculated to leave an indelible impression on his mind.

"Come, my lad," said John, "I will take you home. Your mother does not know. She need never do so. I will put the matter right. To-morrow evening will be as it was."

"Everything except the knowledge that you have acted basely and cowardly," put in Bickersteth. "Take my advice, my lad. Let this be a lesson to you. You have a train in fifty minutes, Jack."

"Just in time to dine," said John, smiling again. "Come along, Charles. Come along, Edward."

* * * *

Three months passed; months in which John Grace had found many opportunities of seeing Margaret Lyttleton, and, as he entered the office this Monday morning, it could be said of him no longer that he was heart-whole. Closer acquaintanceship had revealed to him her sterling qualities, her unselfish devotion to the widowed and invalid mother, her sisterly regard for the lad, her care of the home.

Shortly after her visit to him he had learned that she had accepted the position of typist to a well-known City man—a man who was on the board of several successful companies and was known to be a money-maker. Necessity compelled her to earn, and the inducement of a better wage had prompted her to change employers. The desire to discharge the debt to himself as speedily as possible he surmised rightly had also influenced her decision. He remembered her look and the protesting shake of her head when he had declared that the matter was closed forever, and the thought that she was stinting to repay him made him angry at her determination, and at the same time pleased at her spirit.

The erring lad had taken up his work as if nothing untoward had occurred, and his gratitude for his escape had been amply evidenced by his diligence.

By a fortuity John had spent a couple of delightful hours in the society of the girl on the previous Saturday afternoon, and this morning, cheerful fellow as he invariably was, he was feeling in extra good spirits. He had not the least suspicion of impending trouble, and yet among the personal letters which lay on his desk was one that was destined to shatter his hopes like a house of cards.

He was laughing to himself as he opened the envelope, and the laugh died on his face as he read. The letter was from the chairman of a large manufacturing concern to the effect that their cashier—whose fidelity Jack had guaranteed by personal bond for £1,000—had absconded, and, with regret, it became necessary for them to call upon him to discharge the liability incurred under his indemnity.

For some seconds he sat in his chair stunned by the intelligence and utterly incapable of coherent thought. The statement was monstrous, incredible! The man had been regarded by him as his best friend. A few moments' conversation on the telephone with his correspondent sufficed to convince him, and he replaced the receiver with shaking fingers.

Shelving his trouble for the time, he applied himself to the daily routine, and it was only when the luncheon hour came round and he was free for a spell that he allowed his mind to again dwell on it.

It was his usual habit to eat his luncheon in the ante-room of his office. Fighting back the repugnance to food engendered by the calamity, he was attacking his chop with some degree of zest when a clerk entered the room and handed him a folded slip of paper.

"The lady waits for an answer, sir," he said.

He untwisted it, and as he read the single line, "Can you see me for five minutes?—Margaret Lyttleton," he jumped up and bade the youth show the lady into his office.

Smilingly he greeted her. It was evident to him at a glance that she was strangely agitated, and he attempted, in his cheery fashion, to set her at ease.

"Well, young lady," he laughed, "this visit is a glad surprise. Like a beam of glorious sunshine on a cloudy day."

"Mr. Grace," she said, "I have heard o' your trouble. Mr. Gros, my employer, who is on the board of Nuttall's, casually mentioned the matter to a caller this morning, and I overheard. I felt that I must come——"

"It is very good of you Miss Lyttleton," he said, suddenly serious. "I thank you very sincerely. But don't, I beg, let this stroke of bad luck to me depress you. It's rough, terribly rough, but I am not the sort to wring my hands and call down anathema. The thing to do is to set about and make up the leeway."

"I thought you'd take it like that," she said; "and I'm glad you do."

"Why not?" said John, quietly. "The hardest part is that it pospones the putting of a certain vital query to a very dear girl, but——"

He noted the tell-tale blush that suffused her cheeks, and, satisfied, let the sentence remain unfinished.

"The dear girl will wait if to her the boy is dear," she returned significantly. "But I do not think undue waiting will be called for."

He started forward in his chair, a look of surprise in his eyes.

"I did not come to sympathize," she went on, earnestly. "I came to help, to repay a debt. Tell me, for what amount have you pledged yourself?"

"A thousand at most," he replied. "It will just about clean me out."

"I do not see that upleasant prospect," she observed. "Now listen to me. As you know, I am the confidential typist of a man who follows the stock-market closely, and is as keen to seize a chance of adding to his bank balance as any man. It is surprising how he succeeds in gaining knowledge of every little move likely to affect the market, but he invariably does, and his City friends know that he is very seldom wrong. The lead of such a big man would be calculated to benefit a little one if he knew and followed it. You understand me?"

"Quite!" said John.

"Well, it has struck me that a friendly tip to you at the present juncture would come most opportunely, and, as any information which I may have acquired will not interefer with my employer's designs, but will most certainly help you over this stile if you act on it. I want to whisper. Mr. Gros received a code cablegram from one of his agents this morning, and immediately 'phoned his brokers to sell 'Pixies.'"

"And you think——?" said John eagerly.

"I feel confident that cablegram contained intelligence of something that was bound to send 'Pixies' down some points," replied the girl.

He put out his hand for the morning paper.

"'Pixies' stood at 11¾ at yesterday's closing," he observed.

"Exactly!" agreed the girl.

"I don't like dabbling," said John, frankly, throwing the paper aside. "It brought about your brother's trouble; it is responsible for the absconding of my friend. Suppose I sold, and the price went up, would not my case be a hundred times worse than it is? I should be bankrupt and dishonored."

"I have weighed all that," she said, rising, "and still I advise you to sell. I am not a fatalist, but in this I feel assured you will be doing right."

He rose too, and taking her two unresisting hands he said: "Margaret, if I do this and it should fail, do you realize what it means—for both of us?"

"It will not fail, Jack," she whispered. "That is why I urge it."

"Good!" he cried. "I will act on your advice. I will wire Barker, whom I know, to sell 1,00 on my account at once."

"I will not fail to let you know when the big man begins to buy," she said smiling. "Good-bye, Jack. I'm afraid I've spoilt your lunch."

"Lunch!" cried John, laughing, as he escorted her to the street. "By George, you talk of prosaic lunch in face of this glorius possibility! Oh, banality!"

Immediately after she had gone he rang up the broker and gave instructions.

"I'll sell at once, but better wire me confirmation," said Barker."S'pose you're aware 'Pixies' have been rising slowly for weeks on the strength of an expected favorable report? Why, I'll buy 'em myself."

"Don't!" returned John. "Sell 'em to somebody else. I'll call for the note at five."

"Know anything?" queried Barker.

"You go ahead, old man, and sell at once," said John.

"Very good," said the broker.

That night John Grace received a note to the effect that he had contracted to deliver 1,000 "Pixies" at the price of 11¾ in fourteen days' time. The next morning when he opened his paper, he found the price unchanged. The day after a rumor went round the market that a serious mishap had occurred at the "Pixy" mine, necessitating a large expenditure and causing a stoppage of work for probably some weeks. The rumor became a certainty during the day, and the market closed with "Pixies" at 11¾, and no buyers.

Next day the price went down still further. John, anxious to act on the expected word, never left his office, but all that day it came not, and at closing time Barker advised him the price stood at 10¾.

The following day the price dropped to 10¼ and stayed. Shortly after one o'clock along the telephone wire came the single word, in a voice easily recognizable, "Buy." Getting through to Barker he gave the necessary instructions, and making a calculation on the blotter before him figured out his gain over the transaction.

"Twelve hundred and fifty pounds!" he cried delightfully. "Ye gods!"

* * * *

"Peggy," he said, when some hours later, the vital question had been asked and answered satisfactorily, "what do you think the big man would do if he knew of your little tip?"

"Mr. Gros credits me with being a smart young woman," she returned, saucily. "He's made a bucketful of money himself, and it really doesn't matter what he would think. When I gave you the advice I guessed that I shouldn't be stopping with him very long."

"You designing minx!" said Jack.—London Tit-Bits.

About the House

SELECTED RECIPES.

Fried Chicken.—Joint the chicken in the usual way, salt, peper, and roll each peace carefully in flour. Into a heated frying pan put a large spoonful of lard and the same of butter. In this lay each piece of chicken, cover with a lid and fry for thirty minutes, turning each oiten and frying a golden brown. It must be carefully watched, and when cooked is perfect.

Nut Croquets.—Grind in meat-chopper twenty-four blanched almonds, one cup pecan meats, one-quarter onion, and several sprigs of parsley; and an equal quantity of cold boiled rice, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one saltspoonful of pepper, and one egg. Mix thoroughly, form in croquets, roll in shredded wheat biscuit crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Hygenic Cookies. — One cup sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, two eggs, well beaten, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one cup chopped raisins, one and one-half cups flour, one and one-half cups oatmeal. Add salt and vanilla at discretion. Roll them. Bake until light brown, or about three minutes in hot oven.

Caraway and Coriander Seed Cakes.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light with a tablespoonful of cold water; this insures their whipping up frothy as the whites. Aadd the grated rind of a lemon and beat in gradually two cupfuls of sugar, and two and one-half cupfuls of flour, sifted with a little salt and a teaspoonful of baking-powder. Stir in the flour gradually, making the dough just stiff enough to roll out nicely an eighth of an inch thick. Set away in a cool place for a couple of hours to chill, then roll a small piece at a time. With a very fine sieve, dust over with flour and press a wooden mold down hard, to imprint all the different designs, each one separate in its little square. There usually are a dozen different designs in a mold. Cut out these small squares with a knife, and set aside on a board, slightly floured, to remain over night; in the morning transfer to shallow baking tins. Butter the tops with melted butter and sprinkle with anise seed. After the cakes come from the oven brush them over with the white of an egg and sprinkle with sugar-coated caraway or corlander seeds.

Heart's Delight Cookies.—Cream a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar, add a little of the grated rind and the juice of a lemon. Beat three egs light and mix with the creamed sugar and butter. Sift a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of baking powder in with three cupfuls of flour. Roll out to a thin sheet and cut out with cooky-cutters. Bake on tin sheets. Before placing in the oven brush over with the white of an egg beaten with a teaspoonful of milk. Then sprinkle with a mixture of chopped nuts, sugar and cinnamon, pressing a raisin in the centre of each delicate little round.

Ginger-Nut Wafers. — To a half-cupful each of brown sugar and molasses add a quarter of a cupful each of lard and butter. Heat over the fire to boiling point. Remove and add three cupfuls of flour, sifted with a teasnoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves or mace, and a third of a teaspoonful of soda. Mix the ingredients well and set away over night in a cool place. In the morning roll out the dough until it is a quarter of inch in thickness and sprinkle with chopped English walnut meats. Cut into strips an inch wide and bake on sheet tins in a moderate oven.

Circus Rings.—With the cake mixture just described and a quantity of animal crackers many fascinating combinating combinations are possible that will remind the children of the circus. Cut the thinly-rolled dough into a large cooky with a coffee cup, then into a circle by cutting out the centre with another size cup that will leave a ring a little less than an inch wide. The rings being just large enough for the cracker animal to show, as it stands within the circle. Use all the animals in the "zoo," as lions, elephants, monkeys, dogs, cats and the like. A vine, flower, or scroll design in white icing will serve to ornament the rings, and where the animal should have stripes or spots, as the tiger, zebra, and leopard, use white or chocolate icing. These "circus rings" should be at each plate as souvenirs.

TO ADJUST SHADES.

Nothing gives a more untidy look to the room than window shades out of order. Unevenly hung, ragged at the edges, soiled or discolored, they make a discordant note in the room which no amount of care in other things can get into tune. The little art which is necessary to adjust these furnishings, it is well worth any housekeeper's while to master. Here is what a salesman in a department store, who handles quantities of shades, had to say on the subject:

"Shades usually need overhauling at least once a year. The fall is a good time, when the house is reopened and refurnished for winter. Repairs may be needed in any one of the several ways. The goodse may have ripped at the side casings, or there may be signs of wear, making it necessary to reverse the whole shade.

"Many patent articles are made with directions for renewing them attached. Take yours off the rollers, and you will probably find the printed 'just how' glued on the rollers.

Of course, to readjust a shade necessitates sacrificing a fraction of its length, but this is unavoidable. First cut away the lower hem, and take out the stick around which it is cased. Nnroll the shade and be sure in taking out the little nails which fasten it to the roller, that these are carefully laid away for future reference. Now turn the curtain bottom side up. Rule off a straight line and by this turn up a hem deep enough to cover the stick. Use the sewing machine to sew this hem. If the cord for raising or lowering the shade is fastened to a ring, this last must be taken out. It is often a screw attachment.

When the rod has been passed through the new hem, carefully read the directions to learn how to attach it properly to the roller. Be sure that the top of the shade is in plumb. It may be necessary to use a foot rule to make sure. It must be perfectly straight and moreover at right angles with the sides. If you neglect this you will have a lopsided shade that will work badly.

The trick some people have of pulling down a blind to cover an open window is responsible for many of the disorders in window curtains. The moisture discolors them, and the knocking about they receive in the wind also means breakage.

For ordinary shades stained with grease a little French chalk of fuller's earth laid on long enough to absorb the grease and then brushed off is frequently successful.

LITTLE NICETIES IN COOKING.

Apples quartered and cored make a more delicious pie than when sliced.

Split and butter thick biscuits before toasting for the table.

If a sugary crust is desired on meringue, sift powdered sugar over it before it is placed in the oven, and have the latter cool.

To have fried oysters crisp, tender, and plump, they should be breaded, then dipped in beaten egg, and again rolled in crumbs. After this allow them to stand at least an hour before frying.

Drain oysters on a napkin before making a stew. Rub the saucepan with butter, heat very hot, put in the oysters, and turn and stir until well plumped and ruffled before making the stew proper.

If an egg poacher is lacking, cook in an ordinary frying pan, and shape each egg with a round biscuit cutter before serving.

Keep a fry-pan expressly for omelets.

Dip Hamburg steaks in melted butter before broiling.

Spread a properly shaped piece of manila paper on a warm platter under fried fish.

Drain fried bacon on manila paper the minute it is done, and stand in the oven five minutes to crisp it.

Squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on broiled fish or ham just before serving.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

It is the general opinion that if a door be opposite a window you must not open that window for fear of draughts. But that is just the window that is best placed for being opened, as thereby ensures a perfect renewal of the air by causing draughts.

Too much acid in mayonnaise dressing, whether vinegar or lemon juice, injures if it does not actually destroy, the flavor of the oil.

Oranges or lemons that are served without paring should be thoroughly scrubbed with a brush and cold water, as the tiny black specks so often seen on the rind are the eggs of an insect.

Napkins should always be folded with the selvage toward the ironer.

HIS FIRST SUCCESS.

A poor briefless barrister, who had been struggling hard for a considerable time to make both ends meet, and who had little or no ability, managed in an extremity to be entrusted with the defence of a man charged with murder. To the surprise of those unacquainted with the circumstances, the defence resulted in the man's acquittal.

A short time afterwards the lawyer encountered a friend, who overwhelmed him with congratulations on his success.

"Ah, yes," said the fortunate one, "I did get him out of it, but it was a terribly near shave."

"How so?"

"Well, you see, I put in the plea of self-defence, and I took the whole affair into my own hands, examining the witnesses and making the necessary arguments. The jury were out for hours, until the judge impatiently summoned them to return and demanded to know their difficulty.

"'There's just one thing, my lord, about which we should like information,' said the foreman. 'Was the counsel that defended the prisoner engaged by him or appointed by the Court?'

"'The prisoner, gentlemen, is a wealthy man, and retains his own counsel,' replied his lordship.

"Somehow I couldn't make out what this had to do with the case," added the barrister; "but in a very few minutes the jury were back in their places with their verdict."

"And what was their verdict?" asked the friend.

"Oh, they said he was not guilty because of insanity."

REMARKABLE CONSERVATORY.

One of the finest conservatories in the world is owned by the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park, England. The interior represents a gorgeous tropical scene, in which ferns, palms, orchids, and other exotics flourish in luxurious profusion, watered by miniature cascades, fountains and dripping wells. At one end is a stalactite cavern, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, appears far larger than it really is. Along the floor of this cavern flows a rather deep stream, beneath which are concealed a number of colored electric lamps, so that at night numerous little pools in the dark recesses appear to glow with a mysterious latent fire. This conservatory was designed by an eminent London firm and cost $15,000.

WHAT CZAR HAD TO FACE

EMPRESS MARIE FOUGHT AGAINST WEAKENING AUTOCRACY.

A Dane by Birth, the Empress Dowager is the Bitterest of Reactionaries.

People openly express doubts as to whether the much-talked of Douma will ever meet. The Douma, however, is sure to materialize, and will assemble in all probability about the Russian April 13. Add thirteen days, the difference between the two calendars, and you will count it as May 1, or, at the latest, about May 15.

There are many here who do not wish to see the Douma meet. The army and the court, powerful factions each, are bitterly against it, so also is the great Tchinovnik class, even some of the Ministers, but the Emperor has been sturdily loyal throughout, and has never once listened to the crafty insinuations and cunning whispers which reached his ears, all born of a desire to restore the old regime. But Nicholas has already had a rare lesson in the fine art of court, official and political intrigue and conspiracy, and has set his foot down, and is determined at all hazards—even at the risk of his life and dynastic rights—to pass down to history as the Emperor who gave Russia a constitution.

YOKE WAS TOO HEAVY.

Long ago, during the terrible times of the war, the Emperor decided that the yoke of the autocrat was one far too heavy for any man to bear. The Emperor, whose ideas upon the intolerability of the autocratical position were fully snared by Empress Alexander—indeed, her arguments went for much—decided to grant a constitution. Prince Sviatopolk Mirski was the man the Emperor had in mind to elaborate and carry out the liberal idea. All at once the Empress Marie was informed by M. Pobiedonostseff of what was in the air. She, although a Dane by birth, is more Russian than the Russians.

EMPRESS MARIE ACTS.

Alexander III. and M. Pobiedonostseff have made her more autocratic than an autocrat, and to her Imperial Majesty the idea of a constitution was the most criminal kind of political heresy. So, backed by M. Pobiedonostseff and one of the best known of the Grand Dukes, Empress Marie reached the Emperor's palace in a mood which was neither peaceful nor likely to be agreeable for the Emperor. There ensued, when the Emperor admitted his liberal intentions, a family scene which was not ordinary.

Empress Marie used every argument to stop what she constantly looked upon as fatal, and brought all the influence of a mother to bear upon the monarch, who has been a good and affectionate son. She pictured the danger to herself, and said M. Pobiedonostseff, the trusted friend of his father and his father's most beloved brother, were of the opinion that the step was fatal. Nicholas was necessarily much moved, but stood firm. He had nerved himself for such a painful scene, and knew beforehand that it would have to be faced.

Finally the Empress played her trump card. If the Emperor did not care about his own position, and the trust confided to him by his ancestors, he had no right to play away the destinies of others, and, above all, of his son.

LAST APPEAL WON.

As far as I remember, Empress Marie spoke about as follows: "Emperor Alexander, my husband, and your father, handed down to you intact an autocracy and a throne, and even if you do not care about your own interests, it is your bounden duty to hand the sacred charge to your son, as you received from your father."

The Emperor was much affected and bowed his head, and for the time being Empress Marie, M. Pobiedonostseff, and the Grand Duke had won, but Nicholas thought on, and the idea of a constitution kept asserting itself. If the yoke of the despot was so hard for him to bear, what a fearful legacy was autocracy to leave to the little Grand Duke Alexis.

To-day the Emperor stands firmly as the champion of the constitution, but a constitution suitable to the wants, needs and possibilities of the low mental calibre of the majority of the people, and the Emperor has the solid, sensible, intelligent people of this country with him.

All the time the Emperor is asking Count Witte and M. Durnovo when the Douma will open; constantly, almost unceasingly, his majesty emphasizes the necessity and urgency of calling it together, and the good, well-meaning, and responsible people throughout the country echo the monarch inquiry.

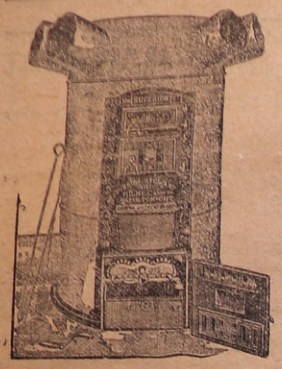
URGE WITTE TO HURRY.

They send Count Witte telegrams by the thousands, one and all urge him to hurry up. Prince Troubetzkoi, head of the Societe de la Noblesse and the Moscow province, a staunch friend of liberty and the constitution, threw up his hands in despair a little while ago, saying of the revolutionaries: "They are stealing our promised liberties away from us." It looked so at the time, but the picture has entirely changed, the revolutionaries are imprisoned, or, feeling they are unpopular with the workmen and the peasants, and with the hate of all communities upon them, as revolutionaries, are going down.

With a like rapidity are the associated advocates of the constitution coming to the fore, and asserting themselves with an admirable organization, and with excellent effect from one end of the country to the other.

LONDON'S BIGGEST LANDLORD.

The London County Council is one of the largest proprietors of working-class houses in the kingdom. The twelve estates it possesses cover an area of 350 acres, or forty-four times the space occupied by the Houses of Parliament; the total accommodation, ready or planned, will provide for 96,435 persons; and the total cost is estimated at fully $25,000,000. In other words the County Council is becoming the landlord of houses capable of accommodating a population nearly equal to that of Brighton.



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ANNUAL

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NOW IN FULL SWING

In all our WINTER STOCK of FOOTWEAR, as we must make room for our Spring Stock which will soon be completed in the factories.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Men's Larrigans and Deerskin Moccasins.
" Felt Boots, all kinds. Men's Heavy Sox.
" Lumbermen's Rubbers. " Overshoes, all styles.
Women's Felt Boots, all kinds. Women's Felt Slippers.
" Overgaiters and Leggings. " Overshoes.
Girls' and Children's Leggings, Fahey Felt Slippers and Boots.

It will pay you to secure these Bargains.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

N. B.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled at once

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are the culmination of 62 years experience in the manufacture of cooking stoves

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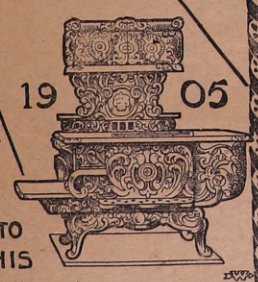
they cook better and give greater satisfaction than any other range on the market



19 05

'TWILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS

The Gurney, Tilden Company
Manufacturers Limited

Hamilton Winnipeg Toronto Vancouver Montreal

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove.
We have Souvenir Ranges on view

L. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

Brantford temperance people propose to build a new hotel and run it without a license.

At Deseronto Ernest Jordan, aged twelve, skated into a hole and was drowned.

The death of Joshua Word Turner, a resident of Thurlow, just north of Albert College, took place on Friday last. He was 80 years of age, and very highly respected. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. C. W. Turner, of Campbellford.

A London (Eng.) despatch says:—Salvation Army officials have decided to include fifty marriageable girls in a large party of immigrants leaving March 1. These are a first instalment towards supplying ten thousand men in Canada who the officials here say need wives. The Army will chaperon the ladies after arrival by arranging garden parties and other matrimonial devices and if the experiment is successful more will follow, the Army receiving many applications from would-be brides.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by all Druggists.

A Dilemma.

A well known college professor offers the two horns of a dilemma to advocates of coeducation.

"If you lecture to twenty boys and twenty girls in the same room," he asks, "will the boys attend to the lecture or to the girls?"

Of course the coeducationist, to be consistent, must say that they will listen to the lecture.

"Well, if they do," replies the dean, "they are not worth lecturing to."—Harper's.

Quite Feeble.

"I suppose you're going to Dr. Mason's funeral, grandpa?"

"Oh," snarled the infirm old man, "don't talk to me about other people's funerals. It's as much as I shall be able to do to get to my own."—Exchange.

A Close Father.

She—You must ask father for his consent. He—He won't give it to me. She—Why not? He—He's too close. He never gave anything to anybody in his life.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.—Jordan.

Throwing Fire at Soldiers.

Greek fire, which had several other names—wild fire, liquid fire, wet fire and fire rain—was the most destructive war material used before the introduction of gunpowder. Discovered by Callinicus, a Syrian, it was first used in the siege of Constantinople, 673-678, and at Mecca, 690. According to an eyewitness, it made a noise like thunder, looked like a dragon flying through the air and made night light as day. This, allowing for a vivid imagination, gives its striking characteristics when poured from caldrons, shot from copper tubes in balls of twisted flax or expelled from catapults in vials during sieges and naval engagements. Water made it burn more fiercely, and wherever it fell it spread a torrent of fire. So well was the secret of its production kept that its precise ingredients and admixture were still unknown, but it is certain that naphtha, sulphur, gums of resinous trees, charcoal, saltpeter, pitch and other bitumens were used.

Hot and Cold Crystals.

Whether we watch with the microscope a tiny crystal growing from a drop of solution or contemplate with the imagination the stages by which the fiery lavas of past geological periods sank to rest and crystallized, said Professor H. A. Miers in an address before the geological section of the British association at Cape Town, we view the same process. It is the transformation of liquid into crystal—not necessarily into a solid, for research shows there is no dividing line between liquid and solid. A plastic solid body may flow; a solid glass is only a super-cooled liquid. The real primary distinction is between crystalline and noncrystalline material. There are two great liquid reservoirs from which materials have crystallized—the sea with its dissolved salts and the subterranean baths of molten glass from which the igneous rocks have been derived.

German Care of Landscapes.

Most German states have laws to prevent the disfigurement of landscapes by advertisements. The district authorities are authorized to determine what landscapes, buildings or monuments of historical or artistic value should be protected. Violations of the statute are made punishable by fine, with or without imprisonment. The statute provides against the display of pictures, advertisements or other things calculated to mar or disfigure any especially attractive landscape or detract from the artistic or aesthetic effect of any building or other structure of special importance or as highly prejudicial to any street or part of a city. The alteration of buildings of historical or artistic value may be prohibited by the local authorities, as may the construction of other buildings calculated to interfere with such historical monuments.

Found a Way.

A widow of an old Lyceum theater servant applied to Irving for some sort of occupation about the theater whereby she might earn a living. Irving appealed to Loveday, his manager.

"There is absolutely no vacancy of any kind," said Loveday.

"Can't you give her a job to look after the theater cats? I think we've too many mice about, not to mention rats."

"No," said Loveday, "there are two women already on that job."

"Hum, ha, let me see," said Irving reflectively, then suddenly brightening with an idea. "Very well, then, give her the job of looking after the two women who are looking after the cats."

The widow was at once engaged on the permanent staff of the theater.

Judgments.

If judgment is obtained against a man in one state and he moves into another before the judgment is satisfied the plaintiff proceeds against defendant at his new residence by what is known as "suing on a judgment." He has simply to bring into court a certified copy of the original judgment and execution is issued. This is in accordance with that provision of the constitution of the United States which says that "full faith and credit in each state shall be given to the acts, records and judicial proceedings of another state."

A Wonderful Child.

Zerah Colburn when a child had the most wonderful memory for figures ever known. He performed operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on sums involving from eleven to twenty places of figures without setting one down on paper. Being once asked to raise eight to the sixteenth power, he almost instantly responded, "The answer is 281,474,976,710,656."

Rapid Growth.

One time when Joaquin Miller was in Chicago he was interviewed for one of the newspapers. While he was telling of the progress of things western the reporter interrupted him with an inquiry about the numerous city conflagrations out west. The poet of the Sierras instantly replied, "Our fires are caused by the friction of rapid growth."

An Expert Required.

"I wish an electrician would get rejected by Miss Snubem."

"Why do you wish that?"

"Because he might be able to explain why her negative is so positive."

Not What He Wanted.

Skinflint—I have no money, but I will give you a little advice. Beggar—Well, if yer hain't got no money yer advice can't be very valuable.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zululand that objects can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

A Little Vacation.

Conditions are changing in so many businesses that it would not be strange if the manufacturer had yet to plead for protection against the girl in her teens.

A young girl appeared at a large hat manufactory one Monday morning and asked for work. She was inexperienced, but they needed help badly, engaged her at once and took the time to teach her one department of the work.

She learned easily and very quickly, earned something the first day and in two days was making as much as any other girl in the room. They noticed that she seemed to enjoy the work and the prospect of good wages and were greatly surprised when she appeared at the office Friday night and desired to "settle up," saying that she was through work.

The manager asked if anything disagreeable had happened.

"Oh, no," the girl replied airily. "It's a real nice place to work, but I was only visiting in the city for a few days and thought I might make a little money. I'm going home tomorrow morning."—Youth's Companion.

Gluttons.

The old feudal lords of England were the biggest hogs on earth. Their life was made up of the chase, gluttony and drunkenness. The habit of gluttony was handed down to them. It came directly from Lucullus and his imitators. There is no doubt that Lucullus, held up before us as the table saint, ate himself to death. It was not only the quantity of food he ate, but its quality as well, that put so miserable an end to him. Fielding proved many years ago that there was a large amount of fudge about Lucullus. On general principles he was, from a culinary point of view, a fraud. A single supper at which Cicero and Pompey were guests is said to have cost him 50,000 denari (about $8,500), but he probably served his guests a feast of barbecued sow, topped off with cherries. He was excessively vain of his cherries, and, as for his sow, she was always served high.—London Spectator.

The Onion.

"Onions are really sweeteners of the breath after the local effects have passed away," says one learned doctor. This statement is not in accordance with our own experience; therefore we avoid onions. We are still further informed by the same authority that onions correct stomach disorders and carry off the accumulated poisons of the system. They provide a blood purifier that all may freely use. Eaten raw an onion will often check a cold in the head. One small onion eaten every night before retiring is this well known doctor's prescription for numerous affections of the head and is highly recommended for sleeplessness. Personally, we are never troubled with any of these complaints and therefore still look upon this strange vegetable as something to avoid.—Vegetarian.

When You Sneeze.

The alarm signal of a draft is a sneeze, which is a spasmodic effort of nature to start up the circulation and relieve the congestion. A person may be far gone toward contracting a cold before he sneezes, but the moment he gets this warning he should change his position, look around for the draft and move out of it or protect himself against it. A draft is something to be sneezed at—and to be avoided. Drafts cause more deaths than war, whisky, football, consumption and yellow fever put together. Almost everybody who dies from disease dates his sickness from taking cold. This is especially true of elderly people. Yet it is a matter in regard to which there are great ignorance and inattention.

Old Japanese Prints.

The collector of old Japanese prints must be guided in his selection by the quality of the paper, which should be soft and vibrant, the fibrous tentacles upon its surface often forming shadows where it has been exposed to the dust. The register must be perfect, each color being confined absolutely to its prescribed space. Perfection in the register is an infallible guide. The colors must be soft and melting, in many cases one tone shading into another, not harshly determined by the lines of the block.—Extract From "Impressions of Ukiyo-ye," by Mrs. Dora Amsden.

Doesn't Like to Move.

A most curious and sluggish creature is the tautawa, a nine inch lizard whose home is in New Zealand. This little imitation saurian has the reputation of being the laziest creature ever created. He is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes and has been known to remain in one position perfectly motionless for many months. How the creature manages to exist is a mystery.

His Own Chair.

"Beg pardon," said the garrulous passenger, "but I think I heard you addressed as professor. Might I inquire what chair you hold?"

"The chair right next to the door," answered the professor. "I run a shop of my own."

The Proper Caper.

Tom—Here! You've started your note to Borroughs "Dr. Sir." Don't you know that sort of abbreviation is very slovenly? Dick—No, sir. "Dr." is all right in this case. He owes me money.

Experienced Man.

She—Is my hat on straight? He—I presume it is on the way you want it. It is not on horizontal.

A man cannot escape in thought any more than he can in language from the past and the present.

A Joke That Failed Twice.

Miss Adelbert had just returned from a vacation spent at a tiny village on the Maine coast. In recounting her experiences she talked somewhat for the benefit of a cousin, a quiet person, who was visiting her city relatives for the first time in many years.

"There was just one store in the place," said Miss Adelbert, "and they kept everything—that is, everything they had to keep. One day I went in to buy some soap, and just on a venture I asked the clerk if they had Browning. He stared at me a second, then went off and looked under the counters and on the shelves. Presently he came back and said: 'No, miss, we ain't got none. We got blacking, an' we got bluing, an' we got whiting, but we ain't got a bit o' browning in the store.'"

Miss Adelbert had to make several protests to assure her audience that this really happened. Finally the cousin asked gravely, "But, Cousin Bert, why didn't you say varnish in the first place?"—Youth's Companion.

The First Fiction.

The "Tale of Two Brothers," written 3,200 years ago by the Theban scribe, Ennana, librarian of the palace to King Merenptah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus, is the oldest work of fiction extant. The tale was written apparently for the entertainment of the crown prince, who subsequently reigned as Seti II. His name appears in two places on the manuscript—probably the only surviving autograph signatures of an Egyptian king. This piece of antique fiction, written on nineteen sheets of papyrus in a bold hieratic hand, was purchased in Italy by Mme. d'Orbiney, who sold it in 1857 to the authorities of the British museum, where it is now known as the D'Orbiney papyrus. Other specimens of ancient Egyptian fiction have since come to light which appear to prove that the Nile valley was not only the birthplace of the arts and sciences, but was also the cradle of romance.

Japan's Pipe Bell.

There is a bell in Tokyo, Japan, which is made from tobacco pipes. So says the legend inscribed around the outside in four languages, English, French, German and Japanese.

The English version runs as follows:

"This bell, cast in the city of Tokyo, Japan, Dec. 10, 1892, by Tsuda Sen, is made from the metal of tobacco pipes of more than a thousand men, once slaves, now free men."

The story is that in 1892 a woman missionary from America waged war on tobacco smoking and persuaded over a thousand men to forswear the habit. They therefore had no further use for their metal pipes, which were melted down and cast in the form of a bell. The metal resembles bronze, and the bell has a pleasant musical ring.

Curious Welsh Superstition.

Small glasslike, irregular circlets of some crystallized mineral are occasionally found in the mountains of Wales, and concerning these the Welsh people have some curious superstitions. Some believe that they are formed in the body of a snake as soon as he reaches the age of 100 years, while others declare that they are formed "of froth and venom" when two large male snakes meet. Camden, the great English historian and antiquarian, says: "It is usual for snakes to approach on St. John's eve and by joining heads together and hissing to form a kind of bubble, which passes through the snake and immediately hardens till it resembles a glass ring. Whoever finds one of these rings will ever after prosper."

Rude Baron Steuben.

Baron Steuben was known as the rudest, roughest, most uncivil and discourteous officer in the Revolutionary army. He spoke English to some extent—that is, he knew most of the oaths and expletives and had other words enough to string them together—but when a little excited he would burst forth into a most extraordinary mixture of German, French and English and in this polyglot composition would abuse everybody in hearing.

Fixed.

"Why don't you go to work?" demanded the housekeeper.

"Well, yer see," began the gray haired old loafer, "I got a wife and three children to support"—

"But if you don't work how can you support"—

"As I wuz a-sayin', lady, I got a wife and three children to support me."

Cause For Fear.

Second (to duelist, who on confronting his adversary has suddenly grown pale and is only just prevented from falling)—Take courage, man. I know your opponent is going to fire in the air. Duelist—That's just what makes me afraid. He's such a notoriously bad shot.

Always Broke.

Shadbolt—Your finances are at a low ebb again, are they? Dinguss—Ebb? No; that would indicate that they're sometimes at the flow, which they never are. My finances are at their normal and unvarying level.

Conscientious.

Young Wife—What's the trouble? Why do you sit on the edge of the chair? Husband—Well, dear, you know we are buying it on the installment plan and that's all I feel entitled to.—Life.

Too Late.

She—I hear you have just married. Is it too late to congratulate you? He—Oh, much too late. I was married weeks ago.

Deadly Trades.

"Tobacco workers are prone to deadly nervous diseases. I have never yet seen a tobacco worker who is not a nervous crank, who is not off in his head," complained the owner of a large cigar factory. "I don't know why it is. I used to be a worker myself, and I have never recovered from the effects of the trade. Half the time my men are away sick or dying, they are always ill tempered and flighty, and a public agitation makes idiots of them. I don't know the reason, as I said." He was advised to consult a physician and find out.

The foreman of a stonecutting yard, when questioned, was better informed as to the evils of his trade.

"See those dust clouds all over the yard?" he said. "Consumption there! And quick, at that."

Bin Measurements.

To measure corn find number of cubic feet in crib, then multiply by 9 and divide by 20, which gives the amount in bushels. To determine amount of shelled corn to be obtained from crib of corn in ear find cubic feet of corn, divide by 2, and the product will be the number of bushels of shelled corn, as two cubic feet of corn if sound and dry will produce one bushel of shelled corn.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin multiply the length, breadth and thickness together and this product by 8 and point off one figure in the product for decimals.—Iowa State Register and Farmer.

HARDWARE!

:o:

This is the season to prepare for the Spring Trade. We are busy going through our store, and are carefully selecting and buying what we shall require for the Spring.

Our stock of both Shelf and Heavy Hardware will be the largest we have carried.

We are busy in our Tin Shop making up Milk Cans, Pails, and Cheese Factory Supplies, and are always ready to do any repairs and job work.

In a few days I will place in stock 400 M. Shingles, all grades. If you require Shingles for a barn or house call and see them. They are splendid value, prices away down.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

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JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate objects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
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Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906. | Vol. XXVII, No. 22.

The Store of Quality.

There's Something SPECIAL ABOUT THE Ward Brand CLOTHING

It's something we have learned from long experience in both the FINE ORDERED and READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

You will do well to see the immense stock before deciding about a NEW SUIT.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

FEBRUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at $1.50 and $2.00 were $3 and $4.

CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, $3.00 for $1.50; $4.00 for $2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY--A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, $1.25 and $1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

C. F. STICKLE.

☞ New layed Eggs, 17c. per dozen.

Lowest Expense Ratio.

The Government Blue Book, just published, shows that

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA

had for 1904 the **Lowest Expense Rate** of any Canadian Life Company, the ratio of "general expenses" to "income" being only **17.4 per cent.**, while the **average** of all the Canadian Life Companies for that year is **25.47 per cent.**

S. BURROWS,
☞ Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 80c.

Village Council.

Council met in Council chamber on Monday evening last. Members all present. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

The following accounts were read, and on motion ordered to be paid:

S. A. Murphy, painting	$ .75
B. R. Wright, wood for Mrs. Smith	5.75
J. McLachlan, cutting wood, etc.	2.00
Dom. Guarantee Co., bond for Treasurer	10.00
A. McCutcheon, sundries for hall.	10.08
News-Argus, printing	6.25

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that the Reeve and Clerk be appointed a special committee to draft a memorial to the Government re Trent Valley waterway. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn, that the Reeve and Clerk be a delegation to wait on the Dominion Government with the delegation re Trent Valley waterway. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn, that the Reeve be instructed to purchase 75 cords of good stone for crushing, at $2.50 per cord. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that Mr. A. McCutcheon be instructed to buy three cords of wood, cut twice, for the Hall, and one cord of four feet wood for Mrs. Smith. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn, that the street committee be authorized to make any reasonable necessary arrangements with Mr. Graham as to opening Albert street north of the railway track if he establish an evaporator here. Carried.

On motion the Clerk was authorized to purchase a suitable book for entering frontage tax assessments.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the Council accept $5 in settlement of rent of Hall for Farmers' Institute. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that sand or gravel be sold to any parties for building purposes for 10c. per load, and that Mr. Meiklejohn be appointed to look after the sale and collect payment. Carried.

The Reeve introduced a by-law to appoint certain officers, and the same was read a first time, and referred to committee of the whole. In committee the following names were inserted:

Clerk—J. Earl Halliwell.
Treasurer—T. G. Clute.
Assessor—Alfred McCutcheon.
Collector—E. T. Caverley.
Sanitary Inspector, Truant Officer, and Cow By-law Inspector—Alfred McCutcheon.
Poundkeeper—Jerome Conley.
Fence Viewers—J. F. Cooney, L. Wheeler, Wm. Kyle,

The By-law was then read a second and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that the Siche Gas Co. be offered $150 in settlement of their claim, without prejudice. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Mather, that the street committee consist of Messrs. Boldrick, Meiklejohn, and Wright. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the indigent committee consist of Messrs. Meiklejohn and Boldrick. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to issue orders each week for indigent persons, when certified by the committee, and that all such accounts be presented at the next meeting of the Council, to be disposed of by them. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Wright, that Alfred McCutcheon be appointed caretaker of the Hall and Council Chamber at a salary of $50 per annum, payable quarterly, and that the Reeve and Clerk be athorized to issue orders quarterly for his salary. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Wright, that Mr. Alfred McCutcheon be appointed constable, with a salary in addition to his regular fees equal to one-half of the fines imposed by means of his services. Carried.

Council adjourned.

Foxboro Notes

Mr. Walter Wickett, of Foxboro was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Taylor of Madoc, Jan. 31. After the wedding luncheon was served at the residence of the bride's parents. The young couple took the afternoon train for Foxboro, where a reception was tendered them at the home of the groom's parents. Their many friends extend hearty congratulations.

Mrs. Jas. Simmons and Miss Dorothy Simmons are the guests of Mr. Fred Simmons of Peterboro.

Mrs. Leona Hubble is the guest of Mrs. F. P. Thompson, at Belleville.

Those who attended the "At Home" of the Women's Institute of Tweed are enthusiastic over the enjoyable time they spent and their reception while in that town.

Mrs. S. Westover and Mr. Wm. Westover, of Toronto, are in our midst. They have been called to the bedside of Mrs. Matilda Homan, who is seriously ill.

Stirling School Board

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held on Feb. 6th.

Members present, F. T. Ward, Chairman; C. W. Thompson, Jas. Boldrick, Dr. C. F. Walt, Jos. Doak, H. Kerr, Dr. H. H. Alger.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

In accordance with the minutes of the Board at the meeting of Jan. 2nd, the Chairman made a statement in regard to his securing the services of Miss F. Bissonnette, who took the third room, which was vacant, until a permanent teacher was secured; and on the 11th a special meeting was called to secure a teacher. There was not a quorum present at the hour of opening, but a sufficient number certified to the employment of one of the applicants, in the name of M. O. Howell, at $325, Members who acquiesced, F. T. Ward, Dr. C. F. Walt, Dr. H. H. Alger, John Shaw, H. Kerr, C. W. Thompson.

The following accounts, on motion of Messrs. Kerr and Doak, were ordered to be paid:

Jas. Currie	$3.50
Chas. Boldrick, H. S. 85c. P. S. $6.92	7.25
Mail & Empire	50
Globe	46
Telegraph Co.	22
Estate of C. E. Parker, H. S.	1.25
" " " P. S.	1.67

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Dr. Walt, that the resignation of Miss M. K. Lambly, as requested, be accepted, and the Secretary notify her of the same. Carried.

Moved by Jas. Boldrick, seconded by Dr. Walt, that the thanks of this Board be tendered G. E. Kennedy, Head Master of the High School, for his efforts in furnishing supplies for High School by public entertainment given by his students, and otherwise. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Doak, that the thanks of this Board be tendered the Chairman for the genial and efficient manner in which he has filled his office for the past year. Carried.

Moved that this Board adjourn to meet on the 7th inst., at 8 p.m. Carried.

Minutes of the first meeting of the Stirling Board of Education for 1906 held the 7th day of February.

Members present: F. T. Ward, H. Kerr, Jos. Doak. J. Boldrick, M. Bird, Dr. G. W. Faulkner, Dr. J. D. Bissonnette, J. S. Morton, Dr. H. H. Alger, C. W. Thompson, Dr. C. F. Walt.

After the members had taken the declaration of office, the Secretary called for nominations for Chairman for 1906.

C. W. Thompson was nominated by Messrs. Ward and Boldrick; Jas. Boldrick by Messrs. Thompson and Kerr: F. T. Ward by Messrs. Morton and Doak.

After a few remarks as to the Chairman holding his seat for two years at least, Messrs. Thompson and Boldrick withdrew in favor of F. T. Ward, who was declared duly elected, and took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that G. G. Thrasher be Secretary-Treasurer for 1906 at same salary. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Walt, seconded by Mr. Kerr, that Messrs. Morton, Alger, and Boldrick constitute the Finance Committee.

Moved by Dr. Walt, seconded by Dr. Faulkner, that Messrs. Doak, Bissonnette and Thompson constitute the Property Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Kerr, that Messrs. Dr. Faulkner, Dr. Bissonnette, and Jas. Boldrick constitute the Visiting Committee for Public and High School. Carried.

An account or two being presented of long standing, the Board desires to put once more on record that all accounts against the Board of Education must be presented every three months.

At the invitation of the Chairman to an oyster supper at the Stirling House, it was moved that the Board adjourn.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y-Treas.

Dr. Clark, of Calgary, just returned from Great Britain, says leading Liberal politicians there have assured him that the first act of the Campbell-Bannerman Government will be to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt has resigned his seat as member for North Toronto in the Ontario Legislature, and has been appointed Registrar for West Toronto, in place of Mr. Charles Lindsay, resigned. Mr. Lindsay is now 85 years of age, and wished to be relieved from the position. He had held the office for 38 years.

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Never stops working day or night, and no money comes more easily than interest money. You can start an account here with only $1.00.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year

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STIRLING BRANCH. R. A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

PUT ON YOUR THINKING CAP NOW and get a hustle on for "Sterling Hall" if you want to make money at our Great February Stock-Taking Sale. Our January Bargain List still continues good, and many other special attractions have been added.

LADIES' WATERPROOF COATS AT $1.50 EACH.

20 "Distingue" proofed Coats, colors Black, Navy and Fawn, regular $3.00 to $5.00, your choice at $1.50 each.

A Lace Curtain Chance.

A bunch of Odd Curtains and others slightly soiled all on sale at about ⅓ regular prices, 15c. to $1.50.

A CAP CHANCE.

50 Men's Caps in Dark and Fancy Tweeds, the remains of our 25c. and 50c. lines, on sale at 15c. each.

SENSATIONAL SELLING OF

ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS.

We have too many Robes, Rugs and Horse Blankets left, and rather than have them figure on our stock sheets will sacrifice them at the following prices:—

2 only, full sized Grey Robes, reg. $8.00, on sale at $6.00 each.
1 only, Brown Grizzley, regular $10.00, on sale at $8.00 each.
Indian Buffaloes, regular $12.50 for $10.00.
Australian Calf, regular $15.00 for $10.00.
Eskimos, regular $20.00 for $15.00.
Rugs, regularly worth $1.50 for $1.00.
Double Strapped Kersey Blankets, regular $1.25 for 90c.
Double Strapped Jute and Kersey Blankets, regular $2.00 for $1.50.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

An Example of Daring.

During the hottest fighting in the Shipka pass the leading battalion of the Russian General Dragomiroff's division recoiled before a hailstorm of Turkish bullets. The general was a very stout person and had the appearance of a peaceful German professor. But when he saw his men recoil he dismounted and walked slowly to and fro along a ridge swept by the enemy's bullets. He was a hundred yards in advance of the men, occupying the position they had abandoned. After staying there for awhile without being touched he shouted back to the battalion: "What are you doing, you geese? Did you think there was danger here? I don't find any!" The men responded with a roar of cheers, doubled up to him and charged so fiercely that the Turks were forced to retreat.

Why Bands Help Marching.

All men who have any appreciation of music feel prompted to step in time to a march tune, and music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasanter stimulus to exertion for the monotonous and somewhat dreary one of keeping place in the ranks. It is well known that weariness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body and that the muscles of the body do not tire half so soon as the nerve centers which move them. Music, by bringing a fresh nerve center into play, will often banish all sense of weariness and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve center, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than before it began.

Starting Tight Screws.

To start a tight screw press the screwdriver firmly in place with one hand, but do not turn it. Then take hold of it sideways with flat jawed pliers as close to the head of the screw as possible and turn it with them. A hand vise is better than pliers. Leave just enough of the tip of the screwdriver outside the vise to fill the slot of the screw, but no more. This reduces the danger of breaking or bending a badly tempered screwdriver to a minimum.—Scientific American.

Laughed First.

"What is the matter, darling?" asked the concerned mother when her small son came to her in tears.

"Well, you see, mummy, daddy was hanging a picture, and he dropped it, and it fell on his toe."

"But that is nothing to cry about," cried the mother cheerily. "You should have laughed at that, sonny."

"I did, mummy," responded her small son regretfully.—London Globe.

Symbols of Trade.

In Scotland it was for a long time usual to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade. Especially was this the case at Dunblane, where, in the burial ground of the abby, it has been found that of those tombstones which are from 100 to 200 years old about one-fourth are thus marked, the symbols being in low relief.

Prohibition Now in Force.

A vote was taken in Prince county, P. E. I., for the repeal of the Scott Act, so that provincial prohibition might be put in force. The repeal carried and prohibition automatically becomes law. The city of Charlottetown was already under a prohibitory law, the only part of the province where this was so. In Prince the vote stood two to one for Scott Act repeal. It is now the intention to bring on an election for the repeal of the Scott Act in the counties of Queen's and King's. When this is done, if it carries, which seems certain, the whole island will be undar a prohibitory liquor law.

According to the provisions of the pension system recently adopted on the Boston & Maine Railway, the beneficiaies after their retirement may engage in any business except the sale of intoxicating liquors.

There are prospects of some five hundred and fifty thousand coal miners throughout the United States going on strike on the first of April next. The National Convention of the United Mine Workers, meeting in Indianapolis, adjourned yesterday, the miners refusing to renew the present wage scale, and the operators having refused to grant an increase, and Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Association, advised the delegates to go home and look to the securing of a defence fund.

A Habit To Be Encouraged.

The mother who has acquired the habit of keeping on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saves herself a great amount of uneasiness and anxiety. Coughs colds and croup, to which children are susceptible are quickly cured by its use. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and if given as soon as the first symptoms of croup appear, it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains nothing injurious and mothers give it to little ones with a feeling of perfect security. Sold by all Druggists.

OUR PRICES ON

Flour and Feed.

We claim and guarantee our prices to be as low and lower, quality considered, as can be found anywhere in town.

WANTED.

A quantity of first-class Oats.

S. HOLDEN.

Base Coin

A COUNTERFEITING STORY

To the few thousand inhabitants of Twenty Acre there was hardly any point of interest in the world that aroused their curiosity more than the mysterious house standing at the end of their village, and known for miles around as Dead Man's Hovel.

But little of the house could be seen from the road. A high wall enclosed the garden, and a heavy, iron-studded door guarded the entrance.

Who lived there was a mystery. An old woman occasionally visited the village and purchased provisions, but as she never spoke it was currently reported that she was deaf and dumb.

One raw November evening a passenger alighted from the train and bent his steps towards this house. A short distance behind him, flitting like a phantom from tree to tree, a second man dogged his footsteps.

At Dead Man's Hovel the first man, a short, burly, criminal-looking individual, was evidently expected. The heavy door opened as he approached and banged to with an ominous clang as he passed through.

"Halloa, old Martha You don't mean to say that you are above ground yet? I thought you would have been dead and buried long ago."

The old woman took no notice of his pleasantry, but led the way up the garden path as if she had not heard. She pushed open the door of the house, bolted it top and bottom put up the chain, and left him in the darkness. Then a door in the hall opened and a flood of light streamed out. On the threshold of the room stood a young girl. She was about nineteen years of age and strikingly beautiful, although the expression of sadness upon her face was unusual in one so young.

"What, Isabel! It is never Isabel! Why, what a beauty you've grown! Well, well, what a difference five years does make! Come, my girl, let's have a kiss."

"My father is waiting for you, Mr. Bantam."

"Mr. Bantam, eh?" Quite formal. Five years ago I was spif. What's the matter with Spif, eh?"

"My father is impatient, Mr. Bantam."

"Impatient, is he? Well, so am I. Impatient for the day when I take you to church and make you Mrs. Bantam; and you can bet your life it's going to be soon. So the quicker you drop your hoity-toity airs and realize that fact the better it will be for you and Jack Daunt. I am not one to stand any fool's nonsense, as you and your father ought to know by this time."

Te girl resented his familiarity with a look of scorn, and without a word led the way down a long passage. Opening a door at the end she motioned Mr. Bantam in and retired.

An old man with a yellow, wrinkled face sat by the fireside. His huge hands spread out on his knees and the deep breadth of his chest betokened considerable strength, but a crutch lying on the table at his side gave evidence of the fact that he was lame.

"Well, Spif, so you've got back?"

"Looks like it, don't it? And jolly glad I am to get back. I never spent five longer years in jail in my life. Well, how's the game going?"

"Very slowly, Spif; I've nobody I can trust. I get a small parcel off occasionally, but it's too dangerous. If I could only get about myself it would be different, but this confounded leg——"

"Ah! Seen anything of Farlow lately?"

"Not for years, but he's still on the hunt. I get word occasionally that he is still nosing round after me, but I am pretty snugly hidden here."

"Well, you've paid him out for making you a crutchy for life, and that brings me to Isabel. Has she tumbled to the game yet?"

"No; she knows nothing. She still imagines that I am deeply interested in chemistry, and it is more than her life is worth to come prying around when I am working down below."

"Ah, that's good! Scientific research, eh? Turning the baser metals into gold. What can man do better? But Isabel seems changed—not quite so glad to see Spif Bantam as she used to be. You remember our compact?"

"Well, you see, Spif——"

"No nonsense, Jack Daunt. To complete your revenge on Sir Hamilton Farlow the girl was to marry me. I've been thinking of nothing else ever since I started my last sentence, and I'm not going to be put off now. What is it?"

"Nothing; only since I've had the girl to myself I've—well, I've grown fond of her, and I think it's hard lines to condemn her to that."

"Oh, you do, do you? Who's the other fellow?"

"Well, I can't say that there isn't another fellow, and that is Mr. Lynn Donovan, who manages a bank a few miles away. He met her when she was in Spain, and saw her by accident when we came her. I have several times refused him an interview; but to-day he has written insisting upon it."

"And what have you done?"

"Nothing yet. I waited until you came."

"Good job for you. Now, look here, Daunt; you know me, and if that girl isn't my wife inside of a month I'll cut up rough, even if I have to give the whole show away."

The old man seized his crutch and started to his feet.

"What! You threaten? I am an old man, Spif Bantam; but there is still power in these hands to close your windpipe. If you want to work with me you've got to be civil, or there'll be trouble."

"All right, Jack; all right. There's no need to get hasty. You weren't always so squeamish about the girl. I believe you'd turn honest if you had a chance."

"Aye; I believe I would if I had any way of earning a living. But it's too late; I'm too old to change, so I must go on to the end."

"But—about Isabel?"

"Don't worry yourself about her. She loves Lynn Donovan, and if I can see a way of letting her marry him with safety to ourselves I'm going to make her happy and in some measure repay her for the wrong I have done her."

"I'm not going to stand by and——"

"I tell you I won't have it. Donovan and Isabel must be left alone. Our work is slow, but we are practically safe here. Now come below. I have told Isabel that you are going to help me with an important experiment, and we shall not be disturbed all night."

"All the same I'm not going to give Isabel up, and if this Donovan gets in my way let him look out, that's all."

As the two men disappeared down the steps leading to the underground chamber, sacred to the experiments of Mr. Daunt, old Martha, the mummified servant, who was neither deaf nor dumb, came to the head of the passage and listened. Being satisfied that they were out of the way she went to the room where Isabel was waiting.

"It's all right, honey; they're safe for hours. Off you go; I'll put the light in the window, and while you see that you're safe."

"Dear old Martha, how good you are! Oh, I am so afraid of that man."

"Spif Bantam! Tut, tut, honey; he's only a bladder of wind. Off you go now to your handsome lover and trust old Martha."

Without further waiting Isabel sped out of the house and down the path leading to the orchard.

At the far end, where the wall marked the boundary of the garden, a tree growing in the lane spread an inviting arm over the enclosure.

"Lynn!"

There was a rustle among the leaves; a man dropped lightly to the ground and took Isabel in his arms.

"My love, my Isabel! How impatiently I have waited! I thought the signal would never come."

"I could not get away, Lynn; that man I told you of came. He is here."

"What, the man your father wants you to marry?"

"Yes; Mr. Bantam. He has been abroad for some years, but it has been understood for a long time that I was to marry him."

"And you, Isabel?"

"I have never thought seriously about it. My life has been such a strange one. I only saw my father every two or three years, and then he always came to take me away to a strange place. I have been everywhere, I think. France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain——"

"Ah! Spain. Two years ago since I first saw the love-light in those beautiful eyes. I was heart-broken when you disappeared so suddenly."

"But Fate was kind when my father brought me to live so near you."

"He got my letter to-day? What did he say?"

"He refused his consent, and forbade me to have anything to do with you."

"Oh, but that is nonsense!"

"Yes, and so I told him. I think he is relenting a little, and if you could only see him I am sure it would be all right."

"Can't it be managed, Isabel? Why not meet me here to-morrow evening, and we will both march in and demand his consent?"

"Oh, I am afraid! Spif Bantam will be there."

"There is nothing to be afraid of, sweetheart. I can take care of you and myself, too, and if he refuses his consent—well, we must get married without it."

"Bantam is a dangerous man."

"And I can be just as dangerous, so say no more, dear one, but let us do as I suggest. Take old Martha into your confidence, and let her show the light at the right moment."

"You are so confident, Lynn, that you make me feel brave. I will do it."

They prolonged their meeting with lovers' talk until at last Isabel thought it prudent to return.

"Martha is moving the light about. I had better go."

"I will wait here until I see you at the window, and then I shall know that you are all right."

With a farewell kiss she ran lightly up the garden, while Lynn, fixing his eyes upon the window, waited in the darkness.

In a few minutes a light appeared in the room, and Isabel, standing back from the window so that her face could be seen, waved her hand towards where she knew her lover was standing.

And as Lynn stood there, his heart bursting with a great love, from somewhere near him a voice broke the stillness.

"Great heavens! It is she—it is—it is!"

There was a rustling in the leaves of the tree overhead, and then a heavy body crashed through the branches and fell at Lynn's feet.

Much alarmed at the occurrence Lynn started back, but the figure before him did not move. Striking a match he peered at the prostrate form, and discerned an old man with grey hair and beard. As Lynn bent over him the intruder sat up and seized his arm.

"That face—the face at the window! Who is she?"

"First of all, who are you? And why are you playing the spy?"

"I did not intend to spy. I did not know you were there until I heard voices, and it was too late to go back. I was trying to get to the house. I have been searching for years—years. Who lives there? Tell me, tell me; so much depends on it!"

"The house belongs to Mr. John Daunt."

"A lame man? Tell me, is he lame?"

"Well, since you know so much, he is."

"At last, Jack Hawker, I have found you. But the face at the window, who is she?"

"His daughter, Isabel Daunt."

"Isabel! Isabel! Don't think me impertinent, sir, but are you her friend?"

"I hope to be more than friend."

"Ah! Her lover. Come with me; let us go. I want an ally; someone to stand by me. For the love you bear that sweet girl, come. It is for her sake—for her sake."

With doubts as to the old man's sanity, Lynn assisted him to regain the lane, and in a few minutes they were walking towards the village.

"Where can we go?" asked the stranger.

"My house is not far away," answered Lynn.

Each full of his own thoughts, they walked along in silence until they reached the bank where Donovan was manager, and Lynn ushered his guest into his cosy sitting-room.

"And now," said Lynn, "perhaps we had better introduce ourselves. I am Lynn Donovan, manager of the Twenty Acre branch of the Southern Bank."

"And I, if you will excuse me, will remain incognito for the present. Let it suffice that in London I am one of your directors, and it is in my power to further your advancement."

"I am content, sir; and, now, perhaps, you will explain."

"It is a long story, Mr. Donovan, but I will try to be brief. Twenty-four years ago the banking world of London was thrown into a state of consternation by the fact that hundreds, I may say thousands, of spurious sovereigns were finding their way into circulation. The coins were well made, of fair weight, and in every way masterpieces of counterfeiting. Banks were in a state of panic and business was considerably delayed, as it became necessary to test each coin. Police and detectives were baffled, and things got from bad to worse, and at last, I need not tell you how, I myself discovered the smashers' den. I gave information to the police and joined in the raid. The gang made a desperate fight for it, and with one burly ruffian I found myself engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle.

"After a desperate tussle I managed to throw him, and in doing so broke his knee-cap. That man was Jack Hawker, and he got five years' penal servitude. Four years after that I married, and my wife died while giving birth to our daughter. I was heart-broken, but my troubles did not stop there. My little baby girl was stolen from her bed a few months later."

"Stolen!" exclaimed Lynn.

"Yes; she disappeared two months after the release of Jack Hawker, the coiner."

"And you think——"

"I think Jack Hawker and this man you call John Daunt are identical. Also, my daughter's name was Isabel."

"Can it be possible?"

"That we must find out. I have spent years and years looking for him, and wandered everywhere. Whenever a convicted coiner has been released from prison I have had him watched and followed in the hope that he would lead me to Jack Hawker. Where the carcass is, there the carrion gather. A man named Spif Bantam was released some months ago. I followed him down here to-night, and he entered that house. He was one of the gang I helped to capture, but he has been convicted several times since.

"What do you propose to do?"

"I propose to enter that house and confront John Daunt. Can I count on your help?"

"I will do anything for the sake of Isabel. Listen! I have arranged to meet her in the garden to-morrow evening, and we were going in together to force an interview with John Daunt. You had better come with us."

And so it was arranged. The stranger stayed the night with Lynn, and the following evening found them in the garden waiting for the light in the window.

Then the light flashed and a few minutes later Isabel stood beside them, very much surprised to find a stranger with her lover.

"Say nothing now, darling, but trust me. This gentleman will help us more than you think."

"I trust you, Lynn. My father and Bantam are in the laboratory in the cellar. I don't know what old Martha means, but she says if we confront them down there they will be only too glad to grant us anything."

"Then come, let us go at once."

She led the way, Lynn and the stranger following. At the head of the stairs old Martha stood with finger on lips, motioning caution. Silently they stole down the stairs until they reached an iron door. Quietly turning the handle, they entered the room.

John Daunt and Spif Bantam, with their backs to the door, were bending over a pot on a glowing furnace. Then Bantam lifted the pot of seething metal from the fire, and both turned.

For a moment they were speechless, and then Isabel spoke.

"I have brought Mr. Donovan to see you, father."

"Mr. Donovan, eh; and the other gentleman?"

The stranger stepped forward and, tearing the beard from his face and the wig from his head, confronted Daunt.

"Jack Hawker, we meet at last."

"Sir Hamilton Farlow!"

"Yes; the man who tracked you down years ago, and I now find you still at the old game."

"Father, father, what does it mean?"

"That man is not your father. He is a notorious coiner who has spent years of his life in jail; but he committed a worse crime than that when he abducted my infant child."

"Aye, aye; it was a crime," murmured Daunt.

"Who am I, then? Oh, it can't be true!"

"You are my child, my Isabel, my Isabel! Oh, when I first saw you I thought it was my dead wife come to life again."

"Is this true?"

"Aye; it's true, Isabel. I'm—I'm sorry. I took you to be revenged on Sir Hamilton. I've had my regrets, but I couldn't part with you."

Spif Bantam stood by, still holding the liquid metal in his hand, and while Isabel lay sobbing in her father's arms he made a dash for the door. In his rush he swept the crutch from the lame man's hand and Daunt fell shrieking to the floor, the seething metal covering his face.

Lynn Donovan rushed forward to assist the prostrate man, but he was beyond help. In a few moments he had expiated his crimes in a horrible death.

Thus for a second time in his life Sir Hamilton Farlow was instrumental in smashing up a coiner's den. Spif Bantam made good his escape, and up to now has evaded the arm of the law. Lynn Donovan is happily married to Isabel, and thanks to Sir Hamilton's influence is now managing the head office of the Southern Bank.

ONE GOOD POINT.

"Hello, Rashleigh, I haven't seen you for a month. Where have you been?"

"In the hospital."

"Oh! whatever was the matter?"

"Col. Sulphur caught me stealing a kiss from his daughter."

"Whew-w-w! Going to have him arrested?"

"No, I don't think so. He was very kind and considerate after all."

"And laid you up in the hospital for a month?"

"Yes. But he telephoned for the ambulance for me."

Some people imagine that they are never talked about because they never hear it.

About the House

SELECTED RECIPES.

Marshmallow fudge is a new invention in homemade sweets that commends itself not only by reason of its novelty, but also because it is not too rich a compound for the average mortal to eat a lot of. Cut a dozen or so marshmallows into small pieces, scatter them thickly over well-buttered plates, then pour over them all the regulation fudge mixture. Let this stand half a day before being disturbed.

At this time of year it is not always possible to furnish the table with fresh lettuce. Often the question of price comes in also, lettuce being very dear at times. There are dozens of good salads which are comparatively inexpensive, and which contain all the good qualities of the costliest. One of these is made of beets and Bermuda onions. Three good sized beets should be boiled until tender. Plunge them into cold water, rub of the skins, and cut them into Julienne slices. Slice two medium sized, or one large Bermuda onion into the thinnest of slices, sprinkle with salt, and pour over a little tarragon vinegar. Let them stand in the refrigerator for an hour or more. Drain them and mix the beets and onions together in a salad bowl. Serve with a French dressing, and sprinkle paprika liberally over the top. The salad is the prettier for being served on lettuce leaves, but this is not necessary to make it extremely palatable.

Bermuda onion and watercress make a good combination either in a salad or a sandwich. The addition of a little horse radish gives an extra flavor to the combination. When the onion figures in a sandwich, scrape or mince it. In the salad slices are better.

Grape fruit salad is one of the most delicious in the catalogue, and it is not necessarily an extravagant salad. The fruit can be purchased in the large markets, or on downtown fruit stands at astonishingly low prices. Cut the fruit in slices, and with a sharp pointed knife cut close to the mebrane in each section, and take out the pulp in plump pieces. One fruit of medium size will make enough salad for two persons. Make a French dressing, substituting lemon juice for vinegar, and paprika for pepper. Or make a delicate mayonnaise dressing, which is perhaps more suitable for the fruit. Pour the dressing over the fruit and mix very carefully with a silver fork. Serve on lettuce leaves which have been dressed with a French dressing. A very little lettuce will do.

Somerset Croquettes. — Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter: rub into it three tablespoonfuls of flour; then add two-thirds of a cup of milk, stirring all the while. When the boiling point is reached, add one-half cup of grated cheese and the yolks of two eggs. When the cheese is melted and the mixture is smooth take from the fire and add one cup of mild cheese, cut into small cubes. Season with salt and cayenne, and spread on a shallow pan to cool. Shape into round croquettes, dip into egg and then into crumbs. Fry in deep fat until brown. Serve with the lettuce course on a folded napkin.

For Afternoon Tea.—Try these for afternoon tea! Take crackers—the old-fashioned kind that split easily. Split and soak ten minutes in cold water. Remove carefully to a tin pan. Put a large lump of butter on each, and place in a hot oven for twenty minutes. With the addition of a little grated cheese they are every good with salad. With a spoonful of jelly or jam they can be served with coffee for dessert. Their simple origin is never suspected. They are always supposed to be some particularly puffy sort of puff paste.

HOW TO MIX PAINTS.

A correspondent asks a question on this subject, and we have no doubt there are numerous painters' manuals, or books of instruction, in existence, but many of these are not very reliable. We give the following table of compound colors, showing the simple colors which produce them, which may be of some service to our inquirer.

Buff—White, yellow ochre and red.
Chestunt—Red, black and yellow.
Chocolate—Raw umber, red and black.
Claret—Red, umber and black.
Copper—White, vermillion, blue and yellow.
Drab—White, yellow ochre, red and black.
Fawn—White, yellow and red.
Flesh—White, yellow ochre and vermilion.
Freestone—Red, black, yellow ocre and white.
French Grey—White, Prussian blue and lake.
Grey—White lead and black.
Gold—White, stone ochre and red.
Green Bronze—Chrome green, black and yellow.
Green Pea—White and chrome green.
Lemon—White and light yellow.
Limestone—White, yellow ocre, black and red.
Olive—Yellow, blue, black and white.
Orange—Yellow and red.
Peach—White and vermillion.
Pearl—White, black and blue.
Pink—White, vermilion and lake.
Purple—Violet, with more red and white.
Rose—White and madder lake.
Sandstone—White, yellow ochre, black and red.
Snuff—Yellow and vandyke brown.
Violet—Red, blue and white.

In the above table the first named color is always the principal ingredient, and the others follow in the order of their importance. Thus in mixing a limestone tint, white is the principal ingredient, and the red the color of which the least is needed. The exact proportions of each must be determined by experiment with a smaller quantity. It is best to have the principal ingredient thick, and add to it the other paints thinner.

WASTEFUL WAY OF SAVNG.

Do not try to save money by:
Doing without your luncheon, even if only for once. This will injure your health.

Sewing in the twilight. Artificial light is cheaper than oculists' bills.

Wearing thin clothing. Flannel is cheaper than druggists' prices.

Using cheap soaps. It will cost you something in cold creams and suffering to remedy the harm it does.

Going about in thin shoes. Leather is cheaper than quinine and porous plasters, also than a case of pneumonia.

Trying to do the work of the upholsterer and the carpet layers. You may never feel like doing any work again.

Overworking. Nobody will thank you. You will be so cross that the very people for whom you are saving will hate you, and your husband will wish he had married a spendthrift.

HOUSEHOLD TIME-SAVERS.

Take time to teach toddling Johnnie to put away his drum, for it will save much picking up of ties, etc., later.

Take time to require tiny Marie to help mamma, for in after years it will be time gained.

Take time to hang the pot out of the way on its accustomed nail, for thereby will a probable smutting be avoided.

Take time to have the stove at a convenient height, for you might have a walk instead of nursing your back.

Take time to study the effect of fried pork upon the digestion, for you may have to miss the concert because of your husband's ailments.

Take time to preserve your good looks, for the time that would otherwise be lost in worrying will be diminished by half.

Take time to read the latest book, for the absorbed frown of thoughtfulness that you must assume to deceive your visitor will require as much time to be eradicated.

Take plenty time to dress, for the chilling sensation that your placket is open might cause you to overlook speaking to your sister-in-law, and the time lost in concillating her will be much.

THROUGH THE BUSH.

Terrible Experience of a Surveyor in South Africa.

From Oxford to Matabeleland is a long distance, and from the life of a college student to that of a surveyor in South Africa a far cry. A recent graduate of the English university tells of a dangerous and trying journey through the bush. The party of surveyors had met with various misfortunes, the greatest of which was the slaughterf of most of their cattle by lions; Only two were left to draw the cart. The travelers had to journey by foot. In this fashion the party turned back toward their starting-place, Bulawayo.

Our provisions began to get low. We ran successively out of jam, corn, vegetables, coffee, sugar, and, what was more serious, our ammunition began to fail, and we were reduced to two cartridges a day. It was not yet hot enough to make "biltong," a dried meat, which keeps good for an indefinite time.

"Do you think you could steer a straight course through the bush?" the captain asked me one day.

I said I thought so.

The captain snorted a little contemptuously.

"I want you to go there," he said, pointing to a high range of kopjes five miles away. "Plant a large flag on the top of the highest hill you can find. It is to serve as the apex of the triangle we have been measuring. Start early to-morrow and guide yourself by the sun, allowing for its ascent and declination."

I started at dawn, carrying an axe, and a large roll of calico for the flag. I reached the kopjes shortly before noon, and after climbing with difficulty the great boulders, saw a higher range at the back. On the top of this I planted the flag securely, and after resting a bit started on my return with a light heart.

I had been walking for about three hours when my first doubts assailed me. It was growing dusk. The kopjes stood behind me, rows on rows, all alike. There was no landmark to guide me. I was lost.

I wandered about for more than two hours. The sun went down and the moon came out. To be lost in the bush is a serious matter. Suddenly, in the stillness of the night, I heard a beautiful sound, like a high note drawn by a master on some old violin. It might have been a mile away, and it rose and fell plaintively on the breeze. It was a lion, lifting up his voice by a pool.

I proceeded in the opposite direction. Luckily it was the right one, and after a few miles I came upon traces of our last night's camp. I followed our wagon trail, and just as the sun rose came upon the party.

The captain met me with the information that the ammunition was gone. Later one of us discovered a cartridge in the bottom of the cart, and brought down a duck. That night we had dinner for the last time in six days. Afterward we were reduced to half a pound of flour a day, which we mixed in a gruel and boiled.

On the fourth day all our supplies were gone. The last two days are hardly a memory to me. I remember trudging beside the cart, hearing the cracking of the whip as the driver hurried the weary oxen over the veld. At last on the sixth day we saw the houses of the settlement in the mirage two feet above the level of the plain.

SNAKES AS WAR WEAPONS.

When Hannibal, the great Carthaginian, was fighting Eumenes of Pergamos with a fleet of very inferior strength he hit upon an artifice which would scarcely be sanctioned by the laws of what we are pleased to call civilized warfare. He discovered by means of a bogus message under a flag of truce, on which ship the King was. He then caused poisonous snakes to be be inclosed in earthen jars. This he distributed among several ships, and ordered them to close upon the King's galley. In the melee that followed the jars were flung on the deck. The curious bombs were greeted at first with ridicule, which soon changed to panic when the nature of their contents made itself manifest. The galley was extricated from the fight as soon as possible, and the captains of the others, believing that the King had taken flight, followed suit, with the result that Hannibal gained a complete victory.

THE CURING OF DISEASE

POWERFULLY ELECTRIC CURRENTS USED SUCCESSFULLY.

Body Becomes so Surcharged That an Incandescent Light Will Glow on Contact.

Electricity in the treatment of disease is not new, but the employment of very powerful currents, having enormous voltage and vibrating millions of times a second, has received but little attention until recently. This is due to the fact that it is only within a short time that apparatus of sufficient power and range of usefulness has been perfected, and placed at the disposal of the medical profession.

Heretofore, in the treatment of disease by the means of electricity, it has been necessary to make frequent administrations of the current with due regard to the comfort of the patient. Repeated applications of a weak current were, therefore, the order, with the result that relief could be obtained only after a long and tedious course of treatment. With the high-frequency currents, the subtle fluid can be sent directly to the affected part in effective quantities with no discomfort whatever to the person operated upon. Furthermore, this same apparatus which supplies currents for direct treatment also furnishes electricity suitable for X-rays and ultra-violet light (Finsen rays). It is rather a broad statement to make, but, nevertheless, considered true by many experts, that a great number of maladies to which the flesh is heir are

AMENDABLE TO TREATMENT

by the high-frequency currents and many of the most obstinate diseases have yielded to their influence. Some of the largest hospitals in the world employ high-frequency currents regularly and many prominent specialists use them daily in their practice.

Measured according to ordinary standards, the currents made use of in this system of treatment are many times more powerful than those which are regarded as fatal. From 3,000 to 5,000 volts are sufficient to cause the death of a man, while at Sing Sing 7,000 are made use of; not that this amount is necessary, but in order to be sure of the result. The voltage of the currents emanating from the Ovington apparatus is said to hover round the 100,000 point. The explanation of this harmless passage of this powerful current through the body is made in the statement that the nerves and tissues are sensible only to the lower vibrations, while the fluctuations in the high-frequency current are so rapid that the delicate human organism cannot detect them.

The vibrations of the ordinary alternating current are usually about twenty per second, while those of the high-frequency are several hundred in the same period. These currents are secured from

THE ALTERNATING CURRENT,

but intensified by passing through transformers. As they pass through the body in this shape there is absolutely no sensation, the subject experiencing only a grateful comforting warmth and gentle perspiration.

Many of the laws of electricity which are regarded as more or less firmly established are set at naught by the newer form. For instance, a complete metallic circuit made by wires from one pole of the generating source to the other has been necessary to establish a return of the current. With the high frequency current one wire only is necessary, the return being made through the ether of the air. A person grasping the wire connected with one pole of the new machine will become surcharged with electricity so that an incandescent lamp held at any point of the subject's body will glow brillintly without any sensation whatever being experienced by the human storage battery. Then, again, glass is regarded as an excellent insulator where ordinary currents are concerned, but high-frequency currents were shown to pass directly through two inches of plate glass.

In explaining the peculiar qualities of these currents, Dr. Ovington said: "Our physical senses respond only to those rates of vibration which fall within well-defined limits; that is, our range of perception for the different forms of energy is limited. Thus we perceive light only when its rate of vibration lies within the range of frequency which stimulates

THE OPTIC NERVE.

We hear sound only when its impulses or waves vibrate at periodicities which affect the auditory system. All rates of vibration outside these very narrow limits produce no sensory effect whatever.

"In the visible spectrum the colors range from the red to the violet. Rates of vibration slower than the red rays and faster than the violet we are unable to perceive. And yet they are none the less real, as may be shown by the employment of certain instruments. Thus Langley's bolometer—an instrument for detecting the long-heat rays—is affected if held just below the red rays of the spectrum; and a platinobarium-cynaide screen fluoresces brilliantly when placed just beyond the violet rays. It is evident, therefore, that in order for a form of vibration to affect our senses it must vibrate within certain limits."

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

A young Scotchman, fresh from his native land, had "hired out" to a Western farmer as a harvest-hand. He was strong, industrious and full of enthusiasm, but the mosquitoes were a revelation to him. In all his experience he had never encountered anything so fierce, bloodthirsty and persistent, and they made his life miserable.

"They won't bother you, Sandy," said one of his fellow laborers, "if you'll smoke a pipe when they're round you."

Sandy had never "smokit," but he procured a pipe and some tobacco, and proceeded to follow the advice.

For a few moments he smoked with much zeal and earnestness. Then he became very pale. He laid the pipe down and placed the tobacco by its side.

"'Tis verra gude tae keep the mosquitoes awa', nae doot," he said, with a long quivering breath, "but I prefair the mosquitoes!"

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Guildford Berton flung himself into the chair lately occupied by Mr. Purlong, and clasped his brehead with his hands.

The revelation he had heard was so stupendous that he had scarcely realized it, or its effect upon his hopes and ambitions. How long he sat staring before him, and going over and over the pregnant words which Purlong had whispered, he did not know; but suddenly he was aroused by a sound of hammering at the door in the wall.

He started to his feet, white with fear, his over-strained nerves setting him shaking and trembling. Then he took the lantern, and with unsteady feet went down to the gate.

"Who's there?" he demanded.

"Is that you, sir?" came the response. "For God's sake, come up to the Court, Mr. Berton!"

He opened the door, but not fully, and, holding up the lantern, saw one of the grooms standing outside, holding a horse by the bridle.

"What is the matter, Marston?" he asked with dry lips.

"Come at once, sir," replied the groom. "The earl is dying—is dead by this time, I'm afeard."

Guildford Berton went back for his coat and hat, moving like a man in a dream.

"Here, take my horse, sir," said the groom, flurriedly. "I'll run on after you."

"Who sent for me?" asked Guildford Berton, as he sprang into the saddle.

"I don't know—her ladyship, or perhaps Mrs. Harmon. I was to tell you to come without loss of a moment."

Guildford Berton thrust in the spurs and tore off. A groom was in waiting, and took the horse, and the butler received him at the hall door.

"I'm afraid you're too late, sir," he said, in a hushed, awed voice. "The earl was taken worse soon after you went; a kind of fit, from all I can make out, and——"

Guildford Berton moved toward the stairs as Harmon came down. Her eyes were red, and she supported herself by the balustrade, and he had no need to ask the momentous question.

"Yes, sir," she said, with a sob, "his lordship is dead. A quarter of an hour ago——"

He stared up at her. He was not thinking of the earl, but of Norah.

"And—and Lady Norah?" he said, almost inaudibly.

"My poor mistress!" was all she could say.

He looked down to hide the sudden flash which shot into his eyes.

"Did he—was he sensible?" he asked, in a hushed voice.

Harman shook her head.

"I can't tell, sir! and yet I think he was at the last. It was a fit of some kind, and—and—yes, sir, I think he was sensible. He—he tried to speak——"

"Yes," he broke in, with barely concealed eagerness· "well?"

"He did say some words. He knew Lady Norah, and spoke her name, and he—he spoke yours. It seemed as if he were trying to say something that was on his mind, but he could not. And—and I think that killed him, he not being able to make my dear lady understand. He—he seemed frightened of something, as if he wanted to warn her. Oh, I can't tell what he meant!"

Guildford Berton drew a breath of relief. It passed very well for a sigh of sympathy and sorrow.

"If I had only stayed!" he murmured, and he turned away and wiped his eyes.

Then, a moment afterward, he was cool, self-possessed again.

"Will you tell Lady Norah that I am here, Harman?" he said. "And tell her, please, that I will see to everything that is necessary. If she would like to see me——"

Harman stole upstairs and into the silent room. Norah was kneeling beside the bed, as she had been so often for the last few weeks. Her face, hidden in her hands, her body shaken by her sobs. Harman knelt beside her, and laid her hand tenderly upon her arm.

"Don't—don't cry, dear mistress!" she faltered. "And yet—it's best!"

"If he had only told me what he wanted to tell me!" dropped from Norah's quivering lips. "Oh, what was it? What was it?" and she raised her head and looked with an agonized entreaty at the now placid face.

"I—I sent for Mr. Guildford, my lady," whispered Harman, "and he is downstairs. He will do everything, and he says if you'd like to see him——"

A shudder ran through Norah, and she turned her white face to Harman with a sudden vehemence.

"No!" she panted. "No, no!" and she dropped back into her former attitude and hid her face, as if she could not endure even Harman's loving eyes.

Harman went downstairs, and found Guildford Berton pacing up and down the library.

"She will not see me?" he said, before she could speak. "Yes, yes. I can understand! Will you bring me some sealing wax and a candle, please. And tell Marston to go to the station with this telegram for Mr. Petherick. They will send it before the postoffice people."

Still like a man in a dream, he sealed up the drawers in the bureau and the lock on the deed box, which had been brought from London and placed in its usual position in the library. He paused as he did so with a certain hesitation. Should he make a slight alteration in the will? But this hesitation only lasted a moment, and he affixed the seal without even opening the box with the duplicate key he had made.

Hushed footsteps sounded in ghostly fashion over the vast place, and suddenly a sound smote his ear that made him start and recoil. It was the big bell, which one of the old servants, in accordance with a custom of the house, had set tolling, to announce that the Superfine Earl had passed away. In all probability, of all the people who had known him, of all the great world in which he had been so notable a figure, only two persons shed a tear; the daughter, whose love he had persistently repulsed up to within the last few weeks of his life, and the serving woman, who wept more for Norah than for him. There was not a laborer on the estate, not a groom in the stable, who would not have had more mourners than the Right Honourable the Earl of Arrowdale, Baron of Skeirig, Viscount Normanton, knight of the two orders, and master of vast lands and gold.

No work was done that day in Santleigh, and knots of villagers gathered in High street, talking over the great man, who was wept less than the least of all the living.

Before noon two carriages arrived at the Court—one contained Lady Ferndale, who had hastened without a moment's delay to the side of her beloved Norah; the other brought the old lawyer, Mr. Petherick; and the same telegram which had summoned him had informed the newspapers of the death of the mighty peer.

"I had intended inserting an advertisement for the viscount—for the Earl of Arrowdale as he is now," said Mr. Peinerick, who was a great deal shaken by the news; "but it will not be necessary now; he will read of the announcement of his uncle's death, and his own

Guildford Berton nodded. They were in the library, and he had been giving Mr. Petherick an account of the death—omitting the details Harman had related, and in their place assuring the lawyer accession, in any of the papers."

that the earl had died quite calmly and peacefully. "Just passed away, indeed!" he said.

"He was not so old as I am," said Mr. Petherick, in a low voice, "not nearly so old. And—Lady Norah—dear, dear!" He seemed to think more of her than the departed earl. "Poor girl, poor girl! So entirely alone in the world."

"Ah, yes," murmured Guildford Berton. "Fatherless and motherless; you knew her mother, the countess, Mr. Petherick?"

"Yes, yes, of course, it was sad, very sad! I'm—I'm almost glad she went before the earl! They were very unhappy—poor woman, poor woman! I see you have sealed up everything, Mr. Berton. You are always thoughtful."

"I thought it best," said Guildford Berton, gravely. "I suppose you have the will?"

"No," replied Mr. Petherick, shaking his head. "No, I have not. I—I don't even know that there is a will; do you?"

Guildford Berton looked at him with faint surprise.

"How could I possibly know, my dear sir?" he responded.

"I—I thought that perhaps the earl—you were so much in his confidence—might have told you; in fact, I—ahem—expect you will find yourself personally interested in it!"

"Not at all likely," said Guildford Berton. "The earl was the last man to confide in any man on such a subject. There may be no will."

"God bless my soul, I hope so!" exclaimed Mr. Petherick. "It—it would make a vast difference to Lady Norah.

"Then I also hope there may be with all my heart," said Guildford Berton, devoutly.

Later in the day, when they met to discuss the arrangements for the funeral, Mr. Petherick remarked, quietly:

"I have found the will, Mr. Berton,' and Guildford Berton bowed.

"I am glad to hear it, very glad," he said; but he asked no questions, and if he had Mr. Peinerick would not have replied to them.

Lady Ferndale had hastened to Norah's side, expecting to find her prostrated, but she found her calm and self-possessed, looking as white as a lilly, and worn out with weariness; but there was no passionate outburst of grief. That had spent itself beside the dead man, and her tears flowed quietly as she hid her face on Lady Ferndale's bosom.

"My poor darling!" murmured the elder woman. "You must come to us directly after——" she could not bring herself to say the word "funeral," but Norah shook her head.

"No, I must stay here till Lord Santleigh comes," she said. "There must be some one here to receive him, and tell him—tell him everything. Why does he not come, Lady Ferndale?"

"I—I don't know!" was all Lady Ferndale could answer. "But he will be sure to arrive in a day or two; he must hear of it, and then he will come at once."

Everybody said this when the strange delay in the apearance of the new earl was discussed, but it was the topic of conversation throughout the country; but still the young man who had inherited the title and lands of Arrowdale did not arrive to claim his birthright.

No English newspaper reached the wild coast of Brittany where Cyril Burne, the artist, was at work painting drearily, and no tidings of the death of his uncle reached him. If Jack Wesley had been in London he would have known what had happened, and informed Cyril, but Jack was in Brittany with his friend, and as he took care that no letters or papers should be permitted to mar his one holiday in the year, he was as ignorant as Cyril himself.

The days passed rapidly, and that of the funeral was reached, and Mr. Petherick was in despair. He had advertised for the missing viscount, and without any result, and he found himself in the position of an executor acting in utter ignorance whether the heir were alive or dead.

"Perhaps he is dead!" said Guildford Berton, grimly, and Mr. Petherick groaned.

"No," he said. "I don't believe it. We should have heard of it. But to think that the funeral will have to take place without the new earl as chief mourner——" His feelings were too strong to permit him to finish the sentence.

The day arrived, however, and the heir was still absent. There was a vast crowd at the funeral, and the salon was filled with distant connections and friends, who came with varied expectations to hear the will read.

If she could have done so, Norah would have shrunk from this ordeal, but Lady Ferndale gently pointed out to her that it must be endured, and, amid a dead silence, she led her into the crowded room.

All eyes were fixed on the lovely face, its paior accentuated by the black dress, and Mr. Petherick rose to get her a chair, but Guildford Berton stepped before him, and placed one in the window recess, so that she sat a little apart from the crowd, and with her face half hidden in the shaddow of the curtains.

Norah did not raise her eyes to his face, but took her seat and sat motionless, and holding Lady Ferndale's hand tightly. The crowd of faces swam before her eyes, and the first words Mr. Petherick uttered in his thin voice sounded unintelligible in her ears. She knew that all the eyes, burning with suppressed eagerness and anticipation, were covertly regarding her, and her hand trembled in Lady Ferndale's loving clasp.

Mr. Petherick coughed in his nervous fashion, and fingered the will.

"Before I read the last will and testament of the Earl of Arrowdale," he said, his voice quavering, "I feel it my duty to express my regret at the absence of the—the present earl. I have used every means to discover his whereabouts and acquaint him with the melancholy news, but have failed to reach him." There was an intense silence. "Sooner or later—soon, I trust!—he will arrive, and—and—relieve me, and all connected with the estate, of a serious responsibility, but until he does I must ask you to regard me as executor, as the person in charge."

Then he proceeded to read the will.

Many glances of curiosity and envy and suspicion had been cast at Guildford Berton's tall figure as he stood just behind Norah and Lady Ferndale, and when, after reading out the small bequests, Mr. Petherick slowly recited the clause in which the earl bestowed his watch and chain—and nothing else—to his closest friend, Guildford Berton, a suppressed murmur of surprise and relief ran round the room.

Lady Ferndale was as surprised as any one, and her hand closed over Norah's significantly. But Norah made no sign.

Mr. Petherick read on in the sing-song, unpunctuated legal voice, and presently he came to the clause relating to her. He read it slowly and impressively, and Norah felt rather than saw the hungry eyes fixed upon her. She heard nothing more until she found Mr. Petherick standing before her, with the will in his hand. All the rest had left the room, excepting Lady Ferndale and Guildford Berton.

"I—you will allow me to express my satisfaction, Lady Norah," said the old lawyer. "If I had drawn the will myself it could not have been more in accordance with the advice I should have given. Very right and just, indeed."

Lady Norah looked at him vacantly, still holding Lady Ferndale's hand.

"A very just and proper will," said the old man, turning his spectacles on Guildford Berton, who stood with his hands clasped behind him, his eyes fixed on the ground.

"Yes," said Guildford Berton, in a low voice. "But how could the earl have done otherwise?"

At the sound of his voice Norah drew a little closer to Lady Ferndale.

"I—I do not understand," she faltered, almost inaudibly.

"Tell her," said Lady Ferndale, in a whisper, and she looked up at Guildford Berton.

He took a step forward.

"Your father has left you everything that was his to bequeath, Lady Norah," he said. "Will you let me, too, say how rejoiced I am that it should be so?"

Norah raised her eyes to his face, which expressed a gratification consistent with his words, and not a sign of disappointment or envy.

"I do not understand," she said, almost piteously. 'Am I—the viscount, the present earl, is he——"

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Petherick, in the tone a lawyer adopts when he is enlighening ignorant womankind. "The viscount—that is, the earl—has the estates, the land with the Court, of course; but the rest is yours. It represents a vast sum—vast. The earl, your father, my dear young lady, had for some years saved a large portion of his income, and had been extremely fortunate in his investments; extremely so. It really seemed as if everything he touched turned to gold. On several occasions I felt it my duty to utter a word of warning respecting some of the speculations in which he embarked, but he always had his way, and I am bound to say that the results proved me wrong and him right. It is impossible at this juncture to give an approximate estimate of the sum he has left you, but it must be very large—very large indeed. I am—as Mr. Berton has said—greatly rejoiced."

He looked round to bow to that gentleman, but Guildford Berton had glided from the room.

(To be continued).

GIVE THE

½ A CHANCE

and it will make one pound of flesh on less food than any other farm animal because its digestive juices are stronger.

It is the ideal meat making machine. Hence every effort should be made to keep it "up" and growing from birth. No let up because it is too much effort to get it back.

It is less effort to draw a wagon a given distance if constantly in motion than if stopped and started every once in awhile.

Clydesdale Stock Food

will keep your hogs "up" and growing because it gives a better appetite, thereby increasing the digestive fluids, and these dissolve and assimilate more food and at a profit.

It keeps them in tip-top health enabling them better to resist disease, thereby making a firmer flesh. It gets them to market weight much sooner, saving feed bill. Nothing better for runts. Equally good for Horses Cattle and Sheep.

Nothing injurious in it and can stop feeding it without harmful effects.

If you are not satisfied after feeding it your money cheerfully refunded by the dealer. Same for all Clydesdale preparations.

Clydesdale Carboline Antiseptic will keep your pens and pigs clean.

TRY HERCULES POULTRY FOOD

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

ON THE FARM.

HATCHING WITH INCUBATORS.

Those who desire to begin hatching early should not fail to employ incubators. The incubator is always ready for use, and of the various makes it may be claimed that they are highly improved. It is cheaper to use incubators for hatching than to rely upon hens. It is a fortunate occurrence if several hens become broody at the same time, but such is seldom the case, hence the early chicks must be hatched with the aid of incubators; in fact, there is no other way of getting out chicks in large numbers except with their aid

It is not necessary to give directions for hatching with incubators, as all details are provided by the manufacturers, but it is safe to claim that incubators have been so perfected, and are sold at so low a price, as to render them a very useful adjunct to poultry keeping, as well as to place them within reach of all.

Th selling of a few early chicks that hens may bring off is but a small affair compared with the hatching of several hunderd at one operation, and which may be marketed with advantage. The great obstacle to hatching chicks in winter, with hens, is that the hens may not become broody at all during the time when it is important that they do so, and it is also difficult to rear chicks with hens during severely cold weather unless the conditions are vry favorable.

Brooders have also been greatly improved, and one is not now compelled to build large and continuous houses, as brooders can be obtained for the management of only one hundred chicks each. It is probably better to have but fifty chicks in a brooder, as two brooders will entail but little more labor than one, but as the operator must be a person of judgment, and give close and personal attention to the advantages of incubators and brooders. They afford opportunities of employment in winter, and good profits are obtained by those who are determined to succeed. Now is the time to produce an incubator, and if early chicks are desired there is no time to lose. It may be claimed in favor of an incubator that, in proportion to its cost, no implements or appliance gives surer results for the investment made.

CURING MEATS.

There are many methods of curing farm meats, some very much better than others. According to the directions of the bureau of animal industry when the meat is cooled rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar and 2 ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve all in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine. For sumspring will keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and the flavor will be good. Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation and to give flavor and palatability. The creosote formed by the combustion of the wood closes the pores, to some extent excluding the air and is objectionable to insects.

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine two or three days before being put in the smokehouse. If it has been cured in a strong brine it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water over night to prevent a crust of salt from forming on the outside when drained. Washing the meat in tepid water and scrubbing clean with a brush is a good practice. The pieces should then be hung up to drain for a day or two. When drained they may be hung in the house. All should be suspended below the ventilators and should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking.

A slow fire may then be started, warming up the meat gradually. During the winter months in cold climates it is best to keep the fire going continually until the smokeing is complete, holding the temperature at about the same point. If the fire is allowed to die down the meat becomes cold and the smoke does not penetrate readily. This results in heavy smoke on the outside and very little on the inner portion of the meat.

LET US STICK TO THE FARM.

History proves that prosperity has always followed times of great depression, and history will repeat itself. No matter what comes, let us stick to the farm. We may work a few years for nothing, but what matters it so long as we retain in our possession the old farm home. We shall not always remain at the bottom of the wheel. In time, matters will adjust themselves. Then let us have a firmer determination than ever to know the details of our business, and make the coming year conspicuous for having made progress in reducing the cost of production, the curtailment of unnecessary expenses, and, above all, let us never forget that ours is one of the

PLAITED.

McJigger—"Oh, she's a peach. Her hair is positively pure gold, and——"

Thingumbob—"So they say, and I can't understand it. I knew her when she was a .....e girl."

McJigger—"Well?"

Thingumbob—"Well, it was merely plaited then."

EASY MONEY.

Jagsby—What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose, doctor?

Doctor—Take nothing for three months. Two dollars, please.

HE DIDN'T CALL AGAIN.

Mr. Deadgone—If I give you a penny, Tommy, do you think you could manage to get me a lock of your sister's hair?

Tommy—Yes; but not just now; she's wearing it.

He: "I'd just as lief be hung for a sheep as a lamb." She: "Well, you'll be hung for neither; you'll be hung for a calf or nothing."

Beyond Criticism....

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA

is a perfectly pure tea of the highest quality.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 40c, 50c AND 60c PER LB. AT ALL GROCERS.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

31 Boxes of Gold

300 Boxes of Greenbacks

For the most words made up from these letters

Y - I - O - Grape - Nuts

331 people will earn these prizes.

Around the fireside or about the well-lighted family reading table during the winter evenings the children and grown-ups can play with their wits and see how many words can be made.

20 people making the greatest number of words will each receive a little box containing a $10.00 gold piece.

10 people will each win one box containing a $5.00 gold piece.

300 people will each win a box containing $1.00 in paper money and one person who makes the highest number of words over all contestants will receive a box containing $100.00 in gold.

It is really a most fascinating bit of fun to take up the list evening after evening and see how many words can be added.

A few rules are necessary for absolute fair play.

Any word authorized by Webster's dictionary will be counted, but no name of person. Both the singular and plural can be used, as for instance "grape" and "grapes."

The letters in "Y—I—O—Grape Nuts" may be repeated in the same word.

Geographical names authorized by Webster will be counted.

Arrange the words in alphabetical classes, all those beginning with A togethers, and those beginning with E to come under E, etc.

When you are writing down the words leave some spaces, in the A, E, and other columns to fill in later as new words come to you, for they will spring into mind every evening.

It is almost certain that some contestants will tie with others. In such cases a prize identical in value and character with that offered in that class shall be awarded to each. Each one will be requested to send with the list of words a plainly written letter describing the advantages of Grape-Nuts, but the contestant is not required to purchase a pkg. These letters are not to contain poetry, or fancy flourishes, but simple, truthful statements of fact. For illustration: A person may have experienced some incipient or chronic ails traceable to unwise selection of food that failed to give the body and brain the energy, health and power desired. Seeking better conditions a change in food is made and Grape-Nuts and cream used in place of former diet. Suppose one quits the meat, fried potatoes, starchy, sticky messes of half-cooked oats or wheat and cuts out the coffee. Try, say, for breakfast a bit of fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft-boiled eggs, a slice of hard toast and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. Some amateur says: A man would faint away on that," but my dear friend we will put dollars to your pea-brain than he ever had on the old diet nies that the noon hour will find a man on our breakfast huskier and with a stronger heart-beat and clearer working

Suppose, if you have never really made a move for absolutely clean health that pushes you along each day with a spring in your step and a reserve vigor in muscle and brain that makes the doing of things a pleasure, you join the army of "plain old common sense" and start in now. Then after you have been 2 or 3 weeks on the Grape-Nuts training you write a statement of how you used to be and how you are now. The simple facts will interest others and surprise yourself. We never publish names except on permission, but we often tell the facts in the newspapers and when requested to give the names by private letter.

There is plenty of time to get personal experience with Grape-Nuts and write a sensible, truthful letter to be sent in with the list of words, as the contest does not close until April 30th, 1906. So start in as soon as you like to building words, and start in using Grape-Nuts. Cut this statement out and keep the letters Y—I—O—Grape-Nuts before you and when you write your letter you will have some reason to write on the subject "Why I Owe Grape-Nuts."

Remember 331 persons will win prizes, which will be awarded in an exact and just manner as soon as the list can be counted after April 30th, 1906. Every contestant will be sent a printed list of names and addresses of winners on application, in order to have proof that the prizes are sent as agreed. The company is well known all over the world for absolute fidelity to its agreements and every single one of the 331 winners may depend on receiving the prize won.

Many persons might feel it useless to contest, but when one remembers the great number of prizes—(331)—the curiosity of seeing how many words can really be made up evening after evening and a good, natural fun and education in the competition, it seems worth the trial; there is no cost, nothing to lose and a fine opportunity to win one of the many boxes of gold or greenbacks.

We make the prediction that some who win a prize of gold or greenbacks, will also win back health and strength worth more to them than a wagon full of money prizes.

There are no preliminaries, cut out this statement and go at it, and send in the list and letter before April 30th, 1906, to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and let your name and address be plainly written.

Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists Toronto, Ont.

50 cents and $1.00 All druggists

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1906.

The Fall Fairs.

The Toronto News, in a presumably inspired article, says that during the coming session of the Ontario Legislature the Agriculture and Arts Act will be amended, and gives a synopsis of the proposed legislation. It says:

Over 40,000 franchise wielding farmers take a personal interest in the local fall fairs, and Governments in the past have been exceedingly timid in readjusting this machinery which has ground along without radical change since 1859.

Over $80,000 is distributed yearly by the Province in assisting these exhibitions, considerably larger relatively than the contribution which any other country makes for this purpose.

There never has been any serious danger of this sum being diminished.

The present Minister of Agriculture has shown a disposition, however, to examine with some care into the effectiveness of these grants in promoting progressive agriculture.

There would appear to be no two opinions in disinterested quarters as to the urgent necessity of a thorough overhauling. Over 445 township and district fairs are annually held, and with this multiplicity of small shows crowding upon one another it has become impossible to many of them to hold a good agricultural exhibition.

The Act itself is responsible for this anomalous condition of affairs. According to its provisions the Province is divided into ridings without reference to the purpose in view, and to each of these geographical divisions a grant of $800 is made. Of this sum $380 is arbitrarily appropriated to the district show, and the balance is divided according to membership among as many township associations as local rivalry happens to bring into existence.

No discretion is exercised in distributing these appropriations, the only restrictions upon the mathematical nature of the transaction being that no township society may have less than 50 members or shall be presumed to have more than 140. Several of these societies neglect to hold an annual exhibition and every local corner has developed an agricultural society for the purpose of sharing in the grant and weakening its neighbors.

PUT ALL FAIRS ON ONE BASIS.

Many of these district fairs moreover with their large automatic grant are exceedingly weak in membership and negative in results, whereas a nearby township society, which only obtains $50 from the department may take in $1,000 at the gate. With a view to removing these absurdities, legislation has been drafted, and will, it is understood, be submitted to the annual meeting of the Association, held in Toronto during this present month. A large attendance is expected.

Under the proposed legislation it is understood the distinction between the district and township fairs will disappear, all the societies in the Province being placed on an equal footing, so far as the department is concerned. The old geographical division into ridings will, it is said, be replaced by counties, and each society within this area will receive assistance from the Government in proportion to the amount which it expends in promoting progressive agriculture.

This will be determined upon sworn returns, which the secretaries make to the department, showing the amount of money actually paid as prizes for strictly agricultural exhibits. Special provision will, it is understood, be made in the case of New Ontario and other sparsely-settled sections.

SOME SMALL SHOWS TO DISAPPEAR.

The Act will also, it is stated, give the department authority to determine the localities in which fairs receiving provincial assistance will be held, and thus the crowding of rural exhibitions every five miles over the country will be prevented. As a consequence many of the smaller fairs without suitable buildings and equipment will go out of existence.

And finally the provisions in the present law prohibiting horse-racing at fall fairs will, it is understood, be somewhat modified. Possibly for the reason that the Government in attempting to enforce this prohibition might fall into the bad graces of the vast majority of the agricultural societies, this law has remained practically a dead letter in the past. The ingenious local secretary posts up prizes for saddle and driving horses, "style and speed considered," and everybody attends to enjoy the excitement of a horse race. Generally speaking, however, very little betting takes place on the ground, and to eliminate this element entirely, the proposed legislation will direct its efforts.

Sabbath Observance.

Dominion Will Enact Legislation.

It is understand the Dominion Government at the approaching session will present legislation on the Sabbath observance question based in the main on the lines of the bill that was drafted by the Dominion Lord's Day Alliance, although certain modifications will be made to render the proposed act acceptable to the various provinces and to the several shades of opinion among the religious bodies of the Dominion.

The Dominion Parliament has been called for March 8th next.

Common Colds are the Cause of Many Serious Diseases.

Physicians who have gained a national reputation as analysts of the cause of various diseases, claim that if catching cold could be avoided a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Every one knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all throat and lung trouble are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these diseases develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine or other harmful drug and has thirty years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition. For sale by all Druggists.

THE OCTOPUS.

Its Terrible Army of Suckers and Its Powerful Jaws.

Both the octopus and the cuttlefish have arms that are clothed with a formidable array of suckers which are wonderful pieces of mechanism. When the sucker comes into contact with an object the central piston, having previously been raised so as to completely fill the cavity of the sucker, is at once withdrawn and a perfect vacuum produced, explaining the great tenacity with which the suckers cling. They number upward of 100 pairs to each arm of the octopus, and once they obtain a grip on the victim, unless the arm is actually torn away from the body of the octopus, it is practically impossible for its prey to disentangle itself.

In addition to these suckers the octopus has a powerful pair of jaws, shaped like the beak of a parrot, behind which is a formidable armor plated tongue used as a rasping organ. The octopus will attack and kill crabs and lobsters of considerable size, ripping open the body by means of its powerful jaws and devouring the contents. In spite of being a creature of such awe inspiring looks the octopus has several enemies in various species of whales, sharks and conger eels. In fact, the latter are particularly fond of devouring the smaller octopuses.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings.

WHEN WE STAND UPRIGHT.

A Special Complex Mechanism Enables Us to Do It.

We are so accustomed to standing upright as a natural attitude that few of us think what a special complex mechanism is required for this purpose. A moment's consideration will show that the ordinary explanation of the erect position (the center of gravity to be directly above the feet) is insufficient. When a man is suddenly shot, whether from the front or behind, he drops on his face, for the truth is that there is much more weight in the front of the spinal column than behind it.

The fact is that when we are standing a large number of powerful muscles (both front and back) are simultaneously at work, the effects of their action being to neutralize each other. Thus the legs would fall forward were it not that they are kept vertical on the feet by the strong tendon (the "Achilles") at the back of the heel. At the same time the muscles of the thigh are tightened so as to prevent us taking a sitting position, and the muscles of the back are pulled tense so that the trunk does not stoop forward. The head is prevented from dropping on the chest by the ligaments in the nape of the neck.

That the upright is not its normal position is easily shown by the fact that a man nods as he is falling asleep, for as soon as the controlling nervous force is deadened the head drops forward by its own weight, only to be pulled back into position again with a jerk when the brain becomes suddenly aware of an unusual attitude.

British Contrasts.

Their wealth, their luxury, their cultivation of arts which we have not yet had time to seriously contemplate, their civilization, their strange class distinctions, but above all the great wealth and the great poverty of their people, stir our wondering faculties more than any other things can ever do. When we behold their wealth we are as poor children brought suddenly into a rich child's nursery and lost in astonishment at the number and profusion of toys strange to us. When we see their poverty we are Pharisees who thank God that we are not as these others. But in either case are we beset with a great amazement.—From "An Outlander In England."

His Excuse.

A Scottish parish minister met the laird's gamekeeper one day and said to him, "I say, Davidson, why is it I never see you in church?"

"Well, sir," replied Davidson, "I don't want to hurt the attendance."

"Hurt the attendance! What do you mean?" asked the minister in surprise.

"Well, sir, you see," replied the gamekeeper, "there are about a dozen men in the parish that go to church when I'm not there, and they would go poaching if I went to church."

An Explanation.

"Why is it," said the young man with long hair, "that the average woman would rather marry money than brains?"

"She takes less chance," answered Miss Cayenne. "The average woman is a better judge of money than she is of brains."

His Luck.

Friend of the Family—You are very lucky, my boy, to be the seventh son. It will bring you everlasting fortune. Son No. 7—It hasn't so far. All it's brought yet is the old clothes of my six brothers.

Nothing but Praise.

"I have nothing but praise for our new minister."

"So I noticed when the plate came round."

If we neglect to exercise any talent, power or quality it soon falls from us. —Wood.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Peculiar Accident by Which It Was Discovered.

One of the greatest discoveries ever made was the result of the purest accident. It was the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," and the theater was deserted by all save one man, Alois Sennefelder, who, after making a round of inspection in the building to see that no sparks had ignited anything combustible, retired to his room to stamp the tickets of admission for the day following. When he entered his apartment he had three things in his hand—a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink and a check on the treasurer of the theater for his weekly salary. As he placed the latter upon the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room for a moment and then deposited it in a basin filled with water.

Sennefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could and then weighted it down with the whetstone, upon which he had before carelessly placed the stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning he was astonished at seeing the letters of the stamp printed with remarkable accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments and, as we all know now, finally discovered the art of printing from stone—lithography.

EXECUTION OF SPIES.

The Way the Death Sentence Is Carried Out In England.

The ceremony of disposing of a condemned spy in the English army always follows a definite precedent. The unfortunate man is surrounded by a detachment of infantry, and after he is provided with a pick and shovel he is marched off to a selected spot and ordered to dig his own grave. This done, the tools are taken from him and his eyes are bandaged. The attending chaplain reads portions selected from the burial service, and from the ranks of the escort twelve men are selected at random by the officer in charge. These men, having stacked their own rifles, are led to where twelve other rifles are awaiting them, six of which are loaded with blank cartridges. One of these is handed to each man, so that no one knows whether the rifle he holds contains a bullet or not and none can say for certain that the shot fired by him killed the prisoner. The firing party then marches to an appointed position. The commands "Present!" "Fire!" are given, and almost before the last word rings out the volley is fired and the spy falls into the grave he has dug. Nearly every man is more or less affected on being selected to form one of the firing party, and many men have been known to faint away on being singled out, while others are so overcome as to be scarcely able to pull the triggers of their rifles.

Gladstone at the Fair.

In the life of Lord Granville appears this of Mr. Gladstone. He "came over with Mrs. Gladstone and Lord and Lady Sydney, whose guest he was at Deal, because—you would not guess it in a thousand—because there was to be a fair that afternoon, and Mr. Gladstone wanted to try a merry-go-round. Indeed we all went after luncheon, and it was only on assuring him that the opposition papers would make fun of it next morning that Mr. Gladstone renounced a 'suree' on the merry-go-round, and he did his best to console himself by strolling into every booth, from the giant woman to the calf with eight legs. Every possible monstrosity was honored by the premier's visit, who seemed to enjoy himself more than the schoolboys to whom their dons showed the G. O. M."

Fishermen's Queer Ways.

Fishermen have queer customs. A few years ago the fishermen of Preston, Lancashire, used actually to go fishing on Sunday. It seems incredible, but they did. A clergyman of the town used to preach against this Sabbath desecration and pray that they might catch no fish. And they did not. But they found out how to make his prayers of no avail. The fishermen used to make a little effigy of the parson in rags and put this small "guy" up their chimneys. While his reverence was slowly smoked and consumed the fish bit—like anything!—London Fishing Gazette.

Fault Finding.

The constant nagging, querulousness, complaining, dissatisfaction and the inveterate habit of seeing and speaking about the disagreeable side of things are traits which will imbitter the finest natures and in the end ruin the spirit and character of those who are subject to unreasonable and contemptible cavilling and complaint.

May Avoid It.

"Whither, dear friend?"

"To Africa."

"Are you crazy? One hundred and thirty degrees in the shade!"

"But I need not go in the shade."

Comforting.

Mabel (looking in mirror)—My face is my fortune. Ethel—Yes, dear. Well, the man who weds you will never be accused of marrying for riches.

Commonly they whose tongue is their weapon use their feet for defense.—Sidney.

Extensive Alterations.

Constantly increasing business necessitates further alterations and extensions to our already large store.

We are closing the largest business year in our history, which speaks louder than anything else could do to tell us that our efforts to serve the people of this district are being appreciated.

Our steady aim has been to supply the newest styles of goods from the most reliable makers in the world at the lowest possible prices. This can only be accomplished by sending our buyers direct to the sources of supply both in this country and in Europe (avoiding the profits paid to middle men by smaller dealers) the benefits of which are reaped by our customers. Buying our goods for Cash and selling them for Cash enables us to do business on a smaller margin of profit than if we were obliged to pay interest on purchases and make losses through selling on credit.

Workmen are now busy removing walls, stairways, partitions, etc., which will increase our room, light, and the comfort of our customers when trading. We intend to do bigger and better things during 1906 than in any previous year.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

HOW LINCOLN CLIMBED.

A Long, Hard Path to Reach a Good Fee Before the Supreme Court.

The lawyer who works his way up from a five dollar fee in a suit before a justice of the peace to a $5,000 fee before the supreme court of his state has a long and hard path to climb. Lincoln climbed this path for twenty-five years, with industry, perseverance, patience—above all, with that self control and keen sense of right and wrong which always clearly traced the dividing line between his duty to his client and his duty to society and truth. His perfect frankness of statement assured him the confidence of judge and jury in every argument. His habit of fully admitting the weak points in his case gained him their close attention to his strong ones, and when clients brought him questionable cases his advice was always not to bring suit.

"Yes," he once said to a man who offered him such a case; "there is no reasonable doubt that I can gain your case for you. I can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children and thereby gain for you $600, which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to them as it does to you. I shall not take your case, but I will give you a little advice for nothing. You seem a sprightly, energetic man. I would advise you to try your hand at making $600 in some other way."

He would have nothing to do with the "tricks" of the profession, though he met these readily enough when practiced by others. He never knowingly undertook a case in which justice was on the side of his opponent. That same inconvenient honesty which prompted him in his storekeeping days to close the shop and go in search of a woman he had innocently defrauded of a few ounces of tea while weighing out her groceries made it impossible for him to do his best with a poor case. "Swett," he once exclaimed, turning suddenly to his associate, "the man is guilty. You defend him; I can't," and gave up his share of a large fee.—Helen Nicolay in St. Nicholas.

Ontario Surplus.

The Hon. Mr. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, has announced that the provincial receipts for the past year were approximately $600,000 over expenditures. This is apart from Temiskaming Railway receipts. The timber bonuses amounted to $525,000. The ordinary receipts paid all expenditures, both ordinary and capital, and left something over.

The nominations in North Toronto will take place on the 15th, and polling on the 22nd.

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We tell them all about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Ask your own doctor.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

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Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without

THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:—

We offer a full year's subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS, a full year's subscription to that greatest of all Weeklies, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, including their beautiful picture, "Queen Alexandra, Her Grandchildren and Dogs," and a copy of "The Farmer's Manual and Veterinary Guide," all for **$1.85.** A sample copy of the picture and book can be seen at this office. Call and leave your order, or address

THE NEWS-ARGUS,
Stirling, Ont.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman	1.80

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

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—AT—

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JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 80c.

The NEWS-ARGUS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, To Jan. 1, '07, 80c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,

Residence, - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT's Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Public School Reports.

IV. DEPT.

SR. III. MENTAL ARITH. 50.—C Hogle 46, A Labey 42, H Smith 42, E McCutcheon 38, E Luery 32, D Roy 30, E Girdwood 30, H Graine 28, M Moore 28, M Sarles 26, H Martin 24, R Belshaw 22, R Wright 20, R Bean 20, F McCutcheon 16.

SR. III. DRAWING 50.—H Martin 36, H Graine 30, R Wright 30, D Roy 20, C Hogle 19, E Luery 19, E Girdwood 18 R Belshaw 17, A Labey 17, R Bean 14, H Smith 14, E McCutcheon 13, M Moore 11, M Sarles 9, F McCutcheon 8.

III. DEPT.

JR. III. ARITH. 75.—G Shea 70, C Cummings 50, E Eggleton 50 E Gould 50, D Roy 40, L Williams 40, B Donnan 35, M Balfour 30, O Cummings 30, R Lansing 30, A Sager 30, E Tice 25, L Moloney 15, A Sprague 15, C White 10, I McLachlin 5.

JR. III. COMPOSITION 80.—A Sager 73, A Sprague 72, G Shea 71, D Roy 70, O Cummings 69, E Gould 69, C Cummings 68, B Donnan 62, C White 61, R Lansing 60, L Williams 60, I McLachlin 56, E Eggleton 54, M Balfour 53, L Moloney 48, E Tice 40.

SR. II. MENTAL ARITH. 75.—V Whitty 65, R Bissonnette 50, C Brown 50, J Graine 50, A Parry 50, E Caverley 40, R Cummings 40, P Utman 40, L Labey 30, M Meiklejohn 27, A Coulter 25, E Hagerman 25, D Hayford 25, F Ferguson 22, H Rollins 20.

SR. II. COMP. 75.—C Brown 54, A Parry 52, D Hayford 48, M Meiklejohn 47, R Bissonnette 45, E Caverley 45, H Rollins 45, V Whitty 45, F Ferguson 43, L Labey 41, A Coulter 40, R Cummings 38, E Hagerman 34, J Graine 24, P Utman 21.

II. DEPT.

SR. II. ARITH. 100.—J Moloney 65, W Bailey 60, H Airhart 60, G Smith 55 A Mosher 40, C Tulloch 30.

SR. PT. II. COMP. 100.—C Hatton 77, G Knowles 73, V Moloney 54, E Humm 53, A Williams 46, L Parry 43, E Bird 42, M Barrow 40, F Kincaid 39, G Ibey 37, K Moloney 36, L Sharp 32, P Seeley 29, S Kincaid 0.

I. DEPT.

READING.

PT. II.—E Airhart 100, G Green 90, E Bird 75, W Young 75, M Barrow 60, M Graine 50, E Graine 50, H Barrow 40.

SR. PT. I.—H Boldrick 95, E Cummings 95, B Coulter 75, G Barrow 50, H Sine 60, R Hagerman 90, J Ackers 80, H Ackers 60, E Roy 90.

School Report

FOR No. 22, SIDNEY.

IV. CLASS, SR.—M Winsor 906, R Westcott 873, M McLachlan 866, B Richardson 791, E Wescott 718.

IV. CLASS, JR.—M Richardson 788, J McLachlan 748, L Brooks 731, A McLachlan 683, A Nolan 622, E Wallace 603, A McLachlan 577.

III. CLASS, SR.—F Winsor, 838, W McLachlan 782, A Carlisle 781, E Carlisle 696, E Brooks 682, A Weaver 653, H Hagerman 638.

II. CLASS—A Keating 661, F Knox 646.

PT. II., SR.—Kathleen McKee 555, B Richardson 521.

PT. II., JR—C Smith 560, C Weaver 529, G Green 525, R Hubble 445.

PT. I—Maurice Winsor 504.

Visitors—Mr. W. Carlisle, Mr. S. Holden, Mr. G. Nolan, Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. P. E. McKee, Miss Retta Edwards, Miss Ida Weaver.

Highest marks for conduct, Alberta Weaver. Average attendance, 28.314.

M. I. MCMULLEN,
Teacher.

The Revised Version.

Sing a song of pestilence, a fellow full of rye, four and twenty serpents dancing in his eye; when his eyes were opened he shouted for his life; wasn't he a pretty chump to go before his wife? His hat was in the parlor underneath a chair, his boots were in the hallway, his coat was on a chair, his trousers in the kitchen, his collar on a shelf, but he hasn't any notion where he was himself. When the morn was breaking, some one heard him call—his head was in the ice box, which was the best of all.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Passenger	10.17 a. m
Passenger	6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

There has been decidedly cold weather the past few days, the thermometer registering as low as 24° below zero.

A Social will be given under the auspices of the R. C. Church, Stirling, in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21st.

Mr. Robert Eggleton has purchased the residence of Mr. M. W. Wescott, at the east end of Mill street, and will shortly remove to town.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, of Belleville, intends opening out with a stock of dry goods and groceries in the premises lately occupied by G. N. Montgomery.

Green's Biograph moving pictures and Vaudeville Co. are billed to give entertainments in the Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

Mr. and Mrs. Will R. Warren were presented with an address and seven pieces of silver tableware before leaving for their new home, "Maple Lodge," at Preneveau, Ont.

The Quarterly Board of the Stirling Methodist Church has given an invitation to Rev. W. G. Clarke, of Little Britain, to become their pastor at the commencement of the next conference year.

There will be an eclipse of the moon to-night, the eclipse commencing soon after midnight. The total eclipse begins at 1.58, middle of eclipse at 2.47, total eclipse ends at 3.36, and at 4.37 the eclipse ends.

Remember the tea-meeting to be given by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church, Stirling, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14th. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 in the Sabbath School room, after which a program will be given.

Mr. J. T. Belshaw brought to this office on Saturday last the largest hen's egg we have ever seen. It measured 8⅛ by 6⅞ inches, and weighted exactly 4¼ ounces. Eggs of that kind are all right for home consumption, but not for marketing unless they were sold by weight.

Stirling hockey team expect to pay Hastings their long-looked-for visit tomorrow night. A number have signified their intention of accompanying the team, and in order to secure club rates they will please leave their names with W. J. Whitty not later than Friday noon.

A very interesting game of hockey was played on the rink here on Saturday afternoon last between Madoc Jrs. and the local juniors, which resulted in the defeat of the visiting team by a score of 11 to 5. Mr. W. J. Whitty refereed the game satisfactorily, and penalized a great many of the players.

It is stated that the C. P. R. is about to straighten their line between Havelock and Smith's Fall's, and will probably run the new line through Madoc village and perhaps Marmora. Surveyors have been at work on this new line for some time. The new line will be some 10 to 14 miles shorter, and bad grades, curves, and the Maberly sink hole will be avoided. The surveyors are running several preliminary lines and the final location will not be decided on until all reports and plans are sent in.

The King's Daughters Mission Band of St. Andrew's Church held their annual meeting on Friday last, when the following officers were elected:

President—Bertha Raynolds.
Vice Pres.—Bessie Fidlar.
Rec. Sec.—Bessie Ward.
Cor. Sec.—Charlotte Tulloch.
Treasurer—Maud Ward.
Organist—Jessie Montgomery.

The Band are supporting a native Bible woman in India.

Stirling Again Winners.

The local hockey team visited Madoc on Monday evening last, accompanied by a large number of supporters, where they met the team of that town in a friendly game. The visitors still maintained their splendid reputation made this season by again defeating Madoc's strongest team by a score of 7 to 4.

The first half ended 4 to 2 in favor of the visitors, but in the first ten minutes of the second half the home team scored two goals tieing them. Both teams now began playing harder than ever and it was not long before Stirling found the nets and afterwards repeated the act twice during the half.

The ice was in fine condition and the game was swift almost throughout. Our boys were greatly handicapped by the small rink, as they were unable to play but little combination on that account.

Jack Gordanier, of Belleville, refereed the game to the satisfaction of both teams, and kept the players well in hand.

The local line up was as follows:—Goal, Hewat; point, Saylor; c. point, Shaw; forwards, Kennedy, Whitty, Fletcher and Clarke.

School Board Banqueted.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Education last evening an adjournment was made to the dining room of the Stirling House, where the members with the male teachers of our schools were the guests of Mr. F. T. Ward, Chairman of the Board for last year and unanimously elected to that position for a second term.

A very nice supper was furnished by mine host Geo. Whitty, and after supplying the wants of the inner man, the gathering was called to order and Mr. Jas. Boldrick was asked to take the chair.

Mr. Boldrick made a few well chosen remarks, afterwards calling on the different members for a speech, which they ably responded to, touching on our splendid schools and efficient staff of teachers, and also complimenting Mr. Ward in his filling the chair so satisfactory during last year. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Williams expressed themselves as being proud to be residents of such a a beautiful village as Stirling, and to be associated with such an intelligent body of men as our Board comprise.

Mr. Ward made a fine reply, in which he thanked the members for the honor they had again conferred upon him by electing him as Chairman for another year.

The speeches were interspersed with songs by Dr. Bissonnette and Mr. H. Wheeler.

The meeting was brought to a close by a few words from the chairman and all singing the National Anthem.

Public Library Entertainment.

The lecture and entertainment given in behalf of the Stirling Public Library was in itself a decided success. The lecture was a genuine treat, while the balance of the programme was far above the average amateur entertainment. Those who stayed away were certainly the greatest losers; still that does not make up for the loss sustained by the Library of that patronage which they had a right to expect from the public of this village. It would be sad to think that the small audience on Friday night contained all of the people in Stirling who can appreciate literary and artistic merit. Still, those who from indolence or indifference stayed away, have left themselves open to the charge of a selfish lack of interest in an institution which should appeal to every citizen who has the welfare of our village at heart. We have some citizens who are continually croaking about the way the Library is run, and who wonder why we don't get more books and better books. We have others who say "the Library is a good thing but we can't keep it up." "It is sure to be a failure." "It won't last another year," etc., etc. There are others who grudgingly pay the $1 a year for about $25 worth of reading and who never turn a finger to help the Library along, but who are always ready to say that our expenses are too great, or that something else is wrong. Still, when we labored hard to put on a first class entertainment at a minimum of expense in order to raise money to buy books, these mean-spirited, close-fisted croakers would not invest a paltry twenty-five cents to help the thing along, and encourage those who for years have been giving their time and labor freely to establish and maintain a Public Library in this village. It does look like a case of casting pearls before swine, excepting that in this case the swine won't take the trouble to pick up the pearls when they are thrown at them. The thanks of all our citizens are due to those who so so generously aided in making this entertainment a success, and to none more than the President, who worked untiringly in preparing for it, and also filled the chair in a most able and agreeable manner.

Surrogate Court Judge.

Judge Fraleck, junior judge of the county court of Hastings county, has been appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court, in succession to the late Judge Lazier. The appointment came through the Ontario Government. Judge Fraleck's appointment as county judge came from a Conservative regime.

Spring seeding has commenced in Alberta. A subscriber writing from there says: "The finest country in the world. April weather in January. No snow, no mud."

The well known druggists, Morton & Haight, have been appointed special agents for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills as well as for South American Nervine, Kidney and Rheumatic Cure.

WANTED—A local representative to sell Frost & Wood's popular line of Farm Implements in Stirling and vicinity. Liberal contract and good territory. Apply to
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Box 3, Belleville,
Gen'l. Agent Frost & Wood Co.

The village council of Richmond Hill has submitted a local option by-law to the electors, and a vote will be taken on Feb. 19th.

The recent outbreak of smallpox in Belmont and Methuen has cost those municipalities $1500, and a deputation from the township addressed the County Council, asking that body for assistance in reducing their big obligations. A deputation was also present from the township of Chandos for the same purpose, that municipality having incurred expenses of over $1100 in treating some sixty odd cases of smallpox. A grant of $200 each was made by the County.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all Druggists.

Wellman's Corners

The evening of the 2nd of Feb. was intensely cold, but there was a good attendance at the W. M. S. "At Home" held at Mr. Wm. Morton's. The programme was an interesting one, and the ladies netted $5.00 for their fund. There will be another one held at the residence of Mrs. Fred. Snarr on the evening of Feb. 16th.

We hope the ladies will not forget the Women's Institute meeting, which is to be held at the residence of Mrs. W. Anderson on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15th.

Mrs. Fair and daughter of Sidney are the guests of Mrs. Alex. Morton.

Mr. V. Burgess of Hartney, Man., is visiting his parents here.

Mr. Thos. Lisle who has been the guest of Mr. D. Wootton has returned to Toronto.

Mr. Jas. Whitton and family have removed from their old home to the new one on the opposite side of the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrel Fanning will immediately take possession of the house vacated by Mr. Whitton.

There was no service in the Church here Sunday on account of the quarterly meeting at Mt. Pleasant.

S. S. No. 6, Rawdon.

Report for January. Names are in order of merit.

SR. IV.—Annie Farrell, Mary Johnston.

JR. IV.—Henry Farrell, Kenneth Sine, Reginald Sine, Thos. Cranston.

SR. III.—Bessie Ashley, James Nerria, Gladys Bailey, Eva Bailey.

JR. III.—May Nerria, Bertha Fair, Emma Nerria.

II.—Maud Nash, Nellie Caverley, Leatha Nerria, Irene Sine, Ethel Thompson, Mabel Bailey.

PT. II.—Clara Christie, Sam McMullen, Fred Martin, Lilian Nerria, Ernest Thompson, M. Bailey and H. Christie equal.

SR. PT. I.—Mabel Caverley, Leta Green.

JR. PT. I.—Lilian McMullen, Vera Sine, Ethel Cranston, Marjorie Wilson, Percy Sine, Cyril McMullen.

Total attendance 546, average 26.80.

A. R. MCKENNA, Teacher.

PERSONALS.

Misses Nina Reynolds and Lena Lagrow are guests of Mrs. Jas. Heyworth, Madoc.

Miss Constance Grange, of Napanee, spent a few days during the past week with her sister, Miss H. Grange.

Miss Florence Bissonnette returned on Monday from a week's visit with relatives in Campbellford.

Miss Cora Tucker, of Sine, left on Monday for Lowell, Mass., to train as a nurse in the City Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warren and family removed to their new home, about three miles this side of Havelock, on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rodgers, of Winnipeg, have returned home after spending a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rodgers. They intend visiting friends in Toronto and Woodstock

Auction Sales.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15—On Lot 22, Con. 4, Seymour, the Farm, Stock and Implements belonging to the estate of the late James Strachan. Sale at 12.30, p.m.
Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16—On Lot 6, Con. 3, Rawdon, some Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. Robert Eggleton. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Births.

BRICKMAN—At Moira, on Feb. 4th, 1906, the wife of Mr. J. Brickman, of a son.

Deaths.

CARR—In Stirling, on Feb. 6th, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Robert Carr, aged 69 years and 10 months.
The funeral will leave her late residence at 10.30 a. m., Friday. Service in St. John's Church.

SHORTHORN BULLS
and GRADE HEIFERS

from dams that produce from 40 to 65 lbs. of milk per day, for sale. Also, several thousand Cedar Fence Posts and Rails and Tamarack Cord Wood. Also, a quantity of bridge covering, basswood and spruce lumber and cedar shingles.

F. A. COMERFORD,
Eldorado, Ont.

Notice to the Public.

Call on R. P. Coulter and secure a bag of Leitch Bros. Celebrated ANCHOR BRAND Flour. Every package guaranteed and manufactured from No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. Don't forget to ask for the ANCHOR BRANDS.

J. J. LA TOUR,
Agent for Ontario.

WANTED

1,000 More Men, Women and Children to use COULTER'S Flour.

Have just unloaded another car. This Flour is the Cream of the West. If you never heard of it you better come and get a bag; it is perfection without a doubt. Our Flour Sale is a great success and we intend carrying it on for another week. We are going to give everyone a chance to get their stock of Flour when it is cheap.

Our system of gristing your wheat is a success also, just bring along the wheat, we don't grind it by electricity but the exchange is made so quickly that you would think that electric power was used, and the article we give you in return is always satisfactory. Once you try you will always buy at COULTER'S.

R. P. COULTER.

P. S.—Remember, no matter what prices other dealers advertise our prices are lower.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

BARGAINS.

Our Clearing Sale of Winter Footwear still continues. We are giving Big Discounts for Cash. Come now and secure bargains.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Butter and Eggs wanted.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

P. S.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled at once.

Your House Grained.

Have you often wished that you had the interior woodwork grained when you built your house? Why not have it done now? It really is as easily done now as when the house was built. Let us give you an estimate on the cost of graining your home. The lowness of price will astonish you, and you will not be at all inconvenienced while the work is going on.

S. A. MURPHY,
GRAINER.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Take Notice that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court Clerk of the County of Hastings, by Christopher Burkitt, of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, to be appointed Guardian to the estate and effects of William Thomas Stanley McMechan, who resides in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, an infant child of William Thomas McMechan, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, who died about the 25th day of November, A.D. 1900, and by such Will appointed a Guardian of said infant, but since said Guardian has departed this life on or about the 16th day of January, A.D. 1905, and said infant being without a Guardian the said Christopher Burkitt, being a nephew of previous Guardian, asks to be appointed Guardian to said infant.

Dated at Stirling, 1st day of Feb, 1906.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Applicant.

FOR SALE
HOUSE AND LOT.

Everything new and up-to-date. Apply to

G. H. LUERY.

Notice to Farmers

On account of very little grain coming in at present I will only take in grain on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WILLIAM RODGERS,
Grain Buyer.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Gould, Deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of Feb., 1906, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, the following valuable properties in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, viz:—

Parcel No. 1.—Park Lot No. 2 on the west side of Henry Street in the said Village of Stirling, containing five acres of land.

Parcel No. 2.—Park Lot No. 3 on the east side of Henry Street in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, containing five acres of land.

On each of the above parcels there is erected a substantial brick house and good outbuildings. There is also an orchard on each. The land is excellent and under a good state of cultivation.

There will also be sold on the premises, on the west side of Henry street, at the time above named, a quantity of household furniture and chattels.

TERMS—All sums under $10, cash. For sums over that amount easy terms can be arranged on furnishing satisfactory security.

For particulars apply to Mrs. Jane Heard, Administratrix, or to John J. Gould, or to W. H. Gould, all of the said village of Stirling.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

WM. RODGERS, Auctioneer.

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE Been Looking For.

During the last couple of years our customers have asked us, "why do you not keep McLaughlin Cutters?" This year we are prepared to supply your wants.

We have in stock a car load of McLaughlin's High Grade Cutters, of the latest style and finish, trimmed in the best grade of mohair wool plush, different colors to suit your taste, which we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other dealer handling the same goods. Of course we do not mean to say we can sell them as cheap as some other manufacturers' agents, but when they are closely inspected by yourself you will be satisfied to pay the little difference and take a McLaughlin.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

P. S.—We also carry a full line of Harness, Robes, Horse Blankets, Mitts, and all kinds of Massey-Harris Farm Implements.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of THOMAS GRAY, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Gray, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1905, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to John Sharp, Executor of the estate of the said Thomas Gray, deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, his Solicitor, Stirling, Ont., on or before the 17th day of February, 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And Notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the said 17th day of February, 1906.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM GOULD, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of William Gould, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1905, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to Mrs. Thos. Heard, Administratrix of the said deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, her Solicitor, at Stirling, on or before the 10th day of February, A.D. 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the said date above mentioned the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said Administratrix on or before the said 10th day of February, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Administratrix.

Dated the 17th day of January, A.D. 1906.

New Year's Bells

ring out the praises of our Drugs. You will live to see many a New Year if you keep yourself in fine healthy condition. The best way to keep well is to take only pure, reliable Drugs when you are out of sorts. At this Pharmacy you can always be sure of obtaining the freshest, purest Drugs that the market affords.

MORTON & HAIGHT,
Druggists, Opticians, Stationers, &c.
STIRLING.

There's a Difference

between simply "clothing" a man, and dressing him correctly. Clothing means covering. Dressing means the tasteful, graceful draping of him in garments that set off his figure to advantage. "Clothing" properly so-called, is angular and clumsy. "Tailoring" suggests correct and graceful lines and curves, rounded limbs elegance in fact. If you are looking for the latter effect at little cost, come to us.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

We have Heavy Working Pants, Overalls and Pea Jackets at a very low price.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1907, 80c.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

She Should Carefully Guard the Health of Her Growing Daughter—Her Future Happiness Depends on the Change From Girlhood to Womanhood.

Every mother should watch with the greatest care the health of her growing daughter. She is a girl to-day—to-morrow a woman. The happy health of womanhood depends upon this vital change from girlhood. When nature makes new demands upon her blood supply, you must build up her blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Her system is unequal to that strain if her back aches, if she is pale or thin, dull-eyed or languid. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her new, rich, red blood and tide her over the crisis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make her development perfect and regular—they will make her a strong, happy, graceful woman. Miss Enerine Vilandre, St. Germain, Que., says: "While attending school my health began to give way. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, my appetite left me and I grew pale as a corpse. As the doctors did not help me any my father got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half a dozen I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Thousands of growing girls, and thousands of women owe health and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They keep the blood rich and pure and regular. They banish headaches and sideaches and backaches, and they bring the rosy glow of perfect health to pale and sallow cheeks. But you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EVERYDAY RAYS.

The rays of heat and light are quite independent of each other in their ability to penetrate different substances. For illustration, glass allows the sun's heat to pass through as readily as it does the rays of light, and that without heating the glass to any extent. If the glass be coated with lampblack, the rays of light are arrested; but the heat passes through as before, not a single degree's difference in the latter phenomenon being noticeable. Then, again, both heat and light pass through water, provided it is clear. One of the oddities in this connection is this—although the heat and light pass through water in its normal state, the addition of a little powdered alum, which readily dissolves without leaving the least murkiness, will arrest the rays of heat to such an exetent as to almost immediately raise the temperature of the water to a perceptible degree, yet the light continues to pass through as before. Ice, like glass, also transmits both heat and light.

DELICATE FROM BIRTH.

In three words—"delicate from birth"—is expressed a world of anxieties suffered by mothers whose babies have had a bad start in life. For babies who are ailing, peevish, cross and unable to digest their food Baby's Own Tablets are invaluable. They act almost like magic and change cross, peevish children into smiling, happy babies. Mrs. J. W. Munroe, Sintaluta, N.W.T., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for two years and would not like to be without them. They have changed our weak, sickly baby into a fat, healthy little girl. I can warmly recommend the Tablets to other mothers." And mothers have a guarantee that the Tablets contain no poisonous "soothing" stuff, or harmful drug. They are absolutely safe and always do good. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PENCILS AND CONTAGION.

Doctors Condemn Habit of Children Exchanging Lead Pencils.

Doctors in England are taking a great deal of interest in the reports received from America to the effect that half a hundred cases of diphtheria in one of the public schools have been traced to the practice of children exchanging lead-pencils and putting the lead-pencils in their mouths while at study in the schools. This system of collecting the pencils at the close of the school-day, and distributing them the next morning has been in vogue in England, and several of the most prominent physicians in London have started a campaign against the practice.

"It does not follow that the pencils were the only medium of contagion," said one of the doctors, "but it is quite possible. There is no doubt but that the practice of distributing pencils is responsible for many unpleasant ailments.

"Nine children out of ten suck the ends of their pencils, and, in my opinion, there could be no more potent way of spreading the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases. The simplest way to overcome the difficulty would be to have a small drawer fitted to each school desk, so that each child could keep its own pencil. It is perfectly hopeless to try to teach them not to suck the end."

HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.

"Tommy," said a father to his son, "have you been at those six apples I put in the cupboard?"

"Father," said Tommy, looking into his eyes, "I have not touched one."

"Then how is it your mother found five apple cores in your bedroom, and there is only one left on the plate?"

"That," said Tommy, as he dashed wildly for the door, "is the one I didn't touch."

Old Cashly (giving his son a cheque): "Now, be careful, my boy. Remember, a fool and his money are soon parted." Spendall Cashly: "Yes, sir; and thank you for having obliged me so promptly."

THREW BIBLES INTO SEA

THE VOYAGE OF THE STEAM YACHT PANDORA.

Explorer Charged With Throwing Away Gifts Sent to Tristan da Cunha.

Do the islanders of Tristan da Cunha shave? This interesting problem was propounded at the Old Bailey police court, London, by Mr. Justice Grantham, but no one was able to enlighten his Lordship.

The question had reference to the charge against a fair-haired, nautical-looking man, who was in the dock, no less a personage than Mr. Thomas Caradoc Kerry, the redoubtable explorer of the South Seas, and captain of the famous steam yacht Pandora.

The details of a certain historic voyage of the Pandora to Tristan da Cunha are already well known. It has been told in the police court how the explorer Kerry obtained the concession to trade in guano at the island, and how in return for the concession he agreed to take out gifts from charitably-minded English people to the poor isolated islanders.

BIBLES OVERBOARD. ....

Among these gifts were many books from the Duchess of Bedford, being distinguished and edifying books from Woburn Abbey, many Bibles from other benevolent folk, and various further articles that the kind-hearted thought the islanders would find useful.

But Kerry, the explorer, it is alleged, took a different view quite early in the voyage. At Gravesend, on the first day out, he tipped casefuls of Bibles into the river, with the remark, "I do not want that stuff," and other islanders' comforts including 1,000 books and Bibles, he sent down, it is alleged, to Davy Jones near the Equator.

This romance, Mr. Gill, K.C., repeated to Mr. ustice Grantham, charging the explorer with "theft as a bailee."

FIFTEEN VOLUMES APIECE

The judge casting aside all temptation to revel in the romance of it all,, immediately examined matters from a utilitarian point of view. There are 100 islanders on Tristan da Cunha, he pointed out, and the Pandora had included in her cargo 1,500 books and Bibles. This would be at the rate of fifteen books and Bibles to each islander.

The judge also inquired about the kind of islander who was to be the recipient of this wealth of literature. He was informed that the inhabitants are the descendants of shipwrecked sailors and a party of seamen which was sent to annex the island in 1885.

So thorough was his Lordship's analysis of the nature of the library that, when it was stated that some of the volumes contained undesirable insects, he said: "Were the insects to be delivered as well?" (Loud laughter.)

THANKS OF ISLANDERS.

Even the island's babies interested his Lordship. Counsel on side said that there were no babies, and counsel on the other side that the place was overrun with them.

It was when a consignment of cheap razors was mentioned that the judge asked wheteher the islanders shaved.

During the day Mr. Gill read a letter which Explorer Kerry wrote to the Colonial Insititute on his return from the eventful voyage. In this the explorer said: "I found the islanders well and happy, and they were delighted with your presents, which I personally distributed."

To the Duchess of Bedford he wrote: "The islanders particularly requested me to convey to your Grace their most sincere thanks for your Grace's kind present."

Yet, according to Mr. Gill, it had all gone to Davy Jones!

"Here," said the clerk at the Skinnem Hotel, "we have eight hundred servants." "Well," said the departing guest, "I must have overlooked four or five. I'm quite sure I haven't tipped so many as that."

OVER SEA HABIT.

Difference on This Side of the Water.

The persistent effect upon the heart of caffeine in coffee cannot but result in the gravest conditions, in time.

Each attack of the drug (and that means each cup of coffee) weakens the organ a little more, and the end is almost a matter of mathematical demonstration. A lady writes from a Western state:

"I am of German descent and it was natural that I should learn at a very early age to drink coffee. Until I was 25 years old I drank scarcely anything else at my meals.

"A few years ago I began to be affected by a steadily increasing nervousness, which eventually developed into a distressing heart trouble that made me very weak and miserable. Then, some three years ago, was added asthma in its worst form. My sufferings from these things can be better imagined than described.

"During all this time my husband realized more fully than I did that coffee was injurious to me, and made every effort to make me stop.

"Finally it was decided a few months ago, to quit the use of coffee absolutely, and to adopt Postum Food Coffee as our hot table drink. I had but little idea that it would help me, but consented to try it to please my husband. I prepared it very carefully, exactly according to directions, and was delighted with its delicious flavor and refreshing qualities.

"Just as soon as the poison from the coffee had time to get out of my system the nutritive properties of the Postum began to build me up, and I am now fully recovered from all my nervousness, heart trouble and asthma. I gladly acknowledge that now, for the first time in years, I enjoy perfect health, and that I owe it all to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Postum Food Coffee contains no drugs of any description whatsoever.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLE

IS DISEASED KIDNEYS AND THE CURE IS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Slept in a Chair for Two Summers—What She Says of It.

St. Malachie, Que., Feby. 5—(Special).—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Kinsella, speaking of her cure, says, "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Woman's helth depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

FATHER'S GRACE.

Teacher: "Now, boys, why do we say grace before and after meals?" No reply.

Teacher: "Come, come; surely one of you can answer me! Tell me what grace is?" Still no answer.

Teacher: "This is really terrible! Now, Jenkins, tell me what your father does after a meal?"

Johnny: "Please, miss, he rubs his waistcoat."

Teacher: "That is not what I meant. I want to know what he says?"

Johnny: "Please, miss, he says, Ha! ha! Richard is hisself again.'"

"Good-night," he whispered, passionately, at the front door; "good-night, good-night, good-night,, goo——" "Excuse me," said an elderly bass voice over the baluster, "but it's been good-morning for the last two hours. I thought you'd like to know."

"Salada" Ceylon Tea can now be had everywhere and within the reach of every person as it can be purchased in Gold label at 60c. per lb., Red label at 50c., Blue label at 40c., Green label at 30c., and Brown label at 25c per lb., all equally pure tea, but, of course, the cheaper grades are not as fine flavored, not being grown at as high an elevation as the expensive teas. The latter are produced at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level.

"He says his wife is largely responsible for his business success." "Well, she has certainly made it absolutely necessary for him to earn more money."

What should be Forgotten? Everything that mars. What should *not* be forgotten? "The D & L" Menthol Plasters; a postive cure for muscular rheumatism and neuralgia.

"But what reason have you for thinking women have no aim in life?" "Well, I've seen several of them try to throw stones."

"By Medicine Life May be Prolonged."—So wrote Shakespeare nearly three hundred years ago. It is so to-day. Medicine will prolong life, but be sure of the qualities of the medicine. Life is prolonged by keeping the body free from disease. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil used internally will cure cougns and colds, eradicate asthma, overcome croup and give strength to the respiratory organs. Give it a trial.

Mrs. Wise: "The new girl Mrs. Closekeep has got must be a jewel." Mrs. Young: "Why, she complains about her more than she did about any of her others." "Of course. She wants us all to think that the girl isn't worth enticing away."

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets Give Instant Relief.—They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach distress coming on—sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 35 cents.—96

"Oh, Mrs. Binks," said a lodger to his landlady one day, "I wish you could give me a change for breakfast, as I get rather tired of a boiled egg every day." "Certainly, sir, I will do as you ask with pleasure." Next morning he was served with two boiled eggs!

The man with a dimple in his chin can see no beauty in whiskers.

Only a very lazy man is afraid to earn money because it may be tainted.

If you are a sufferer from colds get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and test its qualities. It will be found that no praise bestowed on it is too high. It does all that claimed for it, and does it thoroughly. Do not take any substitute for Bickle's Syrup, because it is the best, having stood the test of years. All the best dealers sell it.

They had not been married very long, and that complete blissful trust which young husbands and wives have in each other had not yet been broken. But one morning wifie meekly remarked:—"I mended the hole in your trousers pocket last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?" Husband (dubiously): "Well—er—ye-es, you are thoughtful enough, my dear. But how the mischief did you discover there was a hole in my pocket?"

An old farmer went to a cattle show to exhibit a favorite cow, for which he had high hopes of winning first prize. On learning the result, and that his cow had been placed fifth, his anger knew no bounds, and rushing into the ring he attacked the judges. "Why is my cow not first? What are her faults I'd like to know?" At this point one of the judges approached him and answered. "Her faults, my good man, are somewhat akin to your own. She lacks good breeding."

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is a perfect cleaner and will not injure anything.

Best for all household purposes, Sunlight Soap's superiority is most conspicuous in the washing of clothes.

Common soaps destroy the painted or varnished surfaces of woodwork and take the color out of clothes.

Even the daintiest linen or lace, or the most delicate colors may be safely washed with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

157

Our Honest Belief

if that we have brought

Blue Ribbon

As near **PERFECTION** as modern methods and materials will permit. **BLUE RIBBON** Tea has a **DISTINCT INDIVIDUALITY** that lifts it above the line **COMPARISON** with other brands.

TRY THE RED LABEL.

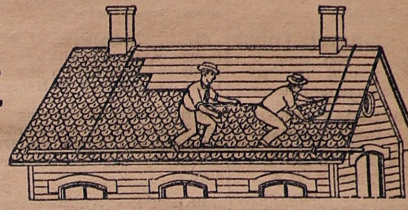
LANDS In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm, and Fire Proof.



Locked on All Four Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from $2.85 to $5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also maunfacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and **EAVE TROUGH Etc.**
METAL SHINGLES, in imitation of brick or stone.
METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.
Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE. 767 Craig St. OTTAWA, ONT. 423 Sussex St. TORONTO ONT. 11 Colborne St. LONDON, ONT. 69 Dundas St. WINNIPEG. 70 Lombard St. VANCOUVER, B.C. 615 Pender St.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works, - - - Oshawa, Ont., Canada

"He's very rich, but very unhappy." "Wealth doesn't always bring happiness." "Still, if one is going to be unhappy, it is better to be unhappy with money than without it."

Like a bad habit a skin disease grows. Scrofulous humors, eczema and all eruptions may be cured with Weaver's Cerate, assisted internally by Weaver's Syrup. All Druggists

"Sure, I hear you're a happy father, Pat." "Thin yez haven't heard but half av it. I'm two av thim. Ut's twins!"

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

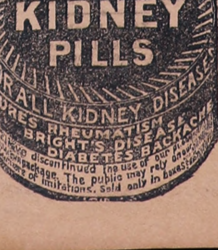
She (delightedly): "Papa says if we want to get married he'll pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us." He (despondently): "But who would pay the other half?"

Too Many People Dally With Catarrh.—It strikes one like a thunder-clap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep seating and years of distress. Don't dally with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents.—97

Cassidy—""My! O! my, but 'tis natural he looks." Casey—"Aye, shure he looks fur all the world loike a loive man layin' there dead."

Prevent disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

Mr. Tymid: "I asked your father for his consent over the telephone." Miss Chance: "What did he say?" Mr. Tymid: "He said: 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right!'"



Philanthropist—My poor man, you are in trouble, I see. Why do you wring your hands? Hobo—I just washed 'em.

Itching Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures affected by its use. No case too aggravating or too long standing for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents.—95

Young 'Un: "I've had five thousand left me by an uncle who's never seen me." Old 'Un: "That explains it!"

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

"What makes you imagine your husband would make a successful writer of fiction?" "The stories he tells me."

"A Grave yard Cough" is the cry of tortured lungs for mercy. Give them Allen's Lung Balsam, which is used with good effect even in consumption's early stages.

He—I am told he has more money than he knows what to do with. She—Has he really? Such ignorance must be bliss.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

"A man can be almost anything he's a mind to be," remarked Wiseman. "Yes; in his mind!" murmured Synnick.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

"Hello, Jack!" called out little Harry, "Is Tommy in the house?" "Course he is. Don't you see his shirt on the line?"

More Iron Needed in the blood of pale, run down people. "Ferrovim," the *best tonic*, will put it there. At all general stores and Druggists.

Teacher: "Johnny, you may give me a definition of 'hypocrisy.'" "It's when a boy says he loves his teacher!"

Warrior Woes.—Through damp, cold and exposure many a native soldier who left his native hearth as "fit" as man could be to fight for country's honor, has been "invalided home" because of the vulture of the battle ground—Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Relief in six hours.—98

MORE MEAT AND MILK FOR POULTRY.

Lack of animal food is the weak point with the average poultry ration. The feeder is apt to use scraps of fresh meat as if it were a kind of relish and not as an important part of the food, as his own ration of beef steak. Results of recent tests at experiment stations favor the use for the first few weeks of a ration in which sixty per cent. of the flesh-forming food or protein came from animal food. Growth was more rapid, and equal growth made from less food at a lower cost than other rations having twenty, thirty or forty per cent. of animal protein. After the first few weeks, it was found rofitable to increase the proportion of grain. These conculsions are in agreement with common sense, as the young of all birds in the wild state feed largely upon insects.

THE PEOPLE STARED.

Mrs. Spendcash (the possessor of a new Worth costume)—"Did you notice how people stared at us last evening?"

Husband (meekly)—"Y-e-s; I made a mistake and had mended my old dress coat with white thread!"

"Do you believe the old saying, 'There's no place like home'?" "That depends." "Depends upon what?" "Upon whose home you are referring to!"

FOR SALE—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States: has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

CLEANING LADIES' . . . WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

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RHEUMATISM

In any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere $1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

FARMERS!

This is the season of the year when you need to use every precaution with your stock. By the use of our

STOCK TONIC

and other remedies you have the best guarantee of health to your stock.

Valuable Advice Free

Use it and become your own veterinary surgeon.

The VETERINARY SPECIALTY CO., Limited
556 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Farmers Wanted as Land Agents.

Farmers wanted all over Canada as agents for Western Canada lands; all selected lands; liberal commission. Address "Farm Lands," P. O Box 583, Winnipeg, Man.

WONDERFUL ENDURANCE.

"There's one thing I will say," remarked Mr. Cumrox, "and that is that my daughter Arabella has a fine disposition!"

"Indeed?"

"Yes, sir. The way she can sit for hours listening to herself play on the piano shows remarkable self-control!"

Faith

You cannot be expected to have faith in Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, as a cure for Colds, Coughs and all diseases of the air passages, if you have not tried it. We have faith in it, and we guarantee it. If it doesn't cure you it costs you nothing. If it does it costs you 25c. That's fair. Try it to-day.

Shiloh has cured many thousands of the most obstinate cases, and we do not hesitate to say that it will cure any Cold, Cough, Throat or Lung trouble. If we did not believe this we would not guarantee it. Shiloh has had an unbroken record of success for thirty years. It has stood every possible test without failure. Further

Proof

is found in the many testimonials of those who have tried Shiloh and been cured. Mrs. Archie Taylor, Asaph, Pa., writes:—

"I bought a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and found it very beneficial. I have two children, and they had a terrible cough. I gave them everything I could think of, but they got no better, until one evening my husband bought a bottle of Shiloh. We gave it to the children when they went to bed, and they slept all night. It cured them completely. I shall always keep it in the house." 603

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee wherever medicine is sold.

ISSUE NO. 6—06.

A CRISIS IN THE SPRING

A Terrible Agrarian Uprising Predicted in Russia.

PEASANTS WILL ANNEX LANDS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times cables:—Prince Troubetzkoi states that his colleagues attending the recent congress of marshals concurred in predicting a terrible agrarian crisis in the spring. The peasants will certainly annex lands and civil war may result over a division of the spoils. The only hope of averting a catastrophe lies in the immediate convocation of the Duma. Prince Troubetzkoi reported to this sense to the Emperor.

The sickening tale of oppression, however, continues. I learn from an absolutely trustworthy source that 200 peasants of Tver, chosen by the villagers to represent them in the primary electoral colleges, have been arrested. It would be impossible to enumerate the wrongs perpetuated daily throughout the empire by agents of the Government, now convinced of absolute impunity.

The Government, after forbidding a Mussulman congress at St. Petersburg, has issued a similar interdict against a Jewish congress.

VANITY THAT WAS FATAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Vanity proved the undoing of scores of Lettish revolutionary leaders. Desirous of immortalizing their connection with the armed rebellion, the leaders were photographed in groups, wearing their uniforms. These pictures fell into the hands of the authorities, who thus easily traced the originals and tried them by court-martial.

RUSSIAN STRIKERS SLAIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lieut.-Col. Sergueieff, writing from Cofomna, near Moscow, furnishes details of the ruthless slaughter by Government troops along the railways recently. He cites the case of a battalion of the Semenofsky Regiment, under Col. Riemann, which was sent along the Moscow-Kazan Railway, to deal with ex-strikers. He says that when the troops reached the station of Golutvin Col. Riemann with two officers, named Sievers and Stietz, left the train with a company of men.

The Col. ordered the station staff to quit the platform and assemble in the waiting-room, where they were searched. A revolver was found in the pocket of an engine-driver, named Kharlamoff, whereupon he was immediately shot by Riemann himself.

A local reservist non-commissioned officer, attempting to leave the waiting-room, was shot dead by Riemann's hand. Among the others in the waiting-room was a man named Patapoff, who had with him his son, 10 years of age, who was found to be carrying a book that contained a forbidden song. Riemann personally flogged the father fiercely. He then seized the chief railway employe and demanded of him the names of all members of the Strike Committee. The man was given 20 minutes in which to obey, and was told that if he then refused to give the names he would be shot immediately. He protested there had been no local Strike Committee. An order came from Moscow condemning him to be shot. He was taken out for execution, but as the man evidently was speaking the truth, eventually he was let go.

In the police list of 18 villagers, only two were found to be armed with revolvers, but all were arrested. Nine others were collected in a similar way from the neighborhood. No charge was made against them, nor was any enquiry held, but all 27 were shot the same day.

Sergueff, whose letter, the Russ states, has been confirmed by inquiries in the district, concludes with the observation that Col. Riemann's actions were in no way a victory over the internal enemy, but were simply the murder of quiet, defenceless people.

From other provinces came personal narratives, which go to show that the kind of peace that has been restored, as a precedent to the promised reforms, is the kind that Col. Riemann established along the Moscow-Kazan Railway.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

A despatch from Vladivostock says: The funeral of the 37 men who were killed by machine guns on Jan. 23 near the commandant's house were held in solemn state on Wednesday. The interments were made with full military honors. The cannon on Tiger Hill thundered a salute, while choirs, composed of soldiers, chanted dirges.

Two immense processions, in which there were thousands of soldiers, sailors, and civilians carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs, and headed by the regimental bands, escorted the bodies to the cemetary. The service was conducted by both Catholic and Orthodox priests, and the coffins were covered with wreathes bearing such inscriptions as, "To the eternal memory of the martyrs," and "To the eternal shame of their assassins."

The funeral of Col. Uremnoff, one of the three officers killed by the mutineers Jan. 23, was held on Thursday.

The condition of Commandant-Gen. Selivanoff, who was wounded, is improving. The city is quiet.

A great popular petition for the pardon of the mutineers who return voluntarily to their allegiance has been signed. It is endorsed by the members of the city administration. This petition will be forwarded by Gen. Mistchenko to the Emperor.

In addition to 37 men killed in the demonstration of Jan. 23rd, 400 were wounded. The machine guns were operated by officers. Fighting in the town continued for the following two days between the Cossacks and the revolutionists and mutineers, in which the Cossacks were unable to hold their own. Col. Uremnoff was shot by the men in his own regiment. Gen. Mode, who succeeded to the command, agreed on Jan. 28th to withdraw the Cossacks and release the prisoners.

On Jan. 27th the soldiers issued this proclamation:—

"Comrades and Citizens!—The city is now guarded by our volunteers instead of by the Cossacks, who have been removed. Let the fighting cease and order prevail."

The city then calmed down.

MANY BOMBS DISCOVERED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Government is finding ample justification for its sever policy against the revolutionists in the constant discoveries of bombs, bomb factories and depots of arms and munitions in all parts of the Empire. The Novoe Vremya to-day prints half a column of statistics of last week's captures, showing the seizure of bombs in a score of cities and the discoveries of numerous bomb laboratories, explosives, and filled and unfilled bombs. Though not included in the Novoe Vremya's list bomb factories have also been discovered here and at Moscow.

To curb revolutionary outbreaks and enable estate owners to defend their property against further peasant uprisings the Government is distributing the arms captured on the British steamer John Grafton, sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, in September last, and rifles and revolvers captured elsewhere to responsible applicants, and is also permitting the organization of armed estate guards, which are often composed of veterans and commanded by former non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

A Big Land Deal Consummated in the North-West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: An important transaction in the way of Western land purchased has just been completed whereby a Belgian company has secured 50,000 acres of the finest land in the Vermillion Country, which will be disposed of to actual settlers and the vast tract of country brought under rapid cultivation.

Of the area 20,000 acres have been bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway and 30,000 acres from W. A. Campbell and Hugh Sutherland. The lands are to be placed on the market immediately, and active campaign work instituted to bring in settlers till the whole area has been taken up.

The Belgian company is composed of the shrewdest and most conservative capitalists of Europe and are represented by Joseph Brabner, of Brussels; Edward Jacobs, of Antwerp; P. G. West, of Paris; R. A. Demme, of London and Paris, and Andre Gouzes, secretary of the company. The price of the land was $7 an acre. It was bought three years ago for $4 an acre, which shows the increase that has occurred in values in that time.

VESSEL FIRED ON.

Unknown Schooner Assailed a German Steamer.

A Leith, Scotland, despatch says: The German steamer Gemma, which arrived here on Thursday in ballast, reports that she was fired on by the crew of a schooner of unknown nationality in the Cattegat (a large arm of the North Sea) at 9 o'clock on the night of Jan. 27th. Rifle shots were fired at a distance of a ship's length, and the first mate of the Gemma, who was on the bridge, was wounded. The mate says that he could distinctly hear the crew of the schooner shouting, and that he believes the language used was Finnish, Swedish or Russian. Altogether half a dozen shots were fired, after which the schooner sailed to the southward. The steamer made no attempt to stop her. The wounded mate received surgical attendance here and the bullet was extracted.

SHOT AT MANAGER.

Attempt to Murder James Crease at Uniacke, N. S.

A Halifax despatch says: James Crease, manager of the gold mine at Mount Uniacke, narrowly escaped death on Tuesday morning. He was proceeding along an isolated road to the crusher, when a shot was fired from behind a barricade of rock. The bullet missed Crease, but killed his dog. He was unarmed, and did not dare investigate. It is believed to have been a deliberate attempt at murder, as the owners of the mine have suffered much persecution from parties unknown. A few months ago their crusher and several buildings were destroyed by fire, which was believed to be of incendiary origin.

FIRE ON TRANSPORT.

Three Dead, Four Missing on Vessel at San Francisco.

A San Francisco despatch says: Fire broke out late on Wednesday night in the hold of the transport Meade, lying at Folsom Street wharf, and raged for several hours, despite the efforts of the fire department. Fully 20 men were overcome, of whom three are dead. Four others are missing. Third Officer Wallace, one of the dead, was a native of Sydney, N.S.W., and was 25 years of age.

AIDS LONDON POOR.

Lady Strathcona Gives $52,500 to Queen's Fund for Unemployed.

A London despatch says: Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, has donated $52,500 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the assistance of the unemployed. In accordance with the stipulation of the donor, $47,500 of the amount will be expended in providing for the emigration to Canada of deserving workingmen and their families.

UNDER RAILWAY AGE.

Mother and Nine Children Pay a Fare and a Half.

A Montreal despatch says: What must be very near the cheapest travelling on record in Canada, except by walking, was accomplished on Friday, to the credit of the C. P. R., by a little French-Canadian woman who passed through here from a place called Paul Smith, in the Adirondacks, to Mechanic Falls, Me. The woman was accompanied by nine children, all so young that the company collected only one fare and a half. The eldest child had not yet reached seven, and from that down there was a regular series of twins. The mother moved about freely with her following brood and did not seem to feel as if the burden of her offspring pressed heavily upon her. Constable Richards contemplated the curious assortment of little wayfarers kindly and took delight in providing them with certain comforts during the long wait for the eastbound train.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Report That Grand Trunk Railway Will Use it for Through Traffic.

A Detroit despatch says: The Free Press says it is the intention of the Grand Trunk to divert all through traffic between the east and west by way of Detroit, and that the Detroit & Grand Haven division will be double-tracked to Durand, the junction with the main line between Chicago and Port Huron, to be completed by the time the Michigan Central tunnel is finished, when passenger trains between Chicago and the east and the bulk of the through freight trains will be handled via Detroit. The St. Clair tunnel is a single-track tunnel. Even with electrification completed and the elimination of the through traffic, the St. Clair tunnel route will have about all that it can take care of in local point business, as the business of the road is growing so rapidly.

QUEBEC HAS A SURPLUS.

Budget Speech Delivered—$101,118 More Revenue Than Expenditure.

A Quebec despatch says: The Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Treasurer of the province, delivered his budget speech in the Local Legislature on Wednesday afternoon. The financial statement for the year showed that notwithstanding an increased expenditure, there is a surplus of $49,095.12 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, instead of $13,541.05, as published. The ordinary revenue of the year from all sources amounted to the sum of $5,039,001.07. The ordinary expenditure amounted to $4,937,820.77, leaving an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure of $101,118.30.

MUCH FREIGHT BURNED.

Destructive Fire in the C. P. R. Sheds at Winnipeg.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A disastrous fire broke out in the receiving shed and bonded warehouse in the C. P. R. yards on Wednesday evening, where a vast amount of valuable merchandise, consigned mainly to Winnipeg merchants. The section destroyed was 400 feet long by 60 wide. The contents were of a highly inflamable nature, including silks, liquors, several carloads of tea, etc., and burned furiously, defying the efforts of the firemen until the fire walls which intersected the building were reached. Besides the building and its contents, five empty box cars were also burned. The blaze was caused by a live wire.

SHOT DOWN A CANADIAN.

Dr. Donaldson, of Brockville, Killed by German Soldier.

A despatch to the Central News of London, from Cape Town published here says: "Canadians are enraged at an alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, German South-west Africa, who are said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson, of Brockville, Ontario. According to the story, Dr. Donaldson was walking peacefully in the street when a soldier fired at him, and while he was lying wounded on the ground other soldiers riddled his body with bullets."

FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

Awful Conditions—Thousands Suffering From Starvation.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says: Advices from Japan by the Empress of China on Wednesday say that famine conditions in North Japan are becoming awful, thousands suffering from starvation. Large numbers of deaths have occurred, and many are dying. The Government is organizing relief, and foreign committees are distributing rice in the famine districts. One-third of the population of 2,820,000 in the three stricken provinces are in distress.

DECIDED ON QUEBEC.

Important Announcement by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

A Montreal despatch says: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, announced on Wednesday that the company had decided to make Quebec the western terminus for their new Atlantic steamers, Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, until such time as the St. Lawrence route between the ancient capital and Montreal should be deemed by them safe for vessels of this type.

STILL INCREASING.

Customs Returns for January Show a Bigger Revenue.

An Ottawa despatch says: The customs revenue for January amounted to $3,561,721, an incdease of $556,672. For the seven months the customs revenue increased over $2,000,000.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 2 Ontario white, 79c; No. 2 red Winter, 78½c; No. 2 mixed, 78c; No. 2 goose, 75c; No. 2 Spring, 75c. Manitoba grades on track at lake ports:—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 86 to 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 83½ to 84c; No. 3 Northern, 81½ to 82c. All rail, North Bay freights, 3½c more.

Oats—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 35½ to 36½c outside for local use.

Peas—79c outside for No. 2.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 49 to 49½c; No. 3 extra, at 46 to 46½c, and No. 3 at 43 to 43½c.

Rye—No. 2 quoted outside at 70c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 52½ to 53c outside.

Corn—No. 2 Canadian, 43c, Chatham freights; No. 3 American yellow, 49½c, and No. 3 mixed, 49c, Toronto freight.

Flour—Ontario wheat patents for export quoted at $3.15 bid, in buyers' bags outside. Ontario high patents, $4, Toronto, and 90 per cent., Toronto, $3.60. Manitoba patents, $4.30, Toronto freights; second patents, $4.10, and strong bakers', $4.

Bran—Ontario bran, in bags, outside, $16 to $16.50, and shorts, $16.50 to $17.50 in bags outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $3 to $3.25 per bbl, and inferior qualities, $1.75 to $2.25.

Beans—Hand-picked, $1.75 to $1.80; primes, $1.65 to $1.70.

Honey—The market is steady at 7 to 8c for strained, and $1.50 to $2 per dozen combs.

Hops—15 to 18c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 65 to 75c per bag, and Delaware, 75 to 80c per bag on track.

Poultry—Turkeys, fresh killed, 14 to 15c; ducks, 11 to 12c; geese, 10 to 11c; chickens, 10 to 11c; live chickens, 6 to 8c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 21 to 22c; large rolls, 19 to 21c; good to choice dairy tubs, 20 to 21c, and inferior at 17 to 18c. Creamery prints sell at 24 to 25c, and solids at 23 to 23½c.

Eggs—The market is unchanged, with liberal supplies of new laid, which are quoted at 22 to 23c per dozen; limed, 15c, and cold storage, 17 to 18c.

Cheese—Large cheese, 13c, and twins at 13½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are easier at $8.50 to $8.75. Bacon, long clear, 10¾ to 11c per lb in case lots; mess pork, $18.50; short cut, $21 to $21.50; hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do heavy, 12½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½ to 11c; backs, 15½ to 16c; breakfast rolls, 14 to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10¾c; tubs, 11c; pails 11¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—Dealers reported a good demand for oats, there being apparently considerable enquiry from the East. Prices were quite firm, No. 4 being 38½ to 39c store, No. 3 being 39½ to 40c, and No. 4 being 40½ to 41c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.20 to $4.30; Winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.90 to $1.95. Rolled oats—$2.10 to $2.25 per bag of 90 lbs (nominal). Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, in bags, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18; shorts, $19 to $20. Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $5.50 to $6; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50. Beans—Choice primes, $1.65 to $1.70 per bushel; hand-picked, $1.80. Peas—Boiling, in carload lots, 90c to $1.05 per bushel. Potatoes—In bags of 90 lbs, 65 to 70c. Honey—White clover, in comb, 13 to 14c per lb section; extract, 8 to 9c; buckwheat, 6¾ to 7c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $20; American short cut, $20; American cut clear fat backs, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6¾ to 7¼c; Canadian pure lard, 11½ to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½ to 13c; hams, 12 to 13½c; bacon, 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; country dressed, $8.75 to $9.50; alive, $7.25, mixed lots. Eggs—New laid, 26 to 27c; selects, 23c; No. 1 candled, 17 to 18c per dozen. Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½ to 23c; undergrades, 21¾ to 22½c; dairy, 20½ to 21½c. Cheese—Ontario, 13¼ to 13½c; Quebec, 12¾c. Ashes—First pots, $5.25; seconds, $4.70.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 84 to 85c; No. 2 Northern, 81 to 83c; May, 84¾c bid. Rye—No. 1, 68 to 68½c. Barley—No. 2, 54 to 55c; sample, 38 to 54c. Corn—May, 44½c asked.

Duluth, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 81½c; No. 2 Northern, 79½c; May, 83¾c; July, 84¾c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 6.—Wheat closed:—May, 84½c; July, 84⅞ to 84¾c; No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¾c; No. 2 do., 80¾c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—In bulk, $14.50 to $14.75.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The run of cattle offering at the Western Cattle Market this morning was again only fairly heavy.

Export Cattle — Choice are quoted at $4.60 to $5; good to medium $4 to $4.50, others at $3.75 to $4, bulls at $3.50 to $4, and cows at $2.75 to $3.50.

Butcher Cattle — Picked lots, $4.40 to $4.60; good to choice, $4.10 to $4.40; fair to good $3.50 to $4.00; common, $2.50 to $3; cows, $2.50 to $3.75; bulls, $1.75 to $2.25, and canners $1.75 to $2.50.

Stockers and Feeders — Short-keep feeders are quoted at $3.60 to $4, good feeders at $3.40 to $3.65, medium at $2.50 to $3.50, bulls at $2 to $2.75, good stockers run at $2.80 to $3.50, rough to common at $2 to $2.70, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows — The range of quotations is unchanged, at $30 to $60 each.

Calves — Quotations are higher at 4½c to 7c per lb.

BATTLE IN PARIS CHURCH

Storm of Protest Against Church Property Inventories.

A despatch from Paris says: Everywhere in France the actual putting into operation of the clause of the Church and State separation bill which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches has aroused a storm of protest. In several provincial parishes Catholics have gathered in the churches and made such strong resistance that the Government commissioners were unable to enter.

In Paris on Thursday violent scenes occurred in several churches, notably those of St. Roch and St. Clothilde. An inventory of the property of the Church of St. Roch has not been made, owing to the opposition of the congregation, but the defenders of the latter church succumbed before the energetic assault of an armed force.

GOVERNMENT IS UNYIELDING.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday afternoon Premier Rouvier's reply to an interpellation on the subject of a Socialist deputy, M. Allard, was given amid great uproar. The Government, however, secured a vote of confidence by 384 against 166, after the Premier had assured the Chamber that the Government was desirous of using tact and moderation in carrying out the law, but that it was fully determined to perform its duty.

PRIESTS AMONG THE ARRESTED.

Scenes of extreme violence were transpiring in the meanwhile at the Church of St. Clothilde, near the Chamber of Deputies. The church had been filled since early morning, the congregation including many prominent members of the nobility, Senators and deputies. Before the Government commissioner appeared, a police official who attempted to induce the clergy to permit the inventory to be taken, received severe maltreatment, while outside the policemen and mounted municipal guards were compelled to adopt the sternest measures in order to disperse the turbulent crowd. Many arrests were made, among them being two priests. Many persons, including some policemen, were injured during the fighting.

FIRE ENGINES CALLED IN.

Eventually two fire engines were ordered to take up a position near the church so as to be able if necessary to drench the crowd, which obstinately refused to move, the women showing the greatest determination, opening umbrellas for their protection and in the meantime chanting psalms.

CROWD BELABORED POLICEMAN.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, finally ordered the municipal guards and police to enter the church. Under a shower of broken chairs the officers broke down the railings in front of the entrance, while the crowd rained heavy blows upon them. Then the firemen burst in the doors, and the police and municipal guards entered the building. One of the principal officers was severely wounded. Inside the church the congregation had erected barricades which had to be taken by assault, while men and women fainted.

The energetic measures taken by the police had the effect of almost completely clearing the church, except at the altar, where a few of the congregation and some young priests stood defiantly brandishing sticks. These were allowed to remain.

MANY BELLIGERENTS INJURED.

The eviction of the remainder of the crowd resulted in the injuring of many persons on both sides, including fifty policemen and guards, and a still higher number of militant Catholics. One hundred and fifty members of the congregation were arrested. During the struggle some of the guards had their rifles snatched from them, and they fought with their hands against the people, some of whom were armed with sword sticks.

One of the barricades erected before the church was thirty feet high.

COMMISSIONER PROCEEDS BEHIND A GUARD.

After the people had been driven out Prefect Lepine, to prevent further interruption of the inventory, placed a triple rank of guards armed with rifles, around the choir. The commissioner thus was enabled to proceed with his work, which he had about completed by night.

The Prefect of the Department of the Seine has issued an order to the clergy instructing them to give up the keys of their churches, and adding that in case of refusal the commissioners are instructed to call on the armed forces for assistance.

POPE GIVES ADVICE.

His Holiness the Pope has telegraphed to the French Episcopate, advising Catholics to submit to the taking of inventories of the church property by the Government, deploring the scenes of violence that have occurred, and exhorting trust in God. It is rumored that the action is due to a hint on the part of the Government.

Sheep and Lambs — Sheep are quoted unchanged at $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt. for export ewes and $3.50 to $4 for bucks and culls. Lambs are steady to firm, at $6.50 to $7 per cwt. for grain-fed and $5.50 to $6.50 for medium grade.

Hogs — Selects are quoted at $6.75 per cwt., and lights and fats at $6.50.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

The Great Majority are Doing Well and Have Fine Homes.

"There are now over three thousand children placed in foster homes throughout Ontario" reports J. J. Elks, superintendent of the Children's Department. "Many of these boys and girls would have been in orphanages or reformatories or leading idle and vicious lives had they not been helped in this way. They have not been adopted entirely for their work, for over three hundred were babies and five to six hundred others were under ten years of age. It would be a mistake to suppose that all these children grow up simply to become domestic servants and laborers. Many of them receive a first-class education and are able to compare with any class of children in the community in education and ability. Picking up at random some of the visitors' reports, one reads as follows:

"Ida has now grown to be a young woman. Her chief gift is in music, and she plays the piano very beautifully; is also a great help to her foster parent in the general management of the house."

Regarding another girl the report reads: "This girl is now finished at the Collegiate Institute, and is taking a special business course at the —— College. Her foster parents have certainly done remarkably well by her, and she has fully met their expectations."

Regarding a boy who was very dull when sent to a foster home, the report states: "The boy attends regularly at school and is in the third book. The teacher boards in his home and helps him a great deal. He is a regular attendent at both church and sunday-school, and has taken a decided stand for a Christian life."

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"Many other extracts from visitors' reports might be given," concluded Mr. Kelso, "all going to show that the foster home plan is far more beneficial than the crowded institution, both to the child and to the country."

AERONAUTS CROSS CHANNEL.

Balloon Started From London Landed in France.

A despatch from London says: The balloon of the Aero Club which left London Saturday afternoon for France successfully crossed the English Channel and descended in safety at Bermouville, 20 miles inland in France. The entire time consumed from London to the place of descent was four hours and ten minutes. The occupants of the balloon were Messrs. Pollock and Dale, who are members of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom. The name of the balloon is Vivienneyl. A strong northwest gale was blowing during the passage across the channel, which was made in an hour and three-quarters. Once the balloon ascended to 10,000 feet, where a snowstorm was encountered, and the airship was encrusted with frost.

BANK MANAGER SUICIDES.

Roderick Mackenzie, of Kingston, Found Dead Near Road.

A Kingston despatch says: Roderick Mackenzie, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was found dead near the Grand Trunk Railway tracks, two and one-half miles east of the lawer station, about 8.30 o'clock on Saturday morning. When the body was found it had not become cold, so that death had occurred more than half an hour previous. It was found that death had resulted from a drug which Mr. Mackenzie had taken. The bottle, together with a small bottle of glycerine, was found in his pocket.

ABERDEEN ENTERS LONDON

New Viceroy and Countess Accorded a Hearty Reception.

A Dublin despatch says: The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his State entry into the Irish capital on Saturday afternoon, almost exactly 20 years after he entered Dublin to begin his first term as Lord Lieutenant. The streets were thronged with holiday-makers, and there was a profuse display of bunting. The State procession was of the usual character. The Earl and Countess met with a hearty reception from the sightseers, the Countess, who is keenly interested in the Irish Industries Association, being a particular favorite with the people.

FIRE DOOR BLOWN OUT.

Fatal Explosion on Passenger Train Near Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: One man killed, one badly injured, and an engine wrecked are the results of the explosion of a boiler on a Grand Trunk locomotive (207) near Turcot Village, a few miles from this city, on Saturday evening. Engine No. 207, pulling a Saturday suburban train between Montreal and Vaudreuil, left Vaudreuil at 4.45 p.m. on the return trip. The engineer in charge was E. F. Brown and the fireman W. L. Sharp, both of Montreal. The train was about a mile from Turcot Village when a terrific explosion was heard, and the passengers, of whom there was not a large number, became very nervous. The train stopped down after running a short distance, as the grade was downward slightly at that point. It was then discovered that both the engineer and fireman had disappeared from the cab and that the boiler had exploded. The boiler was empty, the injector having failed to work, and neither the engineer nor fireman had noticed anything wrong until the expansion caused by the heat had caused the explosion. Fireman Sharp was scalded to death, while Brown, the engineer, was blown through the cab window and badly injured. Brown was taken to the General Hospital in this city, and it is expected he will recover. None of the passengers were injured.

INCREASE IN JAP NAVY.

Expected to be 400,000 Tons by End of Next Fiscal Year.

A despatch from Tokio says: At a meeting of the Sectional Budget Committee on Saturday, a delegate representing the Government said that Japan expected to increase her navy to 400,000 tons by the end of the fiscal year 1907-8.

If you are comtemplating putting in a

FURNACE

give us a call. We can fit you out.

HENRY WARREN & SON

HARDWARE.

THE POPULAR SHOE STORE.

ANNUAL

February Sale Bargains

NOW IN FULL SWING

In all our WINTER STOCK of FOOTWEAR, as we must make room for our Spring Stock which will soon be completed in the factories.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Men's Larrigans and Deerskin Moccasins.
" Felt Boots, all kinds.
" Lumbermen's Rubbers.
Men's Heavy Sox.
" Overshoes, all styles.
Women's Felt Boots, all kinds.
" Overgaiters and Leggings.
Women's Felt Slippers.
" Overshoes.
Girls' and Children's Leggings, Fahcy Felt Slippers and Boots.

It will pay you to secure these Bargains.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

N. B.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled at once

THE SOUL OF THE KITCHEN

A SOUVENIR RANGE

A happy kitchen means often a happy home. All kitchens are happy when the SOUVENIR RANGE is used. Of simple construction and handsome appearance.

SAVES TIME, TROUBLE, AND COAL BILLS.

THE DIRECT DRAFT DAMPER ALLOWS PERFECT & EASY CONTROL

The Gurney, Tilden Company
Manufacturers Limited
Hamilton Winnipeg Toronto Vancouver Montreal

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove.
We have Souvenir Ranges on view.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

Gold-Mining Failures.

It seems that in the case of gold-production in Ontario operations have been conducted at such an extremely high rate of cost that the value of the output has been far from sufficient to pay for the trouble and expense entailed. Taking the figures of the official statistical review, it is seen that the quantity of gold mined in 1904 was 2,285 ounces, which had a market value of $40,000, but to recover this amount of gold values a sum of $128,000 has been expended in wages alone. The cost of machinery, maintenance, initial purchase of options or properties, and the hundred and one sundries connected with mining developments, have not been considered in the reckoning, but these would total to an amount sufficient to stagger the investor in Ontario gold-mining claims. The full significance of this may be better appreciated in the fact that in 1899 the amount of gold values recovered was $424,568; the following year this had dropped to $297,861, the gold values recovered being that year 18,767 ounces, at a cost of $350,694 in wages alone. The next year declines were shown all round, but there was a substantial recovery in 1902, when the 1900 figures were almost paralleled. The year under review was the worst since the period of active mining started in the province.

A Curious Bank.

A farmer named Elliott, in poor circumstances, residing a few miles east of Brockville, made an interesting discovery on Saturday while cleaning an old mattress. He came across money to the extent of four hundred dollars, which his wife had secreted there from time to time for the purpose of saving it. This means of banking extended over several years, and Mrs. Elliott, who is now suffering from the infirmities of old age, had entirely forgotten placing the money where she did.

A Pittsburg despatch says coal miners and operators are preparing for the greatest struggle in the history of labor, and Pennsylania authorities are rushing preparations to preserve the peace, and before April 1 every section of the mining country will be under the direct control of specially trained mounted troops.

STAGE EPIGRAMS.

The theater is the chastener of life.—Euripides.

An actor is a public instructor.—Euripides.

The theater is the mirror of life.—Sophocles.

Actors are the only honest hypocrites.—Hazlitt.

The theater is the devil's own territory.—Edward Allyn.

The stage represents fiction as if it were fact.—Betterton.

The stage is the field for the orator as well as the comedian.—Roscius.

A passion for dramatic art is inherent in the nature of man.—Edwin Forrest.

The drama is the most refined pleasure of a polished people.—Dion Boucicault.

It is in drama where poetry attains its loftiest flight.—Don Luis I. of Portugal.

The stage is more powerful than the platform, the press or the pulpit.—Anna Dickinson.

A comedy is like a cigar; if good, every one wants a box; if bad, no amount of puffing will make it draw.—Henry James Byron.

Some Big Oysters.

The usual size of the shell of an oyster is three to five inches, but away back in tertiary times there were oysters in California that had shells thirteen inches long and seven or eight inches wide. The animal and shell doubtless weighed fifteen or twenty pounds, since the shells were five inches thick. These oysters have long been extinct, but their fossil shells are abundant. If the oyster farmer could produce individuals of such enormous size now and the flavor were good in proportion to its size we would be most fortunate. In that case a single oyster would be enough for one stew at the church festival.—St. Nicholas.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by all Druggists.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Origin of the Organization In the Time of Jefferson.

Tammany was the heir of the spirit of the Sons of Liberty of the Revolutionary war. It was kin in some of its purposes at least to those who were then beginning the revolution in France. It was enthusiastic in its support and approval of that revolution. Indeed a misty legend has been handed down from generation to generation in the hall that the suggestion came from Jefferson himself, who, called from France to Washington's cabinet, was pained to see that aristocracy, English in its impulse and fostered by the Society of the Cincinnati, was rooting itself so early in our national life. To crush that impulse, at least to fetter it, Jefferson gave the hint, and Tammany, with its tomahawk, stood facing the Cincinnati and its sword.

William Mooney, an upholsterer, but, like many of the mechanics of that day, keenly interested in politics, suggested that there be brought together in an association those who dreaded the aristocracy and who suspected that the purpose of Hamilton was to force the government into something like a limited monarchy. Mooney found a good many mechanics and merchants who thought as he did, and so a common purpose, the grouping impulse rather than any cunning planning of one man for personal advancement, brought some of the ablest political and personal foes of Hamilton and Jay together, and with some mystery of oaths and ritual, the pipe of peace, the feathered headdress, even the painted face and leathern costume, with wampum for its ornament, these men were bound in one association as the Tammany society, or Columbian order.

BURIED LIVING PERSONS.

Horrible Custom of Japanese Prior to Year 646 A. D.

Prior to the year 646 A. D. the Japanese had one of the most horrible burial customs that can be imagined—that of burying all the immediate friends and retainers of a prince or other person of note in a standing position around the potentate's grave and leaving them in the earth up to their necks to perish of thirst and hunger.

The custom cannot be said to have been general as late as the date given, for the Japanese records prove that in the time of the Emperor Suinin (97-30 B. C.) the burial rites of royal personages were so modified as to partially abolish former cruelties. Speaking of a young brother of Suinin, who died and had his retinue buried standing around his grave, the old record says: "For many days they died not, but wept and cried aloud. At last they died. Dogs and crows assembled and ate off their heads. The emperor's compassion was aroused, and he desired to change the manner of burial. When the empress died, soon after, the mikado inquired of his officers if something in the way of a change could not be suggested, and one proposed to make clay figures of men and bury them as substitutes."

That this did not entirely do away with the former custom is proved by an edict issued in the year 646 A. D., the date given first above, which forbid the burial of living persons and provided a penalty for further adherence to the awful rite.

Carlyle's Bluntness.

Thomas Carlyle once took Lord Houghton (Richard Milnes) to task in regard to the proposed pension for Lord Tennyson. "Richard Milnes," said Carlyle, taking his pipe out of his mouth, "when are ye gaun to get that pension for Alfred Tennyson?" Milnes tried to explain that there were difficulties in the way and that possibly his constituents, who knew nothing about Tennyson, would accuse him of being concerned in a job were he to succeed in getting the desired pension for the poet. "Richard Milnes," replied the sage, "on the day of judgment, when the Lord asks ye why ye didna get that pension for Alfred Tennyson, it'll no do to lay the blame on your constituents. It's you that'll be damned."

A Careful Patient.

A woman whose throat had troubled her for a long time, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, grew impatient at the slow progress she was making and made complaint to her doctor, who said:

"Madam, I can never cure you of this throat trouble unless you stop talking and give your throat a complete rest."

"But, doctor," objected his patient, "I'm very careful what I say. I never use harsh language or anything of that kind."

What Noah Did.

The story is told of a congressman that he once declared in an address to the house, "As Daniel Webster says in his dictionary."

"It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague who sat at the next desk.

"Noah nothing," replied the speaker. "Noah built the ark."

Double.

"Apparently you don't admire Miss Skreech."

"No. I don't like her airs."

"What airs?"

"Those she sings and those she wears."—Exchange.

Cutting.

Gaggs—I don't see why everybody calls Miss Keen clever. I think she is very dull. Waggs—That is very strange, for I heard she cut you yesterday in the street.

[illegible] ever seen accompanying [illegible] Goldsmith.

GIFTS TO JOCKEYS.

Queer Rewards and Reminders That Come to the Riders.

One of the greatest of living jockeys has a most remarkable collection of tributes from admirers, unknown and otherwise. It contains, among other strange things, pawn tickets, writs and summonses contributed by unsuccessful backers of his mounts, talismans of all kinds to bring him luck in his races, sermons and tracts for his spiritual welfare, recipes for all kinds of ailments, from coughs to a tendency to corpulence, forms for insuring against accidents, offers of marriage, accompanied by bundles of photographs of would be wives, welshers' tickets and a pair of wornout boots with the legend: "All that is left of them after walking from York to London. Backed all your mounts."

A few years ago, after his horse had lost an important race, a well known turfman went up to the jockey and made him a formal and public presentation of a silver snuffbox, saying that if he would look inside he would see the kind of horse he ought to ride in future. The jockey opened the box and found in it half a dozen fat snails. It was the same satirical owner who on another occasion presented his jockey with a sumptuous casket, which on being opened disclosed a wooden spoon, and to a third jockey who had failed to win an important race he handed a pair of crutches bought from a beggar on the course.

When John Singleton, a clever jockey of nearly two centuries ago, first won a race in Yorkshire the farmer whose horse he had ridden to victory was so delighted with his achievement that he made him a present of a ewe, whose offspring soon mustered a round dozen, and really started the ex-shepherd lad on his career as a jockey. Singleton was very proud of and grateful for his singular fee.

In this respect he furnished a great contrast to a well known jockey who when a check for $1,500 was handed to him by the owner of a horse on which he had won a race crumpled it up contemptuously, with the remark that he had "often received more for riding a two-year-old."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When a man is loaded you always know it, but it's different with a gun.

Keep telling a boy he never will amount to anything, and he generally won't.

A six weeks' engagement will put a lot of conceit into a man, but six minutes of married life are sufficient to take it out.

It is wonderful how many have watches considering how few there are in the world to whom time really seems to be of any value.

Perhaps a man's eyesight grows poorer with the years as a merciful way of preventing him from seeing his wrinkles and gray hairs.

We suppose a man is called "woman's protector" for the reason that he protects her from others imposing upon her, preferring to do it all himself.

Praising the Lazy Man.

It must be admitted that some of the best work that has lived has been done by indolent men. This is especially true as regards literature. The finest description of a sunrise was written by the poet Thomson in bed. Coleridge was one of the most indolent of men, yet his work is, of its kind, unapproached. One of the most important improvements in the steam engine was due to the indolence of James Watt. Many other examples might be quoted; but, as a general rule, it is fairly correct to say that work which is the outcome of meditation or prolonged observation is best performed by people whose natural indolence makes them careless of the strife and bustle in which an active temperament would tend to immerse them.—Pearson's.

Nerve of a Stowaway.

The captain of a Mediterranean liner was talking about stowaways.

"Most of those fellows," he said, "have an excessive quantity of cheek—of brass. Once we discovered a stowaway a few days out from New York and put him to work in the galley. A lady on a tour of inspection paused by the stowaway as he sat peeling potatoes.

"'How soon do you think we'll reach Naples?' she said to him.

"'Well, madam,' he replied, 'I'm doing all I can to get her in by Tuesday.'"

An Affidavit.

The suggestion of an English barrister that a certain matter was a proper subject for oral examination, not for affidavit, agreed with the emphatic opinion of an English justice recently retired. He was once trying a case at the Manchester assizes in which a man had been cross examined upon an affidavit. Summing up the evidence to the jury, the judge said, "Gentlemen, of all the weapons in the whole armory of iniquity there is nothing to equal an affidavit for concealing the truth."

Didn't Need To.

"It's too bad," said the judge caustically, "that the defendant should have chosen you for counsel. You know nothing about law."

"Well, your honor," replied the young lawyer, "I don't need to in this court."

Her Contribution.

Visiting Philanthropist—Good morning, madam. I am collecting for the Drunkards' home. Mrs. McGuire—Shure I'm glad of it, sor. If ye come around tonight yez can take my husband.—Harper's Weekly.

SPECIAL FUR NOTICE. J. BOLDRICK & SON.

SORRY TO SAY

we nave still a Big Stock of Furs, owing to the fine weather in January. Now we have no long stories to tell about them to the public. If you are in the market for a good bargain of a Lady's or Man's Coat, and if you believe this bring on your dust and visit the Fur Store in the Bank Block and see if true.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON.

The First Skates.

As late as the sixteenth century skates in England were very primitive, for we learn that the London apprentices used to tie bones to their feet and under their heels. Writing in 1661, Evelyn speaks of "the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders" in St. James' park, "performed before their majesties by divers gentlemen and others with scheets, after the manner of the Hollanders, with what swiftnesse they pass, how suddainly they stop in full carriage upon the ice."

An Eskimo Dainty.

The greatest treat known to the Eskimo boy or girl is a lump of sugar. Perhaps you think there is nothing very strange in that. The strange part is the very funny way they have of eating the sugar. They roll the sweet morsel in a piece of tobacco leaf. This they place in their cheek and, smacking their lips delightedly, hold it there until it is dissolved. This dainty is called "laloop" and is the choicest morsel known to the little Eskimo stomach.

Different Service.

"Yes, sir," said the soldierly looking man, "I have spent fifteen years of my life in the service of my country."

"So have I," volunteered the low browed individual, offering his hand. "What were you in for?"

The Way of It.

The Missus—Mary Ann, please explain to me how it is that I saw you kissing a young man in the kitchen last night. The Maid—Sure, I dunno how it is, ma'am, onless yez were lookin' through the keyhole.—Cleveland Leader.

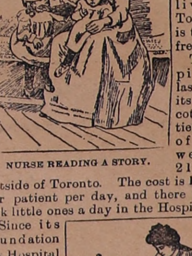
This Appeal Is To You!

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

For it Cares for Every Sick Child in Ontario whose Parents Cannot Afford to Pay For Treatment.

The Hospital for Sick Children, College street, Toronto, appeals to fathers and mothers of Ontario for funds to maintain the thousand sick children that it nurses within its walls every year.

The Hospital is not a local institution—but Provincial. The sick child from any place in Ontario who can't afford to pay has the same privileges as the child living in Toronto and is treated free.



NURSE READING A STORY.

The Hospital had last year in its beds and cots 891 patients—316 of those were from 217 places outside of Toronto. The cost is 1.14 cents per patient per day, and there were 133 sick little ones a day in the Hospital.

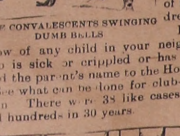
MASSAGE.

Since its foundation the Hospital has treated 11,262 children. About 8,000 of these were unable to pay and were treated free.

Your money can put golden hinges on the door of the Hospital's mercy.

Everybody's dollar may be the Friend in Need to Somebody's child.

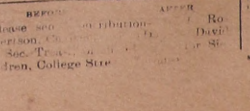
Your dollar may be a door of hope to somebody's child. The Hospital pays out dividends of health and happiness to suffering childhood on every dollar that is paid by friends of little children.



THE CONVALESCENTS SWINGING DUMB BELLS

If you know of any child in your neighborhood who is sick or crippled or has club feet send the parent's name to the Hospital.

See what can be done for club-foot children. There were 38 like cases last year and hundreds in 30 years.



BEFORE AFTER

Please send contributions to [illegible] Robertson, [illegible] David [illegible] Sec.-Treas. [illegible] Children, College Street.

HARDWARE!

:o:

This is the season to prepare for the Spring Trade. We are busy going through our store, and are carefully selecting and buying what we shall require for the Spring.

Our stock of both Shelf and Heavy Hardware will be the largest we have carried.

We are busy in our Tin Shop making up Milk Cans, Pails, and Cheese Factory Supplies, and are always ready to do any repairs and job work.

In a few days I will place in stock 400 M. Shingles, all grades. If you require Shingles for a barn or house call and see them. They are splendid value, prices away down.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

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Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

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THE

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JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Halfcol. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

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$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1906. | Vol. XXVII, No. 23.

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IF YOU ARE WEARING

—THE—

Ward Brand

—OF—

Ready-To-Wear

CLOTHING

You are dressed in the BEST and MOST UP-TO-THE-MINUTE CLOTHING on the market. Your appearance counts in the race for position.

—THERE IS AN—

OVERCOAT SNAP

in one of our 4 windows. $7, $8, $9, $10 Overcoats clearing at **$4.75.** See if your size is there, at

FRED. T. WARD,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

FEBRUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at $1.50 and $2.00 were $3 and $4.

CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, $3.00 for $1.50; $4.00 for $2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY--A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, $1.25 and $1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

C. F. STICKLE.

☞ New layed Eggs, 17c. per dozen.

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	$20,001,462	$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 80c.

County Orange Lodge.

The annual large attendance was seen at the County Orange Lodge meeting in Madoc on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. T. B. Reynolds, C. M., presided. The various reports showed a flourishing condition of the order throughout the whole County: the report of Bro. Robt. Woods, District Master for No. 2 District, being one of the best ever heard in the County Lodge. Madoc Lodge No. 160, stands at the head of the Primary Lodges in the County. Able and interesting addresses were given during the meeting, on topics affecting the welfare of the Orange Order, by R. W. Bro. J. E. Halliwell, the Provincial Grand Master; Walter S. Martin, Co. Treasurer, Rev. A. E. Sanderson, Co. Chaplain, J. W. Pearce, M. P. P., and other prominent members. The election of officers resulted as follows:

C. M.—James White.
D. C. M.—James Mason.
Chap.—Rev. E. A. Sanderson.
Sec.—Col. J. E. Halliwell.
F. S.—Wm. McMechan.
Treas.—Walter S. Martin.
D. of C.—Arch. Thompson.
Lec.—Wm. Knox.
D. L.—T. A. Thompson.
—Madoc Review.

Temperance Hotels.

In Owen Sound a company was formed some months ago with a capital of $75,000. With this money they took took over the two leading hotels in town, one a farmer's and the other a traveller's hotel. The company declared a dividend the other day at the rate of five per cent. The people of Owen Sound have been watching these hotels. On January 1st Local Option carried in Owen Sound by 460 majority.

The permanence and growth of the present Local Option movement depends primarily on the way the law is enforced, and the kind of hotels that subsist under the act. Temperance people, while not compelled or in duty bound to supply the needs of travellers, might well, as a matter of expediency and a means of insuring success of their cause, acquire hotel properties and make sure that those who come to their town, as visitors or to do business, shall suffer no hardships. A little practical work in this way will do more to convince the public of their sincerity than weeks of preaching and aimless arguing.

We believe it would be a wise procedure for the Government to license and inspect temperance hotels and to insist on a certain standard being maintained.

The bar is probably the most profitable end of the hotel keeping business. But why bolster up any business such as the giving of meals with the profits from another? There is just as much reason and justice in supporting the printing or grocery business in this way. Let the business of catering to the public stand on its own legs, fight its own battles and pay its own way, the same as any other business has to do, It has long enough been propped up by whiskey. Let every man who travels pay for what he gets and not be expecting charity or bonuses that come from the ill-spent earnings of those who drink to excess.—Markham Sun.

Address and Presentation.

On the evening of the 6th inst., the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Munns, 5th concession of Sidney, was taken possession of by about seventy of their friends and neighbors, who met to bid them farewell before their departure to their new home in Belleville. After a short time was spent in games and music, a very appropriate address was read by Mr. Thomas H. Ketcheson, when Mr. and Mrs. Munns were presented with a beautiful oak rocking chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Geo. Nicolson, Mr. Hinchcliffe, Mr. Jordan, and others, who testified to the love and esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Munns are held by their friends and neighbors. The ladies then furnished refreshments to those present. Following is the address:

DEAR MR. AND MRS. MUNNS,—With joy and sadness we, your neighbors and friends, are assembled here in your old home to bid you good-bye. While we feel sad to lose good neighbors, we rejoice to see you retire from hard work in your declining years. We ask you to accept this chair, not for its great value, but for the feeling of respect which accompanies it. May you long be spared to enjoy the comfort it affords in your new home. While reclining in this chair may you have sweet memories of your old Sidney associates.

At the close the entire company sang "God be with you till we meet again."

Migrating.

Written for the NEWS-ARGUS by Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, nee Theresa Ketcheson.

"You must be sure and write to me and tell me how you get there, and how you like it," were the parting words of many of our friends and relatives, as we bade them farewell some six months ago, for our future home in the far west, but as it would be almost an endless task to write each one separately, I answer all in one.

On account of Mr. Boldrick's health, we were forced to leave Ontario for a milder climate, and chose Oregon, U.S.A for our place of residence.

The 9th of June, 1905, we bade our old home in Thurlow good-bye, and proceeded to Belleville, where we spent our last night in Hastings, with my old friend and schoolmate, Mrs. Edith Morton, Station Road, and at the early hour of 6 a.m. we boarded our train for Toronto.

Although it was very early, several had gathered to bid us adieu, among others my sister, Miss Charlotte Ketcheson, of Stirling Sorrowfully indeed were the farewells spoken.

We arrived at Toronto at 9.45 o'clock, where we remained till 2.30, when we boarded our train for North Bay. We took a drawing room to Seattle, so that Mr. Boldrick would travel more comfortably. We had a porter nearly all to ourselves who took great delight in accompanying the girls several times a day to the baggage car to see their dog they were bringing with them.

The only other occupants of our coach were a gentleman and his wife on their way to British Columbia, and who had travelled all over America.

The very finest farms we saw anywhere, we passed through north of Toronto. Very large orchards. The country is well watered. We passed through Bradford which is quite a large place, and Barrie also quite a large town, which circles around the head of a little bay off Lake Simcoe, and at Orillia we crossed a little neck of the lake, and proceeded almost due North to North Bay where we arrived about 9 p.m., but we did not leave the car.

At North Bay we took the main C.P.R. line, although we passed over the same road some three years ago, that part of the road we passed in the night then, we had the pleasure of seeing in daylight now.

The morning of the 11th of June found us travelling through Algoma District with nothing to be seen but rocks and fallen trees, here and there little lakes, a few wigwams, but very seldom did we see any pretence at farming. If there is any farming going on in this section, it certainly is not along the railroad.

It was nearly noon when we reached Heron Bay, here we got the first glimpse of Lake Superior, so cold and calm did it appear under the noon-day sun, it was so cold we had to content ourselves looking out of the window. Far to the south stretches this great expanse of water, while all along beautiful wooded islands dot its shining surface. Its northern shore rises up steep and high almost from the water's edge. Along the foot of these great red granite cliffs, the railroad winds its way in and out, around and through, and sometimes appears to hang over the blue waters of the mighty lake, so narrow was the road way.

Jack Fish is quite an interesting place, it is a coaling station for the railroad and I never saw so much coal in one pile before in my life. There is a bay of the same name around which the railroad circles about seven miles and comes back to within a half mile of the same place but several feet below, looking back I could see the glittering rails of the track all the way. A little way beyond Nipigon we passed along the foot of a high cliff of a brilliant red color, it looked very odd indeed.

For a number of miles we passed through delightful scenery and arrived at Port Arthur about 4 o'clock, but we did not stop here long, passing on to Fort William, where we remained for some little time. The station platform was crowded with men, women and children. It was Sunday evening and I suppose for the want of something better to do, they had strolled to the station to see the trains.

The Toronto lady and myself not caring to be in such a crowd, went to the other side of the train to see the huge grain elevators of which there are several. One new one had been built since I passed through here before, which was not unlike a lot of huge stovepipes set together and then roofed. In the bay beyond were several vessels of all kinds, and back of them, far out in the water, rose a huge rock called the "Sleeping Giant."

After leaving Fort William we passed through some very nice country. It was well wooded and a number of farms are being cleared. The last thing I saw in the gathering darkness was a railroad coming up from the south and passing back through dense woods to the north.

When I raised the blind and looked out on the morning of the 12th, the sun was shining brightly over the sparkling waters of the Lake of the Woods and lighting up Rat Portage or Kenora as it is now called. Here there were a number of saw mills, the water close in shore was covered with logs. There were several pretty residences along the shores of the lake, and several places landscape gardening had been carried out beautifully. All too quickly we left this pretty spot and a few minutes later were travelling through the worst looking place I had ever seen. I do not know how I can describe it to you, it was just huge mounds of rock, not hills or boulders, but oval topped mounds of rocks with huge cracks through them, just as far on either side of the road as the eye could see. Sometimes we could see little ponds of water that had gathered in the hollows, but not a tree, not a bit of land could be seen, till we neared the border of Manitoba when, almost suddenly, the poor lands ceased and the prairies began.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Never stops working day or night, and no money comes more easily than interest money. You can start an account here with only $1.00.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year

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Sterling Hall.

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20 "Distingue" proofed Coats, colors Black, Navy and Fawn, regular $3.00 to $5.00, your choice at $1.50 each.

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A bunch of Odd Curtains and others slightly soiled all on sale at about ½ regular prices, 15c. to $1.50.

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50 Men's Caps in Dark and Fancy Tweeds, the remains of our 25c. and 50c. lines, on sale at 15c. each.

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ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS.

We have too many Robes, Rugs and Horse Blankets left, and rather than have them figure on our stock sheets will sacrifice them at the following prices:—

2 only, full sized Grey Robes, reg. $8.00, on sale at $6.00 each.
1 only, Brown Grizzley, regular $10.00, on sale at $8.00 each.
Indian Buffaloes, regular $12.50 for $10.00.
Australian Calf, regular $15.00 for $10.00.
Eskimos, regular $20.00 for $15.00.
Rugs, regularly worth $1.50 for $1.00.
Double Strapped Kersey Blankets, regular $1.25 for 90c.
Double Strapped Jute and Kersey Blankets, regular $2.00 for $1.50.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

A Lawyer's Trick.

When Baron Bramwell was once sitting on the crown side on the south Wales circuit counsel for the defense in a certain case asked leave to address the jury in Welsh. The case being a simple one, permission was given without demur. He said but very few words. The baron also did not think much comment was necessary, but was somewhat startled by a prompt verdict of acquittal.

"What was it," he afterward inquired, "that Mr. L. said to the jury?"

"Oh, he just said: 'This case, gentlemen, lies in a nutshell. You see yourselves exactly how it stands. The judge is an Englishman, the prosecuting counsel is an Englishman, the complainant is an Englishman, but you are Welsh, and I am Welsh, and the prisoner is Welsh. Need I say more? I leave it all to you.'"

It is scarcely necessary to mention, says the writer of "Some Legal Reminiscences," that Baron Bramwell did not allow the experiment to be repeated of addressing the jury in a language which he did not understand.

Name Coincidences.

An English paper is collecting name coincidences. At Cambridge university are two Japanese students, M. Seda and M. Wisugi (pronounced whisky). Their names are side by side on the residence list. J. Hunter reports that he was once asked to fill a vacant village pulpit. The regular preacher bore the name of Fox. In Leeds Miss Orange married a Mr. Peel. There is fear that an offspring of this happy union will hyphenate the two surnames. Another matrimonial case is quoted by a correspondent from the published "Diary of John Epps, M. D." On page 605 the doctor notes: "Feb. 17. This morning a patient consulted me named Ann Devil. Finding she was a single woman, I suggested that some day she might become Ann Angel, which made her smile, though she was in great pain." A note made later states, "The curious thing is that she did marry a Mr. Angel."

If You Want To Be Loved.

Don't contradict people, even if you are sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even it does interest a crowd.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't overdress or underdress.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have earache, headache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business—a very important point.

Don't try to be anything else but a gentlewoman or gentleman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world, and whose life is governed by the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by."

Another Boxer massacre in China is being predicted for the near future.

A Habit To Be Encouraged.

The mother who has acquired the habit of keeping on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saves herself a great amount of uneasiness and anxiety. Coughs colds and croup, to which children are susceptible are quickly cured by its use. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and if given as soon as the first symptoms of croup appear, it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains nothing injurious and mothers give it to little ones with a feeling of perfect security. Sold by all Druggists.

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Flour and Feed.

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We claim and guarantee our prices to be as low and lower, quality considered, as can be found anywhere in town.

WANTED.

A quantity of first-class Oats.

S. HOLDEN.

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued).

Norah put her hand to her brow.

"I do not understand yet," she said, in a low voice. "Should—should not all this money have gone to my father's nephew, the present earl?"

Mr. Petherick coughed behind his hand.

"Ahem—that is a difficult question to answer, my dear young lady. In ordinary cases it might—that is, a portion—er—no doubt the present earl will feel slightly—er—disappointed. The estate, with the title and the position it involves, is—er—heavy—and——"

"You mean that he ought to have had some of this money?" said Norah, raising her eyes to the old man's face.

"Well—but, no!" he replied, stanchly. "It was the earl, your father's, own personal property, to do with absolutely as he chose, and I repeat that, considering the circumstances, he chose well and—er—wisely."

Norah sighed, and her hand moved restlessly in Lady Ferndale's.

"What am I to do with all this money?" she sighed.

Mr. Petherick smiled.

"It is easier to with money, however large the sum, than without it, my dear," he said, gently. "Yes, an excellent will," he added, thoughtfully. "And yet I—er—wish the earl had permitted me to draw it. It is a strange thing that whenever a non-legal man, a man who is not a lawyer, draws up a will he makes some mistake."

Lady Ferndale looked up quickly.

"There is no mistake—nothing to invalidate the will?" she said.

"No, no," he responded. "Nothing. Just a simple blank, which does not affect it, fortunately."

Lady Ferndale inclined her head with a look of relief. The old man's words had frightened her.

"There is one thing that surprises me," she said, "and that is the smallness of the bequest to Mr. Guildford Berton."

"Ah, yes, yes," said Mr. Petherick. "Just a souvenir, so to speak. Yes. Very much to his credit."

Norah raised her eyes, and, answering the look, he went on:

"I must say that I was surprised. Mr. Berton was so great a friend, and has been of so much use to the earl, that I should not have been astonished if he had been left a sum of money. It is much to his credit that it is not so. I mean," he went on, stumbling and coughing, "that it is evident that Mr. Berton is an honest and disinterested man. He might have used his influence with the earl to get himself named for a certain sum of money. Very much to his credit, especially as he is, I believe, a—er—poor man."

"Yes, he has behaved very well," said Lady Ferndale, but with a slight wrinkle on her forehead; "very well. Don't you think so, dear?"

Norah murmured an assent. The insignificance of the earl's bequest to Guildford Berton had surprised her; she did not even yet understand it.

Mr. Petherick went on talking about the property that had been left to Norah, and she gathered, listening listlessly with downcast eyes, that though the Court must go to the present earl, the missing man, there were other houses, as large, if not as historic, which had fallen to her.

"I am afraid you are dreadfully rich, my dear," said Lady Ferndale, with a fond smile; and Norah sighed. There flashed across her memory the story of the man dying of thirst in the desert, who, in the course of his last feeble crawl in search of a spring, came across, not water, but a bag of precious stones, and how he flung them from him with a curse. He would have bartered them all for one draught of the life-giving water, and she would have bartered all the immense wealth that the earl had left her for one draught of Cyril Burne's love.

"Ah," she thought, as she sat in her own room and mused over it all, "if he had but been true, if he had but remained constant, that I might have gone to him and laid it all at his feet. Of what use are lands and money to me, who would have been so happy sharing a cottage with him, and cannot but be miserable now that I have lost him?"

She lay awake all that night, the same refrain surging in her ears, and recalling with an agony too deep for tears those too short happy hours she had spent in the woods by his side.

Lady Ferndale remained at the Court for three days, and would have stayed longer, but Norah would not permit her to do so. Nor would she yield to Lady Ferndale's oft-repeated prayer that Norah would go back with her to Ferndale.

"I do not know how it is," she said, "but I have a feeling that I ought to stay here until the earl arrives."

"That's nonsense," said Lady Ferndale, stoutly; "he may never arrive. Besides, why should you sacrifice yourself by remaining in this vast place for the sake of welcoming a stranger who will probably——"

"Wish me gone as soon as he arrives," finished Norah, with a smile. "I don't know, but I put myself in his place, that is all. I should not like to come back and find the place deserted."

"Come back? The young man has never been here," persisted Lady Ferndale.

"Then he will feel all the more a stranger," said Norah. "You go home, dear, and make my peace with Lord Ferndale for keeping you so long, and I promise that immediately Lord Arrowdale comes home I will pack up my things and invade you."

Lady Ferndale had to be satisfied with this, and went off reluctantly, and Norah was left alone, for even Mr. Petherick had found it necessary to return to London.

"I must find this earl," he said; "I must find him. If you want anything, my dear young lady, telegraph at once, and if you cannot wait even so long for me, send for Mr. Berton, who knows everything connected with the estate."

Norah inclined her head, but she thought that if Mr. Berton did not come to the Court before she sent for him it would be some time before his tall figure shadowed the threshold.

And it seemed as if he meant to wait for a summons from her, for the days passed and he did not approach the Court. He had glided out of the room on the day the will was read, and she had not seen him since.

After a time she ventured beyond the park gates, and wandered aimlessly along the lanes and over the common, very much as she wandered about Norton after her mother's death; but though the expected—and dreaded—to meet him, he did not cross her path.

A fortnight passed. Lady Ferndale drove over frequently and once or twice persuaded Norah to go over to Ferndale for lunch or dinner, and she was made much of and petted to her heart's content, but she always returned to sleep at the Court. Mr. Petherick ran down from London several times, bearing formidable-looking documents, which he required her to sign, and giving her further details of the wealth which she had inherited.

"I think you ought to go to one or two of your places, Lady Norah," he said, gently. "Wealth has its responsibilities, as well as its privileges. The place in Scotland, for instance, the earl had not seen it for years. Now what do you think of paying it a visit? It is a very fair specimen of—er—architecture, quite princely in extent and character. Ahem—I really think you should go."

And Norah said that she would go—when the earl arrived. Then he would sigh and shake his head, and proceed to tell her about the shares in a coal mine which he had discovered belonged to her, and asked her what she would do with a large sum which he found invested in the funds in the earl's name, and which now belonged to her. And then Norah sighed, and, begging him to do just as he pleased, closed the interview.

Another fortnight passed, and one evening she was sitting in the drawing-room, looking out at the view, which was rapidly disappearing in the gloaming of the short late autumn day, when a footman entered and brought a card to her.

She took it up and held it toward the light. It was Guildford Berton's, and on it was written in pencil, "Will you see me for a few minutes?"

Norah held the card in her fingers, her brows drawn together in silence for fully a minute; then she inclined her head to the footman, who stood like a statue beside her, and he opened the door and announced Guildford Berton.

He came in with his noiseless tread, and Norah, who had taken up a book and held it in her right hand, rose and bowed to him without offering to shake hands.

"I must ask your pardon for intruding on you, Lady Norah," he said, slowly, and in the manner of one who was repeating words which he had learned by heart, "but I am leaving England for some time, and I could not go without wishing you farewell."

His tone was so subdued, so humble, and, indeed, reverential, that Norah's frigidity melted somehow. After all, she thought, his greatest crime had been his daring to love her, and it is a crime which most women find easy to forgive.

"You are leaving England?" she said. "Will you not sit down?"

He took a chair and she sank into hers.

"Yes," he said, sadly, "I am going away for a change of air and scene. I may be away for some time—for years."

"Where are you going?" she asked, not because she cared, but with the desire to be at least polite to the man who had been her father's closest friend, and who had only sinned in loving her.

"To Australia, I think," he said. "They tell me that a man can find work there, and it is time I made the quest. I have been idle too long—for a poor man."

Norah's heart smote her—it had grown very tender during these weeks of solitary musing. Sorrow teaches us sympathy even with those we dislike, and she was conscious of a feeling of pity for this man who had wasted his life dancing attendance on one who had rewarded the sacrifice by—a gold watch and chain!

"I hope you will—succeed," she said.

He glanced up at her gratefully, but with the same air of playing a part he had carefully rehearsed.

"It is very good of you to express so kind a wish," he murmured, "especially as I know—am bitterly conscious—that I have lost your friendship."

Norah's brow darkened, and her lips came together tightly.

"Is there any need to speak of—of what is past, Mr. Berton?" she said.

"Forgive me," he pleaded. "It is hard not to speak of what is in one's thoughts day and night, continually. You will understand why I find this place unendurable. It is a source of torture to me! To feel that I am near you and that I dare not approach you—Lady Norah,"—he rose and took a step nearer to her, "I had intended to wish you farewell in the fewest possible words, but, alas! my heart is too strong for my will! I am going—forever, but before I go will you give me one more chance, will you let me plead for that which is indeed dearer than life?"

Norah rose, and stood, pale and almost majestic, her brows very low indeed, her lips tightly compressed.

"No, I cannot permit you to say a word—a word of that kind," she said, coldly, haughtily. "I am sorry—no, I am glad that you are going, if, as you say, you cannot forget——"

"Forget that I am only Guildford Berton, the son of your father's steward, and that you are an earl's daughter, and the owner of half a million of money," he said, slowly, raising his eyes to her face with a curious expression, half respectful, half defiant. "Is that what you would say, Lady Norah?"

"No," said Norah, and her words cut sharply and clearly, "that is not what I would say, Mr. Berton. It would make no difference to me if you were a prince and I a beggar at your gates."

"Because you hate me so intensely—is that it?" he said, gnawing his lip, but still with the half-defiant look in his eyes.

"Hate?" she said, her bosom heaving. "It is you and not I who use the word."

"But you mean it," he said, breathing quickly. "If you were a princess and I the beggar, you could not speak with greater hauteur."

"Need we pursue this subject?" she said, coldly. "If you have come to bid me farewell, let us part in peace, for—for the sake of my father, whose friend you were. You were his friend, and I will not forget that; as his daughter, it is my duty to remember it."

She tried to speak quietly, as a woman should do to the man whom she has rejected; but she felt that her tone rang with pride and hauteur, and that she could not soften it.

"Fair words," he said, "but words only. You speak of your duty to your father; it was his wish that you should be my wife. Why will you not respect that wish, and at least give me a hearing?"

Norah looked at him straight in the face.

"I do not know that it was a wish of his," she said.

The retort stung him almost beyond endurance.

"You think I lied," he said, a hot flush reddening his face.

"I think you were—mistaken, Mr. Berton," she said. "But I will not discuss it with you. You have come to say good-by."

"No," he said, sharply, "I have come to remove the barrier your pride has erected between us. You speak like a princess; indeed, you would like to send me from your presence like a dog, Lady Norah." A spot of red burned in his pale cheeks. "Lady Norah!" he laughed. "The title sounds sweet and pleasant in your ears, does it not? It warrants all your pride and hauteur. What would you say if I told you that it rests with me whether you ever hear it again?"

Norah looked at him as if she thought—as indeed she did think—he had gone mad, and then her eyes wandered toward the bell.

"Wait," he said, evidently struggling for his usual self-possession. "There will be plenty of time to ring the bell when you have decided whether you will still be an earl's daughter and my wife or—a beggar like myself."

(To be continued).

THE BALANCE OF POWER

THE ANGLO-GERMAN CLASH HAS BECOME APPARENT.

Great Britain Has Become Stronger in Asia, But Has Lost Caste in Europe.

Nothing has attracted greater attention in the diplomatic world recently than a work just issued by the well-known political writer, Andre Cheradame, on "The World and the Russo-Japanese War."

The author draws up a highly suggestive balance sheet of profit and loss for the great Powers, and his views in regard to a necessary readjustment of the balance of power in Europe is among the soundest yet advanced publicly.

He points out that while England's position has greatly improved in Asia it has become more doubtful in Europe, where she finds her requirements constantly opposed by those of Germany. The latter would wish to see Russia cease to interest herself in European affairs and become victorious in the Pacific. England, on the contrary, needs a Russia which would renounce her preponderance in Asia but would consolidate a powerful position in Europe. England has no interest in provoking war between France and Germany, but if such a war were to break out her vital interests would oblige her to support France as she formerly supported Prussia against Napoleon. She would be

BLIND TO HER OWN INTERESTS

if she did not stake her last man and her last shilling for that purpose.

The writer says that, owing to the preponderance of Germany, England is again forced to concentrate the efforts of her foreign policy upon Europe. France is necessarily the basis of her diplomatic combinations which are intended to restore the equilibrium of the Powers. The Anglo-Japanese alliance completes the Anglo-French entente, as it is practically certain that the marked tendency toward an Anglo-Russian entente will be realized.

M. Cheradame considers that the following combinations, namely the Anglo-Jap alliance, the Anglo-French entente and an Anglo-Russian entente are destined to assure the peace of Asia for another long period and postpone the outbreak of the Chinese peril.

The new equilibrium in Europe, M. Cheradame says, will be due to the fact that the peoples menaced by German preponderance must seek fresh combinations which will guarantee their future. Their efforts are due to that primary necessity and not to a desire to isolate Germany. These new combinations should not be systematically directed against German people, but should simply be a series of precautionary measures against possible ambitions of the Hohenzollerns. For that reason a system of ententes capable, in case of need, of being instantaneously converted into defensive alliances would in M. Cheradame's opinion be preferable to actual alliances.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE

could be amalgamated with a Franco-Russian a liance all the more easily after the realization of an Anglo-Russian entente in Asia. An Anglo-American entente is an accomplished fact and one between France and America virtually exists. There is nothing to prevent France, England and Russia from promoting better relations between Italy and Austria, consolidating the position of the Balkan States and assuming the free development of the Hapsburg dominions.

Would not those well defined ententes and exchanges of mutual services, M. Cheradame asks, create one of the most powerful combinations the world has ever seen, comprising the military strength of France, England and Russia and the financial strength of France, England and the United States?

ON THE FARM.

METHODS IN SPRAYING.

We spray trees for a specific purpose, going over all that part of the orchard where San Jose scale appears, using 30 pounds lime, 20 pounds sulphur and 15 pounds salt in 60 gallons water, writes Edward Van Alstyne. Slake the lime with hot water, when it is boiling freely add the sulphur, previously wetting with hot water; then dilute to 20 or 25 gallons, add the salt and then boil for at least half an hour, add balance of water, stir thoroughly, then apply. I use a steam pipe running from my dairy boiler to do the cooking.

We spray for apple and pear scab just as the leaves begin to start. The trees that were sprayed for scale are skipped at this spraying; use Bordeaux. Put in a sack suspended in the top of a barrel all the vitriol the water will take up. This means each gallon of water will hold three pounds vitriol. We then put in the bottom of the tank two gallons of this water (six pounds vitriol), for each 50 gallons of the mixture. Fill the tank nearly full of water. Don't agitate any. Then put in the water slaked lime. Stir thoroughly. Test by putting in a drop of yellow prussiate of potash, five cents' worth in a pint of water will do a season's testing. If there is not lime enough, a brown spot will appear on top of the mixture. Add more lime until there is no danger.

To catch young tent caterpillars, bud moths and other insects appearing, we use a poison (arsenite of soda) one pound white arsenic, four pounds sal soda in four quarts water. Boil half an hour. Use one quart toi each fifty gallons of the mixture, adding a little at a time. As soon as the blossoms fall, spray for the codling moth. Use the same mixture as before. The bordeaux will protect new growth.

I find in ordinary seasons on trees that scab and insects have kept out of that two sprayings are enough. If the weather is favorable for the spread of apple scab, or insects are abundant, I have and would use the same mixture again when the fruit was the size of hickory nuts. I use enough to thoroughly cover the tree. I have a large, double cylinder pump, man power, a 250-gallon tank with a 6-foot tower on top with one man on top of the tank or tower and another on the ground. Three men and a team will put out in ten hours from 750 to 1,000 gallons. Time is saved by having a 4-inch pipe running from a large tank over the cow stable. Under this we back the spraying wagon and fill 250 gallons in five minutes. On the whole this has given good satisfaction. The spray should be put out in a fine mist. Human muscles get tired, machinery is costly and often gets out of order. If the gas power sprayer proves durable, I am looking to it for an improvement.

BREEDING POULTRY.

It is always essential to have a clear idea of what is wanted when breeding or ordering poultry. In one's own yard a desired end is easily attained by eliminating from the flock birds which lack qualities sought and to bring together those that most nearly approach a given ideal, be this egg or meat production or show points. But many who desire to improve their flocks by the introduction of new blood have bee disappointed in the birds reared from eggs purchased from breeders.

This mistake usually arises from overlooking the difference between show and utility strains of the same breed. Birds bred for one purpose are almost invariably inferior for the other and this with no blame attached to the breeder. It is his point of view or idea which does not coincide with that of the purchaser. Most of our readers raise poultry for eggs or meat, or both, a fact recognized by our poultry advertisers. But even so, it will always be safe in writing to determine as nearly as possible how the advertisers' ideas of poultry breeding approach one's own and thus narrow down as nearly to the right birds as possible. It must be recognized also that while the general purpose fowl is a universal desire, yet it has not been secured. By trying to combine show points, egg laying and meat qualities in the one bird an aspirant is almost sure to be disappointed in each direction. Upon this matter J. H. Drevenstedt, the well-known poultry judge and ardent fancier, says:

As to picking out the highest scoring bird as the best layer, I have but one answer: "Don't do it." Nine times out of ten she may prove a poor layer. Exhibition birds are forced for show, not for eggs; and it takes considerable time to get them back into breeding condition. Birds intended for laying eggs and breeding purposes on a large scale, should never enter the show room. Another point is that the highest scoring fowl, if carefully and scientifically bred, is apt to be bred in-and-in for points only.

SWINE IN THE ORCHARD.

Swine pastures in old orchards are not likely to do any harm unless they are expected to get their entire living from scanty growth of grass. In such case they are likely to gnaw the bark of the trees if possible. This they will invariably do in young orchards, and they should never be pastured in such locations. In the older orchards see that they have one good feed a day while there, with one more good meal at the pen, morning or night, according to your own idea in this matter.

During the fruiting season the swine will eat many of the apples that fall and get some benefit from them, as well as destroy many insects; then their droppings will enrich the soil to some extent. If the pasturage in the orchard is scanty one may cut rape and cart it to them or turn them into the rape field once during the day, then into good grass pasture and permit them to use the orchard mainly for shade. Always have a good supply of clean fresh drinking water in the pasture orchard, thus giving the swine the full benefit of the change from the open range.

FARM NOTES.

A good scouring material for farm tools is made of brick dust and coal oil mixed into paste form. Emery dust may be substituted for brick dust. Put the paste on, use elbow grease, and a fine polish is obtained.

Experiments indicate that the potato does best in a soil abundantly supplied with all fertilizing elements. In the early stages nitrogen is particularly demanded, and hence a considerable part of the nitrogen should be water soluble. Later, when the tubers are being formed, the especial demand seems for phosphoric acid and potash.

Drainage is the key to good earth roads. The whole object of earth road construction is to get rid of the water and its bad effects. Three systems of drainage are needed: first, tile drainage; second, side ditches; third, surface drainage. Wherever the ground is naturally wet from ground water, a line of tile should be laid to a regular grade along the uphill side of the ronad, under the side ditch, at a depth of three to four feet.

AIMING UNDERGROUND.

In driving the long Simplon Tunnel under the Alps, a fine test was offered of the accuracy with which engineering science can guide the direction of two parties of workers, starting 12 miles apart, so that they will meet in the heart of a mountain. Three principal elements had to be calculated—the total length, the level, and the direction as to right or left. When the two bores met in the middle, it was found that the length, the least important of the elements, differed only about 31 inches from the calculate value; the difference in level was less than 4 inches; and the error in direction from one end was less than 5 inches, from the other less than 4 inches. The success of the engineers was remarkable, considering that the tunnel is 12½ miles long.

A GIANT GORILLA.

Readers of the late Paul du Chaillu's travels still recall with many a thrill his vivid descriptions of encounters with the gorilla in its native forests. But none of the monsters seen by him could be compared with a gorilla recently shot on the shores of the river Sangha, in French Congo, which measured no less than seven feet six and three-quarter inches in height. The substantial accuracy of this measurement seems to be established by photographs that have been sent to Europe. Prof. E. T. Hamy, the French anthropologist, thinks that this specimen indicates a new race, if not a new species, of gorilla.

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HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

KING AS A PRIZE-WINNER

HIS MAJESTY'S GREAT SUCCESS AS A FARMER.

To-day the Sandringham Shorthorns are Famous the Whole World Over.

When speaking at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution some time ago, King Edward said: "I think I must style myself a colleague of many of you present as a farmer on a small scale, and I only hope that I may never have occasion to be a pensioner of this institution. It is impossible for any British gentleman to live at his country place without taking an interest in agriculture, and in all those things which concern the farmers of this great country."

In such modest words did his Majesty refer to his life-long interest in and exceptional experience of farming. It is well known, however, that King Edward is not only a farmer on a large scale, but he is entitled to take a high place among the most skilful and successful of British agriculturists. When, more than thirty years ago, the Sandringham estate was purchased for the Prince of Wales he set gallantly to work to convert it from neglected land into one of

THE MODEL PROPERTIES

of the kingdom, as it is now known to be, and he paid special personal attention to the improvement of the home farms.

Dilapidated and antiquated buildings were pulled down and replaced by handsome structures equipped with every modern convenience; the land was cultivated according to the latest scientific methods, hundreds of acres were reclaimed from the sea, trees were planted for shelter, and so on, until within a few years even Norfolk itself could boast no better-managed farms than those literally created by the Heir to the Throne. And everything was done under the personal supervision of the Prince, who devoted several hours every day to interviewing his bailiffs and others concerned with the management of his estates, and making a tour of his 2,000 acres of farms.

As soon as he had got his farms into good order and suitably equipped, he began to breed Southdowns, and was soon rewarded by carrying off many prizes and by commanding

EXCELLENT PRICES

for his sheep. This success encouraged the Prince to the more ambitious breeding of shorthorns, to which he devoted himself with characteristic enthusiasm. "I began in a very modest way," he says, "and was content to exercise patience. In fact, patience was very necessary, for many years passed before I was at all satisfied with results."

The first sale of Sandringham shorthorns realized a modest £34 15s. a head, which his Royal Highness considered "most encouraging;" and, indeed, it was the beginning of great thingse, for not many years later he sold forty-nine cattle for more than £3,430, an average of over £70 each; and every year added to the array of cups won by his shorthorns at the principal shows in England. In one year his cattle won no fewer than thirty prizes at different exhibitions, and a single show yielded fourteen of them, a result which must have awarded the Prince for his long years of patient work and waiting.

To-day the Sandringham shorthorns are famous the whole world over, and it is not long since 1,000 guineas were paid for a bull which was sent out to Argentina. "The King's shorthorns are among the finest in the world," a great authority declared a few weeks ago at an agricultural dinner, and no doubt this is the general verdict among experts.

THE PRINCE'S SUCCESS

with shorthorns induced him to breed Alderneys and Devons, with almost equally gratifying results. Sandringham has won fame too, and many prizes by its Shire horses, which the Prince began to breed in the very early eighties. How successful he has been is proved by the fact that in 1898 he sold fifty-four of these horses for over £12,000—an average of £224 each. Nor, in recording the King's successes in his role of farmer, must we forget that the Sandringham pigs are among the most famous and the finest bred in England.

Since his accession to the throne King Edward has had little opportunity to indulge his love of farming, but in the midst of all his cares and labors he still finds time to keep a watchful eye on his farms, both at Sandringham and Windsor; and his last year's success in carrying off premier honors for shorthorns at Smithfield, beating Lord Rosebery, handsomely, gave him the greatest pleasure.—London Tit-Bits.

ORGAN-GRINDER'S EARNINGS.

By turning the handle of his organ the Italian in England obtains nearly eight times as much per week as he can earn in Italy, more than four times as much as the English farm laborer, and nearly three times the pay of the policeman who moves him on when requested. Thousands of skilled artisans who have served apprenticeship as carpenters, painters, and joiners get only half the organ-grinder's pay, for the Italian reckons it a very poor week indeed if he makes less than $15, and he often gets $17.50 to $20 or more.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

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SCOTT & BOWNE
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Toronto, Ont.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

The Lass 'O the Loom

I.

"The Lord ain't got no call to make 'em as pretty as that."

Martha Marsden turned her pastry with a light hand; but though the covering of the pie she was making promised to be as flaky as her crust was wont to be, there was discontentment written on every line of her comely face. She looked at her son lounging idly in the window, and, her impatience mastering her, she opened the oven door and shut it with a bang.

"What is't, lad?" she said. "Speak oop an' tell a body. Theer! As if I didn't know! Her cut's damaged. Yo ought to report her to the gaffer, but yo'r that set on 'er yo' dunnot see as she's on'y a bit 'o flimsy baggage, wi' her pearl beads and her blouses, and 'er hat wi' feathers."

George Marsden stirred uneasily in the window-place, and took his cap in his hand. He was a rough Lancashire toiler. Speech was difficult to him. He allowed his mother to have her say. The pastry was fitted on to the pie-dish with precision; the scraps of dough were rolled into a cake.

"It's yo'r job or hers. Yo' know best which is o' the most value to yo'. It'll look nice, I say, if, come Friday night, yo'r told that yo'r money's the last yo'll bring home. Yo'r fond of walking out; yo'll have yo'r fill 'o it wancl yo' get the chuck from the mill this year."

"Her job's safe enough," said George, "whether her cut is good or bad. Ted Oldcastle is the master's son; anyone he likes can turn in what cut they please."

"Didn't I tell yo'?" said his mother. "And yo' breaking yo'r heart over her. What the lads is made of to-day I can't think. A good girl is there, neat and plain, able to cook and sew, and because Nancy Weston has eyes like saucers you dunnot care if yo' hev indigestion all yo'r days."

George moved towards the door. His mother knew that she could not stay him one step on his way.

"Nancy's all right, mother," he said. "Don't you get anything else into your head. If I'm not her sort, it's my fault, not hers."

He was gone; she heard the door bang. She heard him whistling down the street. She placed her pie in the oven.

"He'll have her; he'll let no one take her from him, if it is young Ted himself."

It was Saturday night. George had spent his afternoon playing football over at Bartheldy. His had been the conquering team. The remembrance of victory dearly bought was strong upon him. George was bent on getting his own way in life; any obstacle in his path must be swept aside. Nancy had cared for him once, till young Ted had come from Oxford with his fine ways and his trick of being nice to everyone in the mill. An ugly word burst from George as he passed the little red brick houses, with their neat doorways, on his way to the moor.

"What's he want here? The mill ain't for the like of him. He's got the brass; plenty of it. Let him go and spend it somewhere else."

The moor was here now—the place of wide silences. George took his stand under a tree. She would come, he knew, creeping up the road from the town. She would come to meet the man who did not love her well enough, who even now was engaged to Miss Scarlett of the Dale.

George waited perhaps ten minutes, and then—he knew she was here. He stepped out into the pathway, and, with a little rush, Nancy was beside him, and her hands were wound about his sleeve.

"Ted," she said, in a whisper, "I didn't ought to come. Mother would be angered if she knew. But it's only for once—just once."

"Is it?" said George.

The whispered words, the note in the girl's voice, told him all that he had lost, and he was hard and angry; but, as usual words did not come easily to him. Nancy started away from him, and because she was a woman she found it easy to say things of which she afterwards thought with regret.

"I might ha' known it wus yo'," she said. "Allus where yo're not wanted; spyin' on a gal, when she's told yo' mor'n wanct that your road and hers is not the same. What d'yo look at me like that for? He like's me; he's told me so. Him and me's kind."

"Ay, he likes you," said George, "because yo'r young, and because your pretty; but Miss Scarlett of the Dale will have a hundred thousand pounds when she marries, and in Lancashire we're mighty fond o' th' brass!"

"He likes her a little," said Nancy, "but he likes me best."

"Ay, but he'll wed her, and you'll be left at your loom, lass, and it's song is always the same. It tells a woman that she's sad and lonely; it minds her of the love she threw away."

It was the echo of the girl's own thoughts. Nancy was only eighteen, but she knew that she trod on thin ice when she had allowed Ted Oldcastle to speak of love to her.

And George was here, and she had known him all her life—ever since she had gone as a half-timer to the mill he had been there to shield her from blame, to give her praise for her work when it had chanced to be good. Without warning, she now sank down on the great boulder by the wayside, and burst into a passion of tears.

What man can see a woman weep, and not long to comfort her? George knelt on the grass, and held her hand tightly in his.

"Lass," he said, "what is it? You know I'm here, don't you, and waitin' a word from you?"

"I'm tired o' work," said Nancy. "I'm tired of those hateful old looms. What's the use of the money you earn, when you're too tired at the end of the day to care whether you look nice or not? I'm as pretty as Evie Scarlett up at the Dale; but she rides in her carriage and I must stand all day at a loom."

She stood up suddenly. Her eyes were dry. They glittered in the faint moonlight. As all her eighteen years never had Nancy Weston looked more fair.

"I'll said I'll out it, and I will. What are looks for but to get you what you want. He loves me, George. I can twist him round my little finger. Oh, yes; lad, you're all right, and if you had the brass I'd marry you to-morrow. But you're a cut-looker, George, and I'm a weaver-lass. And I'm tired of it—dead sick of it; and he's my way out."

George was silent for a little time. He turned the thing over in his mind, and then he spoke.

"Yours is the wrong way, Nancy, and I'd work my fingers to the bone for you."

The girl gave a shrill laugh.

"I don't want anyone to work their fingers to the bone for me. Ours is an ugly world, George. I want some o' the flowers that you can't pick up here on the moor. I'm going to get them, lad. There he is, George. He's comin' to meet me. He loves me better than Evie Scarlett, with all her money. He's promised to marry me in Manchester next week!"

She moved a few steps out into the pathway. That other man was hurring to meet her, and yet she looked back.

"Good-night, George!" she said.

But George was silent, as usual. If she was going, she must go without a word from him.

II.

Ted Oldcastle paced the long room at the top of the mill. The room was long and narrow. Some of the stores were kept here, some of the warpers worked here, transferring the yarn from the bobbin to the beam. But the room was empty now and Ted stood in the middle of it; and his eyes stared blankly at the opposite wall.

What a fool he had been! Why had he ever promised to marry Nancy Weston, when Evie Sarlett was at the Dale? It was the old story. A man had mistaken a passing fancy for the love that should glorify his life, and now he was bound in honor to walk in a path that was hedged with regret.

Even a week ago he had been sure that he loved Nancy—That her eyes for him were like the stars, her smile something to draw a man beyond himself. But last night, at the ball at Bartheldy Towers, Evie Scarlett had laughed and defied him, and Nancy was forgotten; and he knew that love had come.

"A fool!" he said. "And the guv'nor will probably cut me off with a shilling; and at Oxford they don't teach you how to piece your threads." Yes, he had been a fool, and he must pay for his folly; and Evie Scarlett would laugh and dance with somebody else, and talk of "Poor old Ted!"

He looked up suddenly, and a strange fear came to him. What was this mist that was in the room—the mist that hid the beams from him, and made him put out his hand to feel the silent machine that had been at his elbow a minute ago. The machine was there; the iron felt almost warm. With a cry, Ted made a dash for the door.

"Fire!"

The word was strangled in his throat. He thrust the door open, and the flames burst in upon him. Ted stepped slowly back against the wall, and the great terror came upon him. He was twenty-two, and he must die like this!

The flames licked the far wall; the smoke choked him blindly. He made his way to the window, and flung up the sash. He looked out, and saw them all in the yard below, weavers, spinners, doffers—all safely out of the mill. And he, the master of it all, must die like this!

He did not hear the shout that went up from the yard; he did not know that a girl's wild cry had set the men to trying ladders together, that even now one was being raised against the wall.

Ted stood in the window, and the smoke encircled him, and darkness came upon him. And he almost laughed. It was such an unnecessary ending to this short, impotent life of his.

He had come up here to get away from the roar of the mill, the question and the answer of those who asked direction from him; he had come up here to face his difficulty—to battle with his regret. And the fight was ended. There was no victory for him; he must die here and now. It was bitter; yes, it was bitter, but there was no help for him. Escape was impossible; he was doomed—he must die!

And then something loomed between him and the light. George Marsden steadied himself against the blackened sash.

"You young fool!" he said. "Come on, out of this!"

He sprang into the room; the smoke cleared for a moment; they saw each other's eyes. George saw Nancy's lover. Ted only knew he could not take his life as this man's gift.

"Go on" he said; "I'll follow you down."

But George knew that the ladder was already scorched.

"Don't be an utter idiot!" he said. And because he was the stronger of the two he hustled Ted over the window-sill.

They began the slow descent. The hose was playing on the lower wall, and Ted felt himself caught half way by the firemen who were now there.

He was the son of the master of this great building. The crowd gathered round him. No one had any eyes for that other man, making his way down the ladder. No one, but a girl who watched him miserably. The crash came, the blackened wall gave way. George and the ladder were buried beneath the beams.

Nancy neither moved nor spoke. She knew that her heart was dead. The firemen turned to their work of rescue, and at last they found him and carried him into the yard; and the girl who had not loved him well enough in life knelt beside him, sobbing her regret to one who did not hear. Ted came and stood beside her, and took her hand, and a new resolution had come to him.

"Nancy," he said—"Nancy, it was a noble death. He has given us to each other."

She snatched his hand out of his, and they stood with the dead man between them; and the truth was told.

"You stole me from him," she said, "with your fine words and your bits of shining stones. I loved him, and you came between us; and now he's dead. The lad I loved—dead for you!"

Someone came and hushed her wild words; they lifted George from the ground. She had not even the right to claim her place by his side.

* * * * * * * * *

And once again the sound of human woe rang in the gates of heaven. One who is All Merciful heard and pitied. George was not dead. Broken and shattered—a wreck of the man he had once been—he came slowly back to the world. And the most wonderful thing had happened.

Nancy came and sat by his bedside and talked lightly—scraps of mill gossip. He knew that the yard was open again, that the mill had been saved, that the machinery was running. She came every day, and her visits grew longer; and George forgot all that had been before. And once she was late, and he thought she was not coming, and the old despair seized him.

She had been pitying him, and now that there was no further need of pity her visits would cease. His little room seemed mean and shrunken. It hardly seemed worth while to get well. And then he saw her in a fresh lilac cotton blouse that set off all her fairness, and the joy at his heart leapt to his eyes.

"Nancy!" he said. And he stretched out his unbandaged hand.

She came and put a few wild flowers into it—gathered on the moor.

"Is it true?" he said. "Lass, he's got the brass, and would have married you, and——"

"And t' brass ain't everything," said Nancy. "Theer's summat means a lot more to a woman. I learnt it hardly, lad; but God was good to us. I learnt it in time."

"I'm a wreck," said George, "and all that was in the stocking is gone. We can't never have more than a cottage, now."

"A cottage wi' luv' in it," said Nancy. "That's all a weaver-lass wants to-day."
—London Answers.

LOWEST IN FIFTY YEARS

BIRTH RATE OF THE CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Statistics for Past Year are Startling—Tricks Used to Sell Unsound Food.

The population of the County of London is estimated by the medical officer of health to the London County Council as being up to the middle of last year, 4,648,950.

Although the marriage rate has not varied much in London since 1881, being 17.6 per 1,000 living twenty-three years ago, and 17.0 in 1904, yet the birth rate continues to steadily decline.

The number of births registered in London in 1904, (fifty-two weeks) was 129,335, giving a birth rate of 27.9 per 1,000 living per annum. This is the lowest record rate in London since the institution of civil registration. The rate since 1851 is shown in the following table:—

1851—1861	33.6	1901	29.0
1861—1870	35.4	1902	28.5
1871—1880	35.4	1903	28.5
1881—1890	33.2	1904	27.9
1891—1900	30.3		

The figures of England and Wales show that during the last four years the birth rate (excluding London) has remained practically stationary, and is now 28.0 per 1,000.

ABSENCE OF EYE DISEASE.

In the London medical officer's report just published there are many other interesting points. One learns, for instance that throughout our schools there is an entire absence of that troublesome disease of the eyelids—trachoma—among English-born children. In one district some 3,000 children were examined. Of this number, nine boys and four girls were found to have trachoma, and all of them were either foreign-born or the brothers and sisters of aliens. In visiting the home of one of these children, the father was found to be a bad case, as both eyeballs were involved in the serious secondary results of the disease.

"From a public health point of view this man's occupation is of interest; he is a retailer of milk—hardly a desirable occupation for a sufferer from trachoma!"

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

There is still plenty of room for reform in regard to the inspection of meat. It is alarming to read in the London County Council's health report that "the extent to which the meat of tuberculous pigs is supplied to the consumer cannot be stated, but in the absence of public slaughterhouses, where all animals killed should be examined at the time of slaughter, and of the systematic inspection of all carcases. It is obvious there can be no adequate control for the sale of tuberculous pork."

In Stepney, nearly a thousand tons of unsound food were destroyed during last year. One difficulty met with in the inspection of food is the sale on the same premises of food which is sold for human consumption with that which is used as cat's meat.

Consequently, if the inspector comes down upon food unfit for human consumption, he is met with the statement that it is meant for the cats, and, of course, it is not possible for the inspector to prove the man's intention, and although a man may be obviously lying, it is no use attempting to prosecute him.

FANCY BREADS.

Bread can be made from moss, wood, chestnuts, potatoes, or linseed. Rice-bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese, and a large portion of the inhabitants of India. The "hunger-bread" of Armenia is made of clover-seed, flax, or linseed-meal, mixed with edible grass. In Lapland, oats, with the inner bark of pine are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large flat cakes, cooked in a pan over the fire. In dreary Kamtschatka pine or birch-bark by itself, well pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread-food. The Icelander scrapes the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and for puddings. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal, and used for making bread. In the remoter part of Sweden, the poor make and bake their rye-bread twice a year, and store the loaves away; so that eventually they become as hard as bricks.

About the House

USEFUL HINTS.

Strong hot vinegar will remove paint from window glass.

A damp cloth dipped in salt will scour off egg stains from silver or tea stains from china.

Clothes pegs boiled a few minutes and dried quickly about once a month become more durable.

Never throw away egg shells, for they should be washed and added to the stockpot to clear the soup.

To keep steel ornaments bright when not in use, store them in a box containing a little powdered starch.

Flower vases can easily be purified and cleaned by rinsing them out with warm water and powdered charcoal.

To clean plaster of Paris ornaments, cover them with a thick layer of starch and let it dry. Remove with a stiff brush.

Prevent hot grease sticking into the floor where it is spilt by dashing cold water on it. This hardens the grease and prevents it running.

Bronzed lamps, chandeliers, etc., should be merely dusted with a feather brush or with a soft cloth, as washing them will take off the bronzing.

To revive feathers that have lost their curl, throw a handful of salt into a clear fire and shake the feathers well over it. Simple, but reliable.

On bruises, when the skin is not lacerated, treat them by applying a pad of lint in eau-de-Cologne and keeping the pad in position by a bandage.

Washing fluid is made by mixing ammonia and turpentine. Two tablespoonsful of this put into a copper in which clothes are being boiled has an excellent result.

To harden the icing on cakes, stand them when iced in a dry place for four or five days. The icing should be mixed very stiffly and flattened with a knife dipped into boiling water.

To remove stains from flannel take the yolk of a raw egg, mix it with a tablespoonful of glycerine, and apply to the spot; let this soak in well before washing the garment in a lather of boiled soap.

When cooking fruit, especially dried prunes, apples, etc., add a pinch of salt and you will be surprised at the improved flavor. A pinch of salt is sufficient for a fruit tart.

Before beginning to sweep see that no food is left uncovered in the room. Sweep from the edges of the room toward the centre. Sweep with short strokes, keeping the broom close to the floor.

When making stock never allow it to stand in the saucepan all night, but strain off into the basin while still hot. Remove the fat before adding the meat and liquor to the bones again.

An economical and wholesome way to cook potatoes is to wash them thoroughly and steam with their "jackets" on. When properly cooked let them dry, and remove the skins just before serving.

All green vegetables should be kept in a cool, dark place, but not in great quantities. Roots of all kinds should be kept in dark, dry places, because light, warmth and moisture produce either germination or decay.

If soot falls on a carpet, cover it thickly with well-dried kitchen salt. In this way it can be swept up without leaving a mark, whereas if swept up without the salt it is sure to leave an ugly mark which will disfigure the carpet.

To clean a white fur rug, put it on a firm table and rub it well with bran moistened with hot water. Rub next next with a flannel till the fur is quite dry, then with a piece of book muslin apply dry bran in the same manner.

In making a mustard plaster, instead of using water, if the mustard is mixed with the white of an egg you will have a plaster which will draw perfectly, but will not produce blisters on the skin, no matter how long it is allowed to remain on.

Most servants, and indeed too many housewives, burn a great deal too much fuel in cooking. It is simply waste to fill up the grate with coal and then punch and poke it until it nearly melts the top of the stove, only to go through the same process again when it is urned out. When the fire is burning, a shovelful at a time will keep the oven in prime condition and cook everything on top of the stove.

To wash an eiderdown quilt, make a lather of hot water and soap jelly (a heaped teaspoonful to the gallon), and add a little liquid ammonia. Put the quilt in this and leave for a few minutes. Souse well up and down in this and another suds prepared in exactly the same way. Use a third lot if it does not look clean. Rinse in two lots of clear, warm water, to which a little ammonia has been added. If you have a wringer, run it through this. If not, hang on the line in a windy place and let it run dry, squeezing the lower ends occasionally between your hands as the water drains to the bottom. As it dries, shake frequently.

SELECTED RECIPES.

With Cider.—When using gelatine a delicious jelly can e made by using sweet cider in place of water. If English walnuts are used to garnish the jell the result is a delightful combination of flavor.

Apples with Cranberries.—When making cranberry jelly cook half a dozen tart apples with a pint of cranberries. For another change cook half a cup of raisins chopped fine with one pint of cranberries.

A Plum Pudding is greatly improved by being mixed and put on one side to soak the day before it is boiled. If the same cloth is allowed to remain on it, the pudding can be kept for several months.

Apple Snow.—Bake three large apples till cooked, skin and take away the core, then pass through a sieve. Beat the whites of two eggs, sufficiently sweetened to a stiff froth, adding gradually the apple pulp. Pile this up roughly and serve with custard poured round.

Fish Balls.—With six medium-size potatoes boil one-half pound salt fish, boneless. When the potatoes are cooked add a piece of butter about half the size of an egg, a little milk, and pepper to season. Mash all together, form into small cakes, flour each side and fry them in deep fat. Drain the cakes on paper and serve hot with a poached egg on each.

Scalloped Mushrooms.—Toss some small mushrooms in butter, with some chopped parsley and shallot, and two or three finely minced mushrooms. When colored sprinkle the whole with flour, and moisten with good stock or gravy. Stir gently over the fire till the sauce is well reduced. Butter some scallop shells, fill them with the mushrooms, etc., sprinkle plentifully with pale brown breadcrumbs, and bake in a good oven for ten minutes.

Gingerbread Wafers.—Take one pound of flour and work into it half a pound of butter, half a pound of caster sugar, also three-quarters of an ounce of ground ginger. Whisk up two eggs to a stiff froth and mix into the flour, etc., so as to form a stiff paste. Roll out very thin, trim with a fancy cutter, and bake in a sharp oven for five minutes.

Potato Rolls for supper should be prepared as follows: Stir into mashed potatoes an egg or two and a very little hot milk; if the mixture is too stiff add a dash of powdered mace, salt, and pepper, and chopped parsley. Beat the mixture thoroughly, form into round cakes, brush over with beaten egg, roll in breadcrumbs, fry in boiling fat, and serve very hot on a d'oyley. Garnish all with chopped parsley and tomato.

Beef Cakes is a good way to use up the remains of a cold roast of beef. To each pound of beef allow a quarter of a pound of bacon, pepper and salt, a small bunch of savory herbs with two beaten eggs. Mince the beef very finely, also the bacon, add seasonings and herbs; dredge all with flour and moisten with beaten eggs. Make into small cakes, dip into frying butter, and fry to a good color. Serve with rich gravy.

Vegetable Marrow Pickle.—Take some vegetable marrow, scrape out the seeds, cut into strips, sprinkle salt upon them, and let them stand one night, then drain on a cloth. To two pounds of marrow, weighed before salting, allow one clove of mixed garlic, six chillies, quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of turmeric, one ounce and a half of white ginger (crushed small), one ounce and a half of flour of mustard. Boil these ingredients with one quart of vinegar; when boiling stir the vegetables into it and boil for twenty minutes. When cool put into bottles and cover with a bladder.

HOW TO MEND CARPETS.

In mending or cutting down worn carpets, a lengthwise seam is more noticeable than one made across the breadth. For this reason, mending as one would an ordinary garment, by cutting out the worn place, clipping the corners diagonally, turning under the edges and stitching them down to a piece of carpet secured to the under side, is sure to be conspicuous, however skilfully done. If possible, then, cut across the entire width of a breadth, and, matching the pattern perfectly, insert a piece by neatly folding the edges of both the body carpet and piece back on to the wrong side an inch, basting securely to position, and overhand stitching the edges with linen thread as near the color of the ground as possible.

CAT ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Twice Made Attempts to Drown Itself When Ill.

Do animals ever commit suicide? The point is raised by a correspondent of the London Daily Mail who vouches for the following facts:

"A small tabby cat in our possession recently developed an affection of the eyes, which evidently caused it great pain. We did what we could for the cat, which is a great favorite with the junior members of the family. Pussy's eyes, however, continued to give her trouble, and she wandered about the house in a peevish, irritable frame of mind, rejecting all affectionate overtures.

"One day last week one of the maids left a pail of water at the foot of some steps leading to the garden. Two members of the family saw pussy deliberately walk down the steps straight into the bucket, and to all appearances calmly resign herself to drowning. She was rescued, dried, and set in her basket by the fireside to be warmed back to a more reasonable view of life.

"So long as a watch was kept upon her, pussy stayed by the fire. The moment it was relaxed she again walked into the bucket of water, which was still in its original position.

"This time the cat would certainly have drowned had she not been observed in time.

"The fact that she deliberately went twice to the water would seem to indicate that even the tabbies can tire of life and wish to put an end to an existence which has become more of a burden than a pleasure."

RELATING TO IRON.

The Bible speaks of Tubal Cain as the discoverer of iron and the father of smiths. The Egyptians imputed to Hephæstus the same honor, while Pliny mentions it having been discovered by Dactyles on Mount Ida after the forests on the mountain-side had been destroyed by lightning; this was about 1,432 years B. C. Jeremiah and Ezekiel both mention iron in their scripture writings; the latter specially mentioning two qualities of the metal, and calling one bright iron, which was probably steel. Moses mentions an iron furnace, and Job speaks of it as being taken out of the earth. Thousands of years before the opening of the Christian era, the Egyptians used iron in making sickles, knives, and such things. Sparta first used iron for money; Britain also used it as a medium of barter and exchange prior to the conquest by the Romans. The Britons, before the time of Christ, used to export iron to Gaul; and, after the Roman Conquest, the conquerors established extensive smelting works, which existed at least as late as the Saxon Conquest.

STILL WORSE OFF.

"Don't those poor girls work hard behind those counters!" exclaimed the sympathetic lady. "Yes, 'pit mercy! I've worked a good deal harder in front of them, matching samples."

FROM A DEAD STATESMAN

COMMUNICATIONS COME FROM LORD CARLINGFORD.

Once Secretary for Ireland and was Made a Peer in Recognition of Services.

It must be uncommonly interesting for a dead statesman, who from the other world is able to read the minds of living ones, to watch the course of political events here on earth, writes a London correspondent. That is what the late Lord Carlingford is doing—if we may believe the letters to mankind which a female cousin of his declares that she and a professional medium have written from time to time at his dictation. Some of these letters have just appeared here in Broad Views, a monthly publication devoted to ghosts and occultism. Owing to the eminence of their reputed author, the attention which they have attracted is not confined to those who believe that the dead can communicate with the living.

It may be recalled that Lord Carlingford, who quitted the world eight years ago, was an associate of Gladstone and a big figure in the political world. As Chichester Fortescue, he was chief secretary for Ireland in the administration which Gladstone formed in 1868. He was raised to the peerage in recognition of his services in that office, and became a cabinet minister in the Gladstone government of 1880. A. P. Sinnett, who edits Broad View, tells me there is not the slightest doubt that the deceased statesman inspired the

REMARKABLE LETTERS

which he has just published.

"Very soon after his death," said Sinnett, "Lord Carlingford began to communicate, from the other world, with his cousin, Mrs. Arthur Nugent, whose own psychic faculties enabled her to become conscious of his presence."

"Lord Carlingford describes himself as "at one moment absorbed in endeavoring to inspire the thought of an earth colleague to grasp surely, and then render clearly, his thoughts on questions raised—at another, while taking no personal or active part, listening eagerly and delightedly to the expression of thoughts and feelings of men, who in their wordy wars evolved new thoughts and recalled (unknown to them, but, nevertheless, stored up) memories and former experiences to their aid and service."

In fact, according to Gladstone's former associate, spirits of all kinds still take an interest in matters which engaged their attention on earth, inventors, for example, for Lord Carlingford says:

"I have seen the inventive genius—say an engineer, for example—still working at his models in his efforts to produce a more practical machine or article; and I have known that spirit to return to earth and find in the mind of a mortal the very clue the spirit required to perfect

HIS OWN INVENTION.

That same spirit I knew had a mortal on earth in affinity with himself, and together (unknown to the mortal), they have worked."

And most people will be interested in hearing that what he has seen in a better world has made Lord Carlingford a believer in the strenuous life.

"It seems to me," he says, "where I now am, that the highest and best spirits are not those who have held pleasant places on earth; they are those who have passed through the fire, who have fought the battle of life and overcome the obstacles in their path. For those you love, do not pray for easy lives.

"Here stand before us the results of selfish belief in empty religious forms and ceremonies; mumbled prayers without noble deeds; wasted lives of human beings immured in convents and monasteries, while the golden days of a God given earth-life in which an active part was intended for them are lost. I see stretched out before me such a vast field for labor and man's enlightenment. I see surely, in the far distance, the established brotherhood of man; but to-day I see that it is the mistaken forms of the worship of God which is the awful barrier between mankind."

And Lord Carlingford adds: "I am taught that it frequently happens that the same spirit reincarnates in the same family at intervals, but of this I have not yet had personal experience, neither have I learned that there is a given time or period when a discarnate spirit must reincarnate and

RETURN TO EARTH;

but I am told that in cases where the spirit lived on earth the allotted time, say three-score years, etc, many centuries elapse of material time ere reincarnation takes place again. But, on the other hand, where a child is, let us say, perhaps, still-born, or an early death takes place, it frequently, indeed, generally happens, that the spirit quickly reincarnates, and in the same family.

"I know that there are states infinitely beyond me into which I cannot penetrate at present, and there are others so far below that my spirits recoils from the horror and misery. I also realize that this spirit world is actually in the midst of the material one. That, as spirits and mortals go, they, so to speak, rub shoulders.

"That I retain my actual personality as when on earth, but am surprised and delighted to find a wider and unrestricted grasp and understanding of things. I feel as if hitherto I saw as through a glass darkly, now all things are made clearer and puzzle me no more."

All of which may be commended to the people who take interest in such manifestations.

CO-EDUCATION.

A well-known university professor has a dilemma in which he is wont to entrap advocates of co-education.

"If you lecture to twenty boys and twenty girls in the same room," he asks, "will the boys attend to the lecture or to the girls?"

Of course, the co-educationist, to be consistent, must say that he will listen to the lecture.

"Well, if they do," replies the dean "they are not worth lecturing to."

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1906.

Public interest is being widely aroused against the usurer. It has been moved in the Montreal Synod of the Church of England "that a memorial be sent to the Hon. the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, wherein he be requested to introduce at the present session of the Quebec Legislature a Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure, granting to trial judges in every case where, in their opinion, usurious rates of interest have been exacted, the power to remit the interest in whole or in part, or to permit the payment of the debt, interest or costs, or any or all of them, by instalments." The effect of such legislation would be that the judge could, at his discretion, indefinitely prolong the time for repayment of any loan. This system prevails in Great Britain, where it operates with salutary effect.

A Sensational Incident.

Rev. J. W. McLeod, Presbyterian minister at Thorold, created quite a sensation in his church on Sunday last, when in referring to the movement to reopen a certain hotel in that town, whose license had been cut off by the commissioners some time ago, said he understood that a number of prominent citizens, some of them members of his own church, had signed the petition to the license commissioners asking for the license.

"Any man or woman who signed such a petition is not a Christian," said Mr. McLeod emphatically.

At these words, George Turner, ex-Mayor of Thorold and an ex-county commissioner of Welland, arose in his family pew and strongly resented the imputation made by the pastor.

"I want to say to you, Mr. McLeod," said he, "that I am one of those who signed the petition to reopen the hotel. I had good reasons for doing so, and I want to say that I consider myself just as good a Christian as anyone in this church."

Mr. Turner then sat down. Mr. McLeod made no reply to Mr. Turner, but went on with his service as if nothing had happened. The affair has created a big stir in Thorold.

Albert College Banquet.

On Friday evening, Feb. 2nd, Albert College, Belleville, was the scene of an event of peculiar interest and significance to the students and faculty of that seat of learning.

The year 1906 has been a famous year in the history of the college, and to be in keeping all things in connection must be far above the usual standard. The event of Friday night was no exception, and the Sixth Students' Annual Banquet will long be remembered by the participants as the most magnificent function at which they have been present. The banquet was instituted principally to abolish the old custom of hazing, so prevalent in our colleges, and though in later years it has lost much of its significance it still marks the reception into full connection as senior students the freshettes and freshmen, who from this time henceforward are recognized as old students. The banquet was held in the dining-hall of the college. The decorations this year were of a standard never before attained in the history of the institution. One was impressed upon entering by the daintiness of the color scheme, and the general effect when the ladies were seated was beautiful in the extreme. The effect with lamp light glimmering o'er was one of unparalleled beauty, and added much to the evening's enjoyment.

The guests of the evening were the Rev. J. P. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Brown, and Rev. Mr. Leitch, with a few friends of the students. Mr. Wilson presided during the first part of the evening, and Mr. Leitch later on. Both entered into the spirit of the evening and made excellent speeches.

After the repast a programme of toasts and speeches followed. The speeches in proposing the different toasts and the replies were all of a high order. The last toast, "Our Guests," was proposed by Miss Lena Johnson, and for fluency and graceful delivery this speech was not excelled by any other of the evening.

Rev. Mr. Brown responded for the guests and made a few well-chosen remarks, but as the hour was late, he was very brief.

This part of the programme ended with the singing of the National Anthem, thus closing the grandest and best banquet in the history of the college.

Then followed what might be well described as the grandest event of the evening, when the students and guests proceeded to the reception room. There appeared to be no order of procedure for some time, every one being busy securing partners for the several promenades. At last the long-expected promenades began, and all went merry as a marriage bell until, all too soon, the gong announced the closing of the most pleasant evening spent in the college this season.

A hundred and ninety emigrants of the best class, aided by the Rothschild fund, sailed from London for Canada.

Common Colds are the Cause of Many Serious Diseases.

Physicians who have gained a national reputation as analysts of the cause of various diseases, claim that if catching cold could be avoided a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Every one knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all throat and lung trouble are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these diseases develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine or other harmful drug and has thirty years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition. For sale by all Druggists.

TWO MEN OF NERVE.

A Dramatic Incident of the Siege of Varsovie.

It is doubtful if the soldiers of any nation are braver than those of Russia. It is related of Field Marshal Paskievitch that in the course of the siege of Varsovie, being somewhat discommoded by a hot fire from a certain battery, he ordered it to be shelled, but to no purpose. His troops did not seem able to locate the enemy, and their shot had no effect. Finally the field marshal himself galloped forward and sternly commanded:

"What imbecile is in command here?"

"I am," answered an officer who approached.

"Well, captain, I shall degrade you, since you do not know your business. Your shells have no effect."

"True, sir, but it is not my fault. The shells do not ignite."

"Tell that to others. Don't come trying to fool me with such chaff. You will receive your punishment this evening."

The captain coolly took a shell from a pile near by, lit the fuse and, holding it in the palms of his hands, presented it to the marshal, saying:

"See for yourself, sir."

The marshal, folding his arms across his breast, stood looking at the smoking shell. It was a solemn moment. Both men stood motionless, awaiting the result. Finally the fuse burned out, and the captain threw the shell to the ground.

"It's true," remarked the marshal, turning away to consider other measures to silence the enemy's fire.

In the evening, instead of punishment, the captain received the cross of the Order of St. Vladimir.

ABSOLUTE ZERO.

The Line as Unvarying as the Pointing of the Pole Needle.

The zero of absolute temperature has long been indicated as a mysterious and important point in two ways. The first is the contraction of gases, which in all known gases operates uniformly as the temperature is lowered. As long as they retain the gaseous state gases shrink in volume so uniformly with each added degree of cold that an exact, unvarying line of diminishing volume is established. This line is as unvarying as the pointing of the needle to the north pole. It cannot be explained any more than the action of the needle can be explained. As every gas is cooled, however, degree by degree it points unerringly by the law of diminishing proportions to a point at which its volume would be nothing. If the shrinkage continued, since the proportion of loss of volume never varies, the gas would shrink to nothingness. It could not do so, of course, and all gases sooner or later fall out of the line by becoming liquid, when the law ceases to operate, and the proportion of contraction in volume ceases to be the same. As long as they remain gases, however—and the law is precisely the same in all gases—they mechanically point their figurative fingers in one direction, and all these figurative fingers indicate a point which is 461 degrees below the zero of the Fahrenheit thermometer.

A Tricky Actor.

Lemaitre, the French actor, was always head over heels in debt despite an enormous salary and was always kept busy devising means by which he could raise money. One evening an hour before the curtain was to rise upon a new play a well known pawnbroker entered the private office of the director of the Theatre Francais.

"Here is a pawn ticket for you, sir."

"For me?" exclaimed the astonished director.

"Yes, monsieur. It is for 20,000 francs, and I hold M. Lemaitre as security. He cannot leave my place until I have been paid."

And the pawnbroker was telling the truth. The director had to pay this amount before he could get his star. Lemaitre and the pawnbroker divided the spoils.

A Knight of the Middle Ages.

Love found ready victims in the knights and troubadours of the middle ages. Ulrich von Lichtenstein, a mediaeval German cavalier, loved a woman with all the intensity of a lunatic. He used to roam over hills and valleys in quest of other knights, whom he challenged to duels if they dared to doubt that his Dulcinea was the fairest of the fair. On one occasion he amputated one of his fingers and presented it to his patroness as a proof of the torture he could endure for her sweet sake. And meanwhile his wife pined alone in her chateau in the forest.

Took Himself Off.

Foote, the comedian, was once threatened with a whipping because he had caricatured a certain man. He apologized fervently, adding, "Why, I take myself off sometimes!" And, slipping through an opening in a fence, he illustrated the deed.

An Ordinary Mortal.

"Engaged? Why, he seemed quite broken hearted when the other girl refused him."

"Well, he's like the average man. It wasn't long before he was looking for a consolation prize."

Properly Defined.

Purchaser—When you sold me this horse you said he was without faults. Now I find he's lame. Horse Dealer—Well, lameness ain't a fault; it's an affliction.

The most cultivated minds are usually the most patient, most clear, most rationally progressive, most studious of accuracy in details.—James Martineau.

A QUEER ANIMAL.

Peculiar Toadlike Creature That Is Found In Surinam.

In Surinam there is a remarkable toadlike creature the female of which carries the young in a series of cells in the thick skin of the back, which assumes a strange honeycomb-like appearance. When this lady toad is carrying her nursery about with her she is a very repulsive looking object. Single handed she would be quite unable to cope with the important question of placing eggs where they will be most favorably disposed for hatching, and for this she has to rely on the good services of her mate. Soon after the eggs are laid they are taken up by the male and pressed, one by one, into the cells in the thickened skin of his partner's back. There they grow until they fit closely to the hexagonal form of their prisons, each of which is closed above by a kind of trapdoor.

After a period of some eighty-two days the eggs reach their full development and produce, not tadpoles, but actually perfect little toads. The reason of this is that the tadpoles, which require to breathe the air dissolved in the water by means of their external gills, could not exist in the cells, and consequently this stage of development is passed through very rapidly within the egg. In due time the young toads to the number of 80 or 100 burst open the lids of their cells, poke out their noses and make their entrance into the world. The mother toad rubs off the remains of the cells against any convenient stone or plant stem and comes out in a brand new spring outfit.

"HIS HIGH MIGHTINESS."

One of the Titles Proposed For the First President.

One of the embarrassments of the new office of president was in regard to title—how the chief magistrate of the United States should be addressed. The subject had occupied the attention of congress, and a joint committee from the two houses had been unable to agree. The newspapers had taken the matter up and discussed it freely. With some "his excellency" was thought the proper caper, others wished a longer and higher sounding title, and not a few favored the appellation given to rulers in Holland—"high mightiness." It was finally decided to the satisfaction of all parties that Washington should be called simply the president of the United States.

While these controversies were at white heat Speaker Muhlenburg was one day at a dinner given in honor of Washington and was asked by the president elect what he thought of the title of "high mightiness."

"Why, general," replied Muhlenburg, laughing, "if we were certain that the office would always be held by men as large as yourself or my friend Wynkoop (a large sized gentleman from Pennsylvania sitting at the table) it would be appropriate enough, but if by chance a president as small as my opposite neighbor should be elected it would become ridiculous."

Friendship Among Fishes.

The sea cucumber, with long body and mouth fringed with tentacles in a feathery circle, gives lodgings to smaller forms, which have been called its messmates, which actually live within its body and swim in and out at will, thus finding a welcome shelter and also feeding on the half digested food of their hosts. In similar way sea anemones, attached to a rock and furnished with a circle of feelers or tentacles, with which they catch and hold their food, make friends with little fishes which swim fearlessly within their grasp and are constantly infolded for a few moments in what to the prey of the anemone would be a living tomb, but very soon the tentacles unclose and allow the playful little prisoner to escape at will. In similar fashion fish have been seen living and sporting within the arms of tropical starfish.

A Curious Oath.

The following curious oath was until recent years administered in the courts of the Isle of Man: "By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God has miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle and between party and party as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the middle of the fish."

The Bright Spots.

No man knows his strength or his weakness till occasion proves them. If there be some thoughts and actions of his life from the memory of which a man shrinks with shame, surely there are some which he may be proud to own and remember—forgiven injuries, conquered temptations (now and then) and difficulties vanquished by endurance.

Friendship.

Don't flatter yourselves that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant truths from his enemies.

Beloved of the Gods.

Miss Mary Anderson (Mme. Navarro) in the play of "Pygmalion and Galatea" [illegible] turned with outstretched arms to[illegible] the audience. She was supposed [illegible] appealing to heaven. "The gods [illegible] help me!" she cried. At once with [illegible] accord the "gods" of the gallery [illegible] response, "We will!"

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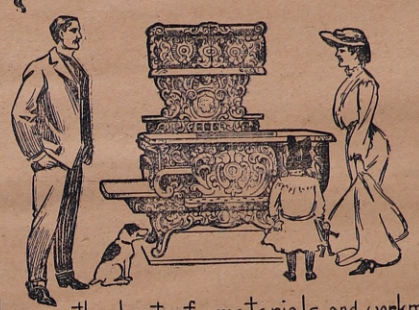

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L. MEIKLEJOHN, STIRLING, ONT.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, the well-known paper manufacturer, died at his residence in Hull, Que., on Saturday afternoon.

A number of immigrants have already arrived at Toronto, and have been sent by the department to farmers throughout the province.

There is a prospect of more immigrants coming from Scotland to Canada this season than have ever come from there in the same time before.

At the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association, Mr. A. W. Grant, of Montreal, stated that every factory should be regularly inspected by a Government official who is qualified to judge of the product from an unprejudiced standpoint. Mr. Grant pointed out that if the quality of cheese could be improved to an extent of only one-quarter cent a pound, the additional return would mean an access of $600,000 in the total value of the production, which in itself shows that the dairying industry is one of the most important in the country. Over five hundred thousand packages of butter are exported to Britain every year, and if the quality were improved only one-half cent a pound, which should be a comparatively easy matter, considering the high values that are received for Danish butter on that market, there would be an increase of over $700,000 in the amount received by the makers at this end.

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The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
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Public School Reports.

IV. DEPT.

GEOGRAPHY 100.

SR. IV.—H Calder 81, A Livingstone 76, R Patterson 68, F Hulin 55, E Coulter 48.

JR. IV.—R Thompson 86, J Hough 82, E Ward 70, R Reynolds 68, M Haggerty 64, B Montgomery 58, V Utman 54, M Warren 53, H Hagerman 45.

SR. III. COMP. 100,—M Sarles 71, E McCutcheon 68, H Graine 66, H Smith 63, M Moore 63, E Girdwood 62, A Labey 57, R Bean 54, E Chard 49, D Roy 49, R Wright 48, E Luery 47, F McCutcheon 46, C Hogle 45, R Belshaw 42.

III. DEPT.

LITERATURE 100.

JR. III.—A Sprague 87, B Donnan 86, G Shea 79, M Balfour 78, E Tice 78, L Moloney 73, L Williams 62, R Lansing 60, C Cummings 58, I McLachlan 56, E Eggleton 55, M Thompson 52, O Cummings 47, C White 46.

SR. II.—E Caverley 88, V Whitty 85, H Rollins 74, L Labey 72, C Brown 71, F Ferguson 67, M Meiklejohn 58, D Hayford 55, A Parry 65, E Hagerman 53, P Utman 51, J Graine 49, A Coulter 45.

II. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC 100.

JR. II.—G Sine 75, M Graine 63, G Gould 48, P White 40, C Boldrick 40, J Hannah 34, E Gould 24. Three absent.

SR. PR. II.—L Sharpe 93, M Barrow 90, C Hatton 75, F Kincaid 65, G Ibey 50, A Williams 55, G Knowles 63, S Kincaid 46, V Moloney 44, K Moloney 18, E Humm 16, L Parry 14, P Seeley 4.

I. DEPT.

WRITING.

L French 100, M Graine 100, M Barrow 100, W Young 100, E Bird 95, H McCutcheon 95, N Wannamaker 95, E Bailey 90, F Ibey 85, E Airhart 85.

SR. PR. I.—H Boldrick 100, E Moore R Hagerman 100, E Roy 90, H Wannamaker 85, B Coulter 80, R Coulter 75, H Sine 60, J Ackers 50, H Ackers 10.

Foxboro Notes

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Hoard on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22nd. Subjects for discussion, "Apples for the family table," and "The preparation of winter vegetables." Discussions to be led by Mrs. Wm. Prentiss and Mrs. M. Homan.

Miss Harold, of Keene, is the guest of Mrs. J. Welborne.

Mrs. Catherine Sills, of West Huntingdon, spent part of last week in our village.

Mrs. Benj. Reed, who has been seriously ill, is a little better.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Mott are pleased to welcome a little daughter at their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Vanderwater are also happy in the possession of a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Welborne entertained a number of their friends at an oyster supper on Tuesday evening.

Madoc Junction Items.

Mrs. Leslie Dodds and little daughter Mildred, who have been visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Stapley, have returned to their home in Keene, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Bessie Stapley.

Mr. Wm. Fitchett and wife, of Tweed, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Jas. Juby of this place.

Mrs. Philip Carr has returned to her home in Madoc, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stapley and daughter Olive.

Mr. F. Faulkner of Sidney was the guest of Miss S. Eggleton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hough spent a day last week with Mrs. A. Andrews.

Mr. Geo. Eggleton and Miss Ethel Stapley spent Sunday at Madoc, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clarke are visiting his sister, Mrs. A. H. Seeley.

Miss Annie Tweedie is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

The smallpox patients are progresing favorably. The school is still closed.

The well known druggists, Morton & Haight, have been appointed special agents for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills as well as for South American Nervine, Kidney and Rheumatic Cure.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Remember the Social to be given in the Opera House by the R. C. Church on Wednesday evening next.

Arrangements are being made to have the fastest hockey team of Belleville give the local seven a game here next week. Watch for bills.

A large amount of ice has been taken from the mill pond this winter. It is the best quality cut for some years, being a good thickness and no snow ice.

Talk about Shirts,—any $1.00 and $1.25 shirt in Ward's window for 75c., for a few days only.

We learn that there is likely to be a change soon in the local management of the bank, and some of the staff may be promoted to positions elsewhere.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada here has added another clerk, Mr. J. R. Denike, to their staff for training purposes. We welcome Mr. Denike to Stirling.

NOTICE.

A full attendance of the members of Stirling Encampment No. 80, are requested to be present on Friday eve., Feb. 23rd, for important business.

An assault case, Thomas vs. Vandervoort, will be tried this afternoon before M. Bird, Esq., one of the newly appointed magistrates for this county. The parties are from River Valley.

The village constable lately appointed by the Council had a party from the country before one of the local magistrates for using profane and abusive language on the streets. A fine was imposed.

It is believed to be the intention of the Ontario Government to do away with the county Model Schools and establish in their place a number of Normal Schools in the principal cities and towns of the Province.

TO CONSUMERS OF FEED.

As a test to the worth of advertising we will sell, commencing Saturday morning, Feb 17th, 10 tons of local ground barley at 105c. per cwt. Shorts and Ogilvie's Flour at cut prices. Come and get your share at The Crown Roller Mill.

C. J. BOLDRICK.

Stirling hockey team has been uniformly successful in all the matches played this season, and are feeling very proud of their success. We would not be surprised to see them try soon for the championship of the Province.

The ladies of the Auxiliary of the W. M. S. will hold an open meeting in the S. S. room of the Methodist church on Wednesday evening, Feb. 28. A good programme will be rendered, and refreshments served at the close. A silver collection will be taken at the door.

The Old Time Tea-meeting in the Presbyterian Church last evening was a most successful one, there being a large attendance notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The ladies had provided an abundance and it was served in first class style. The proceeds were about $75.

It having been rumored that there was illness at Albert College, the Belleville Ontario says: "Dr. Faulkner, Medical Health Officer of Thurlow township, authorizes us to state that there is not at present a single case of illness at Albert College from any cause."

The death of Mr. James McC. Potts, which took place on Friday last, removed another of the old residents of this village. He was a son of the late Robert Potts, one of the old settlers of this place, and a brother of the late E. F. Potts of Belleville, and uncle of Dr. Potts, one of our well-known physicians.

A drowning accident was narrowly averted here yesterday afternoon. It appears that Geo. Alcombrack who was engaged in getting out ice on the mill pond, in some way fell in, and but for his grasping a cake of ice and timely assistance he would have likely been drowned as the current which was strong had taken him partly under the ice.

The entertainment given by Prof. Green in the Opera House last evening was first class in every respect. There was not a large audience, the tea-meeting in the Presbyterian Church no no doubt took many away who would otherwise have been there. Prof. Green is billed for another entertainment tonight, which will no doubt be better patronized, and we are assured it is worthy of it.

Free water drinking is essential to vitality and to the development of staying power. All the operations of the body, digestion, assimilation, absorption, elimination of poisonous waste, and so on, are carried on by means of water, and an insufficient amount of water in the system means embarrassment of every function. The body of a man of average weight contains more than half a barrel of water; and such a body needs for its proper operation at least two quarts daily of pure water. In this connection it may not be irrelevant to mention that the Japanese soldiers, whose surprising powers are now engaging the admiration of the world, consume each between two and four gallons of water daily.

The Late Jesse Barlow.

In the death of the late Jesse Barlow, which took place on Friday last, Stirling loses one of its most honored citizens. Mr. Barlow was born in Norfolk County, England, and when quite young came with his parents, brothers and sisters, to this country. He lived for many years in Belleville, and was one of the 15th regiment at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, going with the regiment to Prescott. Nearly forty years ago he came to Stirling and commenced business as a tanner, his shop being situated just west of the grist mill. He carried on business there successfully for many years, until he had acquired a competency. Though never taking an active part in public life, his name has been intimately associated with the history of the village as a man of sterling honesty and integrity.

A valued contributor, who had a long acquaintance with the deceased, sends us the following tribute to his memory:

Jesse Barlow was a man who was staunch and true, equally so as regards his dealings and his friendships, a man whom all shades of politics and religion respected; an example through life of the ideal man, whom every one respects, trusts and even venerates. True to his friends whom he knew to be such, his life when studied illustrates the fact that he possessed those virtues which characterize the noblest traits of men, whose lives are not for self only, but for the interests of others and for every good cause. One fact is this, that the good deeds, in other words the life of Jesse Barlow in our community, has been a blessing to us, and his name will be honored where spoken. Can any one among us deserve a more honored name or a better record? How many of us, his old friends, knowing his record, are arranging our every day life so as to to receive as worthy and deserving eulogy when we relinquish our labors, our cares, and say the farewell?

The funeral took place on Sunday last, under the auspices of the Orange Lodge, of which he was a member, and was largely attended. His remains were taken to Belleville for interment.

Stirling Again the Victors.

Winning Two Games at Home and Abroad.

The local hockey team took their long-talked-of trip to Hastings on Friday night last and were accompanied by about twenty-five supporters. They met the team of that town, which was composed of four of Norwood's team and defeated their supposed strong aggregation by a score of 9 to 5.

The ice was in a very poor condition and the worst our boys have stepped on this season, which made it impossible for them to put up their swift combination which they are capable of doing.

The first half ended a tie 3 all, but shortly after play was resumed Hastings scored and the visitors followed suit. The teams were tied four times during the game but Stirling was generally in the lead. During the last fifteen minutes the locals were continually attacking the Hastings' nets, and their whole force was drawn into acquisition defending them.

The game was pretty fast, the checking close and at times rough, especially with some of the Hastings players, who seemed determined to win this game in any way, but they found they had too hard a proposition before them.

Some of the Hastings sports took the result of the game quite hard, but finally admitted the best team won—and that a purely local one.

The local line-up was as follows:—Goal, Hewat; point, Saylor; c. point, Shaw; forwards, Whitty, Kennedy, Fletcher and Clarke.

Mr. W. Tait, of Campbellford, acted as referee, very satisfactorily.

One of the best games of hockey on the local ice this season took place on Monday evening last, before a large crowd of spectators, when the home team met the O.B.C. team, of Belleville.

The score of 10 to 5 in favor of the locals seems rather one-sided but this is no criterion of the game, which was fast almost from start to finish.

The first half ended 4 to 2 in favor of Stirling and in the second half the visitors found the nets three times while the locals doubled them. Had it not been for the good work of the Collegians' goal tender, who is said to be the best in the city, the score would have taken on a different aspect.

Some fine rushes were made by the forward lines of both teams but individual play was quite in evidence, and some particularly brilliant plays were made by local players. Our boys did not show as good form as in some previous matches, which is no doubt owing to their having played two hard games last week and have not had time to recover from their last, but nevertheless they played a winning game.

The game was the cleanest of the season, the referee only having to penalize a few for minor offences. Such a game is what our citizens like to witness.

The local line-up was the same as in the preceding game.

Mr. G. Saunders, of Belleville, acted as referee to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all Druggists.

More Apple Packers Fined.

Trenton Courier: On Monday afternoon in the Town Hall, Magistrate O'Rourke registered convictions against five packers of apples. All pleaded guilty.

Mr. James Coyle, of Colborne, was fined $5 and costs, and J. Coyle $30 and costs for packing thirty barrels contrary to section six of the Fruit Marks Act.

Messrs. Albert Turney, Geo. Bachelor, and A. C. Nugent were each fined $5 and costs for packing apples contrary to the Act.

There were four Government Fruit Inspectors at the trial.

The Revised Form.

Nobody drinks but father,
He boozes 'round all day,
But we've one consolation
'Twill be stopped on the 1st of May;
Then mother won't take in washing,
Neither will sister Ann,
When nobody drinks 'round our house,
Not even my old man.

—Owen Sound Sun.

Anthony Blum has a mine at Dinorwic, Algoma, which contains seams of solid gold three inches thick.

Mr. Thomas A. Hastings, formerly license inspector for Toronto, has been appointed inspector of Dominion public buildings for Toronto and western Ontario.

A Belgian company has secured 50,000 acres of the finest land in the Vermillion valley, Alberta, with the object of disposing of it at once to actual settlers, and thus bring the whole vast tract rapidly under cultivation.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law making a two-cent passenger rate on all railways for distances over five miles. The bill has been signed by the Governor and is now the law, but does not come into effect until March 10th.

The Ottawa Free Press says that as a consequence of its alliance with Japan, the British Admiralty has asked the Canadian Pacific Railway as a test to rush 10,000 troops across Canada, marines, sailors, boats and all equipment from England to Vancouver, and then by boat to Queen Charlotte Island. The experiment will take place in about two months.

WANTED—A local representative to sell Frost & Wood's popular line of Farm Implements in Stirling and vicinity. Liberal contract and good territory. Apply to

A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Box 3, Belleville.
Gen'l. Agent Frost & Wood Co.

PERSONALS.

Miss Stella Haggerty is visiting friends in Plainfield and Corbyville.

Mrs. Wm. Wickens and little son, of Plainfield, have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haggerty.

Dr. Secord, who has been taking Dr. Zwick's practice for the past few months, returned to his home in Brantford on Tuesday.

Mrs. Michael Gibson and twins left on Monday for her home in Omaha, Neb. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Coyne, and Mrs. M. Kerby.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Wagar, Glen Ross, gave a small party in honor of Miss Carrie McConnell on Monday evening last. Miss McConnell who has been visiting here for some time, left for her home in Picton on Tuesday.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16—On Lot 6, Con. 3, Rawdon, some Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. Robert Eggleton. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Deaths.

BARLOW—In Stirling, on Feb. 9th, Jesse Barlow, aged 77 years.

POTTS—In Stirling, on Feb. 9th, James McCumming Potts, aged 66 years and 10 months.

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 25, in the 4th Con. of Sidney, and the Brick Dwelling by Oak Lake. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS HAMBLIN.

WATCH

next issue for date of OPENING of the NEW STORE. A complete assortment of General Dry Goods and Groceries.

G. W. ANDERSON.

In the High Court of Justice.

Judicial Sale.

Pursuant to the judgment made in the matter of the estate of Julius Bennett, deceased, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of the Local Master at Belleville, at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following farm property, the west one-third of the east half of Lot No. 17, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 33⅓ acres, more or less.

On the above premises are erected a log house and a log stable. The property is situated about 2 miles from Wellman's Corners and 8 miles from Stirling. It will be sold subject to a lease having three years yet to run, at a rental of $20 a year without taxes, and subject also to a reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of $10 for every $100 of his purchase money, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

For further particulars apply at the law offices of J. Earl Halliwell, Esq., Stirling, or Messrs. Wills & Wright, Belleville.

Dated, Feb. 12th, A.D. 1906.

S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BARGAINS.

Our Clearing Sale of Winter Footwear still continues. We are giving Big Discounts for Cash. Come now and secure bargains.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Butter and Eggs wanted.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

P. S.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled at once.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable, 225 acres or will divide and sell 150 or 75 acres. Partly situated in the Village of Stirling. First-class buildings on the larger place. First-class barn with first-class stone wall stable underneath to accommodate 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well and cistern in barn. Good fences. Running streams on both places. Over 30 acres of timber. Land under high state of cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds of grain and no better dairy farm in the Province. Reason for selling—death of owner. Easy terms to the right man. Further particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

YOU MAY NEED

Only a Room Papered or Painted.

You'll save money and time by attending to it now. Better consult us and have the work completed before the Spring rush comes, or you may have to wait then.

Our work is the kind that pleases. You don't pay unless pleased.

S. A. MURPHY.

STOCK FOODS

at Reduced Prices.

—:o:—

Carnafac Stock Food,

Anglo-Saxon "

Dr. Hess' "

We have a small stock of each of the above and will sell at **25 per cent. DISCOUNT.**

MORTON & HAIGHT,

Druggists, Opticians, Stationers, &c.

STIRLING.

Notice to the Public.

Call on R. P. Coulter and secure a bag of Leitch Bros. Celebrated ANCHOR BRAND Flour. Every package guaranteed and manufactured from No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. Don't forget to ask for the ANCHOR BRANDS.

J. J. LA TOUR,
Agent for Ontario.

WANTED

1,000 More Men, Women and Children to use COULTER'S Flour.

Have just unloaded another car. This Flour is the Cream of the West. If you never heard of it you better come and get a bag; it is perfection without a doubt. Our Flour Sale is a great success and we intend carrying it on for another week. We are going to give everyone a chance to get their stock of Flour when it is cheap.

Our system of gristing your wheat is a success also, just bring along the wheat, we don't grind it by electricity but the exchange is made so quickly that you would think that electric power was used, and the article we give you in return is always satisfactory. Once you try you will always buy at COULTER'S.

R. P. COULTER.

P. S.—Remember, no matter what prices other dealers advertise our prices are lower.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1907, 80c.

SHORTHORN BULLS

and GRADE HEIFERS

from dams that produce from 40 to 65 lbs. of milk per day, for sale. Also, several thousand Cedar Fence Posts and Rails and Tamarack Cord Wood. Also, a quantity of bridge covering, basswood and spruce lumber and cedar shingles.

F. A. COMERFORD,
Eldorado, Ont.

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE

Been Looking For.

During the last couple of years our customers have asked us, "why do you not keep McLaughlin Cutters?" This year we are prepared to supply your wants.

We have in stock a car load of McLaughlin's High Grade Cutters, of the latest style and finish, trimmed in the best grade of mohair wool plush, different colors to suit your taste, which we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other dealer handling the same goods. Of course we do not mean to say we can sell them as cheap as some other manufacturers' agents, but when they are closely inspected by yourself you will be satisfied to pay the little difference and take a McLaughlin.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

P. S.—We also carry a full line of Harness, Robes, Horse Blankets, Mitts, and all kinds of Massey-Harris Farm Implements.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Take Notice that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court Clerk of the County of Hastings, by Christopher Burkitt, of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, to be appointed Guardian to the estate and effects of William Thomas Stanley McMechan, who resides in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, an infant child of William Thomas McMechan, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, who died about the 25th day of November, A.D. 1900, and by such Will appointed a Guardian of said infant, but since said Guardian has departed this life on or about the 16th day of January, A.D. 1905, and said infant being without a Guardian the said Christopher Burkitt, being a nephew of previous Guardian, asks to be appointed Guardian to said infant.

Dated at Stirling, 1st day of Feb, 1906.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of THOMAS GRAY, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Gray, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1905, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to John Sharp, Executor of the estate of the said Thomas Gray, deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, his Solicitor, Stirling, Ont., on or before the 17th day of February, 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And Notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the said 17th day of February, 1906.

Dated the 21th day of January, 1906

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

TAILORING

There's a Difference

between simply "clothing" a man, and dressing him correctly. Clothing means covering. Dressing means the tasteful, graceful draping of him in garments that set off his figure to advantage. "Clothing" properly so-called, is angular and clumsy. "Tailoring" suggests correct and graceful lines and curves, rounded limbs elegance in fact. If you are looking for the latter effect at little cost, come to us.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

We have Heavy Working Pants, Overalls and Pea Jackets at a very low price.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1907, 80c.

AGONIZING NEURALGIA.

Due to Poor, Weak Blood — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will Insure a Cure.

Neuralgia is the surest sign that your whole system is weak and unstrung. Those sharp, stabbing pains are caused by your jangled nerves. But your nerves would not be jangled if your blood was pure and strong. You can't cure neuralgia by liniments or hot applications. They may relieve for a moment—but they can't possibly cure. You can never cure neuralgia until you enrich the blood and brace your starved nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood. They soothe the nerves and strengthen the whole system. They strike right at the cause of agonizing neuralgia. Mr. John McDermott, Bond Head, Ont., says: —"As the result of a wetting, I was seized with pains in all parts of the body. I consulted a doctor, who told me the trouble was neuralgia. He treated me for some time but did not help me. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. By the time I had taken three boxes, there was a good improvement in my case, and after I had taken ten boxes, every ache and pain had disappeared, I had gained in weight and felt better in every way. I shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

When the blood is poor, the nerves are starved; then comes neuralgia, insomnia, St. Vitus dance, paralysis or locomotor ataxia. All these troubles are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds and soothes the starved nerves and sends health and strength to every part of the body. That is why these pills always cure such troubles as rheumatism, anaemia, chronic erysipelas, indigestion, and the special ailments of growing girls and women. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. If you are ailing, try them to-day.

COPIED FROM COINS.

Present System of Hairdressing Existed in Ancient Rome.

The fashion of hair-dressing is constantly changing, but Lady Evans demonstrated to the members of the Royal Numismatic Society, which met in London, England, recently, that modern styles have more than a slight resemblance to those in favor with the women of ancient Rome.

Lady Evans illustrated her address by ancient Roman coins. In the Republican era the hair of the women was collected on the back of the head and fastened in a knot, but later a more elaborate dressing was seen, and the hair was drawn to the top of the head and passed over the forehead.

In imperial times it was plainly crimped, and had a queue which was arranged in a series of wavy curls very similar to the fashion in England at the present day. The head of Faustina, the wife of Antonius Pius, was shown in illustration of this style.

Afterward the hair was treated more simply, and on a medallion of the head of the mother of Constantine the Great it is seen to be covered with a cloth and, from under which a fringe of curls was arranged over the forehead. At this period, too, the "bun" coiffure was in existence—a style with which modern ladies are very familiar.

The series of illustrations given by Lady Evans extended over four centuries.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Meets the mothers' needs in caring for the health of their little ones as no other medicine in the world can. The Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, colic, simple fevers, diarrhoea, teething troubles and expel worms. They break up colds and prevent croup. They make children sleep naturally and healthy, because they remove the cause of sleeplessness. And they are the only medicine that gives the mother a solemn guarantee that it contains no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. They are good for children from birth onward; they always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Mrs. Geo. Turner, Barry's Bay, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the troubles that come to little ones with perfect satisfaction. I think there is no medicine can equal the Tablets." Every mother ought to keep a box of these Tablets in the house as a safeguard for her little ones. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEATH BY UMBRELLA.

Man Confesses to Involuntary Homicide and is Sent to Prison.

Nicholas Lieb, of Althausern, in the Canton of Argovie, Switzerland, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of $200 for involuntary homicide.

Some time ago when returning from a dance with his fiancee, he was attacked in the dark by a stranger. Lieb, in self-defence, made a lunge with his umbrella, and his assailant dropped on the ground. He struggled to his feet again, and Lieb and his fiancee hurried away.

Next day a man named Albert Rey was found dead on the road, and the inquest showed that some instrument had pierced his eye and entered deeply into the skull.

Several of the victim's friends and acquaintances were arrested and released before Lieb heard of the affair, when he made a full confession. He has lodged an appeal against his sentence.

PHONOGRAPH AS SALESMAN.

An enterprising German has patented a device for fitting phonographs to doors. As the customer enters the door of a shop, a voice will call out, "Flour is cheaper to-day"; "New consignment of special quality mincemeat just received; try some," and similar invitations.

LAY IN BED FIFTY YEARS.

Woman Entered Hospital in 1854 and Cost Institution $17,500.

That an incurable disease need not necessarily be a bar to a long and relatively happy life is proved by the remarkable happy story of a patient who died the other day at the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, England.

The institution was opened in 1854, and in November of that year Miss Relfe, then 29 years of age, entered as the first patient. She was suffering from paralysis of the muscles of the throat and paralysis of the arms and legs, and her case from the first was hopeless. Although so cruelly afflicted, she lingered on for 51 years, and died at the last from senile decay at the age of 80. Her long period of residence had cost the institution $17,500.

The same institution furnishes other examples, hardly less remarkable, of tenacious clinging to life on the part of sufferers who are terribly handicapped by bodily ills.

Still living in the hospital is a woman, a martyr to paralysis, who entered in 1857, and there are several who have been inmates for 40 years. A woman who obtained admittance in 1864 has never left her bed since. Another old woman, still handsome of face, the personification of contented happiness, has kept to her bed for 27 years.

The men incurables, for some reason, do not live as long as the women, but in the hospital there is one man who entered in 1866, and another man who has been there for 35 years.

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

TILL DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.W.T., Feb. 12 — (Special.)—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well-known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills for to them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure a wide range of diseases including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Urinary Troubles.

GRATITUDE OF A THIEF.

Servant Confesses to Employer That She is Spy of Burglars.

A wealthy widow living in Brussels, Belgium, engaged a young French maid at high wages recently. The girl fell ill, and was carefully nursed by her mistress. On her recovery she insisted on leaving the house at once.

Pressed for her reasons, the girl confessed that she was a member of a gang of thieves who preyed chiefly on widows and unprotected women. Her duty to her confederates was to explore the house and inform them of the easiest mode of entrance and of the rooms in which valuables were stored.

In return for her mistress' kindness, she promised not to tell the thieves that the house contained anything of value. The widow, none the less, sold her property and took up her quarters in a boarding-house.

PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

"Musicians are the least courageous class of workers when they go on strike."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because they are always unwilling to face the music."

Mrs. Swimme—"Your husband is well, I presume, Mrs. Olsettler?" Mrs. O.—"No, he's not. He's been took pretty bad all of a sudden with bronchitis, catarrh, nervous debility, rheumatism, spasmodic twitches, erysipelas, heart failure, and several other complaints. I'm going for the doctor." Mrs. S.—"My goodness! how did he get so many diseases?" Mrs. O.—"Out of a medical almanac he was readin'."

A BOY'S BREAKFAST.

There's a Natural Food That Makes It's Own Way.

There's a boy up in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., who is growing into sturdy manhood on Grape-Nuts breakfasts. It might have been different with him, as his mother explains:

"My 11-year-old boy is large, well developed and active, and has been made so by his fondness for Grape-Nuts food. At five years he was a very nervous child and was subject to frequent attacks of indigestion, which used to rob him of his strength and were very troublesome to deal with. He never seemed to care for anything for his breakfast until I tried Grape-Nuts, and I have never had to change from that. He makes his entire breakfast of Grape-Nuts food. It is always relished by him and he says that it satisfies him better than the ordinary kind of a meal.

"Better than all he is no longer troubled with indigestion or nervousness, and has got to be a splendidly developed fellow since he began to use Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

$5000 Reward! will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Ont. to any person who can prove that this wrapper contains any form of adulteration which shall injure the clothes or contains any injurious chemicals.

LESS LABOUR GREATER COMFORT

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY PURE, GENUINE, & FREE FROM ADULTERATION ALL DEALERS are AUTHORIZED TO RETURN PURCHASE MONEY TO ANYONE FINDING CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

Your Money Refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

$5,000 reward will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Equally good with hard or soft water.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto 158

1900 CALENDARS FOR 1906.

Do you throw away your old calendars? A Paris statistician has discovered that it is a mistake to do so, and being of an economical turn of mind has discovered further that calendars for 1900 will serve equally well for 1906. As a rule, of course, a calendar is only of use eleven years later, and leap year upsets this calculation pretty often. But as 1900 was allotted 365 days only, instead of 366 the days of the 1906 week fit exactly those of 1900.

A bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, taken according to directions, will subdue a cough in a short time. This assertion can be verified by hundreds who have tried it and are pleased to hear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is. It costs you only 25 cents to join the ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.

Barry—"They tell me you have had a very narrow escape from death." Harry—"Yes, they were going to operate on me for appendicitis, but they discovered in time I hadn't the money to pay for it."

Spots and blotches on the face and neck are often merely signs of foul blood. Apply Weaver's Cerate to obtain immediate relief and take Weaver's Syrup to rid the blood of pollution.

Mamma—"What would my little girl do if mamma should go away?" Little Flora—"I don't know. I suppose I'd have to try to box my own ears myself when I was naughty."

"I believe it to be the most effective remedy for the Stomach and Nerves on the market," is what Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., says of South American Nervine, for, she says, La Grippe and the complications which followed it left her next to dead with Indigestion, Dyspepsia and General Nervous Shattering. It cured her.—100.

OPEN WORK PROPOSAL.

"You say you wear open work stockings all winter?" she asked.

"Yes; I can't get anybody to mend them."

"Oh, George, this is so sudden."

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you any unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

The greatest follies are often committed by the smallest fools.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Epitaphs have made more people famous than virtue ever has.

An Awful Experience with Heart Disease.—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."—99

SHUT YOUR MOUTH—TRY IT.

Shut your mouth and open your eyes and soon you will be considered wise.

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return.—Address, The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto

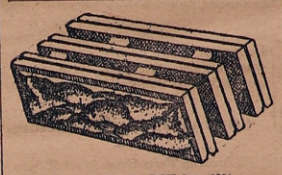
SHAKING HANDS.

The Arabians when they meet a friend shake hands six or eight times. Once is not enough. Should, however, they be persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss one another several times, and also kiss their own hands. In Turkey the greeting is to place the hand upon the breast and bow, which is both graceful and appropriate.

He—Do you believe that if one person gives another a pair of scissors it will cut their friendship? She—"Not if it's a nice little pair of silver scissors with my monogram on."

RHEUMATISM

in any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere $1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada



PATENTED MARCH 8TH, 1904.

Three Machines—Triple Wall, Two Wall, and Cement Brick Machines.

The fastest and cheapest in the market, making brick faced with one inch colored, and stronger concrete. Write for booklet.

P. DIERLAMM, Stratford, Ont.

FARMERS!

This is the season of the year when you need to use every precaution with your stock. By the use of our

STOCK TONIC

and other remedies you have the best guarantee of health to your stock.

Valuable Advice Free

Use it and become your own veterinary surgeon.

The VETERINARY SPECIALTY CO., Limited 556 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Parsons—"If I should ask old Bullions for his daughter's hand, what do you think of my chances?" Burrett—"Very fair. You have youth, health and a good constitution, and should pull through with careful nursing.'

Chemists Have Trouble in getting iron into such a state that the system will absorb, and benefit by it. In "Ferrovim," the *best tonic*, perfection has been achieved. It builds and strengthens.

EVER NOTICE?

When people say anything good about you, ever notice what a few are present?

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

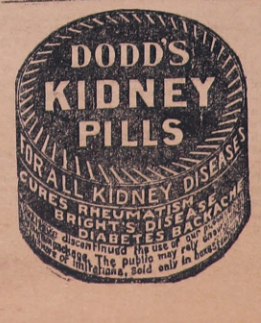
Young Borem (in the parlor)—"Tommy does your sister know I'm here?" Tommy—"I think so. She told mamma this morning she had a presentiment that trouble was coming."

When Baby had Scald Head— When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—103

Tommy—"Pa, did you really mean it when you said you'd spank anyone that broke that vase?" Pa—"Just come here, sir, and I'll show you." Tommy—"Don't show me. Show Bridget; she just broke it."

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

Winks—"Why did they call the Middle Ages the Dark Ages?" Binks—"Because the women kept their ages dark." Winks—"No; because there were so many knights."



FRAGRANT AS FRESH VIOLETS

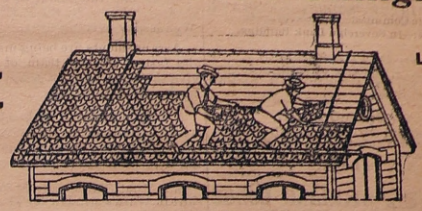
Blue Ribbon

comes to the home FRESH and PURE as when it left the PLANTATION to be manufactured with SPECIAL CARE and CLOSELY SEALED in pound and half pound lead packets.

Only one best tea. Blue Ribbon's It.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm, and Fire Proof.



Looked on All Four Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from $2.85 to $5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also maunfacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVE TROUGH Etc.
METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.
METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.
Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE. OTTAWA, ONT. TORONTO, ONT. LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER, B.C.
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Colborne St. 69 Dundas St. 79 Lombard St. 615 Pender St.
WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works, - - - Oshawa, Ont., Canada

FREE FREE

This Beautiful Fur Scarf Given Away

This handsome **Fur Scarf**, made of fine black full-furred skins is about **48 inches long**, and has six large beautiful black tails. The fur is full, soft and fluffy, just the right style, equalling in appearance **black Martin Scarfs** that cost **five or six dollars**, ornamented with nice plated Neck Chain of very handsome appearance, rich, warm and stylish looking. We will **give away** one hundred of these extra fine **Fur Scarfs** to ladies and girls who will help introduce *Dr. Armour's* famous Vegetable Pills, the greatest remedies on earth for the cure of indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaints, weak and impure conditions of the blood, catarrh, female weaknesses, etc. We want a few honest agents in each locality to receive our handsome Furs.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

Just send your name and address and agree to sell only eight boxes of these famous remedies at 25c. a box. **We trust** you and send them by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a **handsome present** from us. You can sell them quickly. When sold return us the money and we will send this **lovely Fur Scarf** at once. If you sell the goods and return the money quickly we will give you an opportunity to secure a handsome "Gold" Watch or a magnificent Solid Gold-finished Jewelled Ring Free, besides the Scarf, without selling any more goods. Don't miss this opportunity. Write now before you forget it and you can soon secure these **handsome presents.** Address,

The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., FUR DEPT. 9 TORONTO, ONT.

NOTE—This is a Grand Offer by a reliable Company.

LANDS In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

"I am so glad your sister enjoyed her visit to us, Mr. Smith." "Oh! well, she is the sort of girl who can enjoy herself anywhere you know."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Gashaway—"What made you propose to her on the steamer?" Cleveton—"I wanted to prove I could love her even when she was sea-sick."

Put up in $1 Yard Rolls. The famous "The O & L" Menthol Plasters which cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, neuralgia, etc., are also put up in one yard rolls for physicians and family use. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

It is about as difficult to satisfy a man who does not know what he wants as it is a woman who does know what she wants.

"My Physicians Told Me I Must Die, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a well-known business man in the western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.—102.

Little Willie—"Grandad, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?" Grandfather—"The woman."

It Needs No Testimonial.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

FASTEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

During the last year the British navy has been augmented by eight remarkable vessels known as fleet scouts, which have practically the speed of torpedo-destroyers, but have sufficient length and coal capacity to go considerable distances, and not only gain information, but prey upon an enemy's merchant shipping. The Attentive, the latest of these scouts, when recently tested, made a record of 25.88 knots on a sustained run of 6¾ hours, during which a maximum speed of 26¼ knots was reached, this being reached on the last hour of the trial trip. If destroyers and high-speed launches are excepted, this probably makes the Attentive the fastest vessel in the world, and the representative of a type which soon may spread beyond the British navy.

IF IT'S MADE OF **RUBBER** WE HAVE IT.

Write us and mention your wants.

India Rubber Specialty Co Box 1008, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States; has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

BIG MONEY TO MEN WITH RIG.

One beginner made $6.00 first morning. Whole or spare time. The best 50c seller, giving 25c profit. Users buy every month. Township right worth more than any general store business. Act promptly if you want territory. Golden Crest Company, 9 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

CLEANING LADIES' . . . WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

Mr. Henpeck says that the reason a married woman looks under the bed for a burglar is because she is afraid that he'll get to her husband's pockets before she does.

When You Have a Cold, the air cells are clogged with mucous or phlegm. Allen's Lung Balsam, in curing a cold, clears the tiny air-passages and heals the bronchial tubes.

"It would be helpful to you," said the prison visitor, "if you could take some motto and try and live up to it." "That's right," replied the convict. "I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here to-day and gone to-morrow.'"

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

ISSUE NO. 7—06.

DURNOVOS' LIFE THREATENED

Terrorists' Hand Raised Against Russia's Officialdom.

SHADOW OF TERROR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The hand of the terrorists is now raised against all classes of officialdom, military and civil, which are called upon to curb the revolutionary movement. The shadow of terror hangs over those who are on the list of "enemies of liberty" high on which are the names of Interior Minister Durnovo, Vice-Admiral Doubasoff, Governor-General of Moskow, and General Sollogub, Governor-General of the Baltic provinces. Every precaution has been taken to protect them, but history has shown that the ingenuity of the terrorists is sure to be successful sooner or later. Mme. Doubasoff, who is a sister of M. Sipiaguine, the former Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated in 1902, is so alarmed for the Admiral's safety that she is imploring him not to return to Moscow. It is noticeable that a large proportion of the recent terrorists' sentences have been executed by women, who are among the most devoted members of the fighting organization. The number of officers of the police who have been slain on account of their "pernicious activity" is mounting up so rapidly that the reports of such crimes hardly receive comment. Several cases occur daily.

CHOUKNIN WILL RECOVER.

The Admiralty has received a report from the surgeon in charge of Vice-Admiral Chouknin, who was shot by a woman in his office at Sebastopol on Friday, to the effect that his wounds are not dangerous. Rear-Admiral Grigorovitch has assumed command of the Black Sea fleet in succession to Chouknin. The attending surgeons are confident that Chouknin will recover. The most severe wound is in his breast, from which the bullet has not been extracted. The other wounds are in the right shoulder and both legs.

The woman who was shot and killed by an orderly who rushed to the Admiral's assistance is believed to have been an emissary of the St. Petersburg group of terrorists, like the murderess of Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, the former War Minister, who was shot and killed December 5 at Saratoff, and the assassin of General Shuvaloff, Prefect of Police of Moscow, who was shot and killed at Moscow July 11 last.

A JUVENILE BOMB-THROWER.

A bomb thrown by a boy in Sgoda street on Friday exploded and fatally wounded four gendarmes. All the windows in the neighborhood were broken. The boy escaped.

Assaults on the police throughout the province continue.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables:—The insurrection in the Baltic provinces seeming to be under control, if, indeed, not crushed, an order was given for the withdrawal of some of the troops. It now appears that the withdrawal of the troops has been followed by a recrudescence of the insurrection. General Orloff's column is hurriedly leaving Riga to resume punitive operations.

ARMY SUPPORTS CZAR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A colonel of artillery, who has just arrived from Manchuria, has given details of a meeting held at Har on Dec. 14 last by 400 line and staff officers of the Manchurian army, at which the Czar's manifesto was unanimously endorsed.

At the meeting, which was held by permission of Gen. Linevitch, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Manchurian army was determined to support with all its energy the realization of the reforms outlined by the Emperor.

The officers represented every regiment and corps in Manchuria, and their action was afterwards ratified by the various commands.

Gen. Nadaroff, commander-in-chief of Harbin, was requested to send a copy of the resolution to the Czar.

The officers of the army decided to establish a permanent union for the proposed reforms. Inasmuch as the majority of the so-called "law and order" party in Russia have become openly reactionary, the officers identify themselves with the "progressive" minority.

75,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS

A despatch from Paris says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says it is estimated 75,000 political prisoners are being detained in the various prisons of Russia at the present time.

FIFTEEN REBELS SHOT.

A despatch from Riga, Livonia, says: A punitive expedition has captured a large band of revolutionists on the Dahlien estate in the vicinity of Riga. Fifteen of them have been tried by court-martial and shot. The others were flogged with knouts. The expedition also captured several hundred rifles.

ORDER IN TRANSBAIKALIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Reports from the Baltic provinces say that Governor-General Zellogub's plan of sweeping the revolutionists and their leaders from the provinces is rapidly approaching completion. The columns of troops commandd by Gen. Orloff, which have gradually closed in in Riga, are driving the Livonian revolutionists before them. The trap will soon be sprung, and the revolutionary chiefs, who are being gathered by the hundreds into Riga, will be captured. The disorders are now chiefly confined to the northern part of Courland and Riga.

Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Manchurian armies, telegraphed to the Emperor on Tuesday as follows:

"Gen. Rennenkampff entered Chita, Transbaikalia, Feb. 5, without bloodshed. The inhabitants of the town have been disarmed and work has been resumed. Two hundred of the revolutionists have been arrested, but a number of the leaders fled. Gen. Holshecnikoff, the military Governor of Chita, has been relieved of his post for inaction. Gen. Rennenkampff reports that the measures taken assure a speedy pacification of Transbaikalia. All is quiet among the troops at Vladivostock and Harbin."

RAIDED MAGAZINES.

The first act of Gen. Mistchenko on his arrival at Vladivostock was to send the mutinous infantry regiment to the railway barracks outside of Vladivostock.

Advices received by the Minister of the Interior supplement Gen. Linevitch's despatch referring to the restoration of order at Chita. These show that the city was in the hands of the revolutionists for three days. The province of Transbaikalia, where the peasants, under the leadership of the revolutionists, rose and raided the Government ammunition magazines and seized 25,000 rifles and much ammunition, is far from pacified. Many of the rifles have been recovered at Chita in a damaged condition. The captured revolutionary leaders were court-martialed and shot. The telegram to the Minister of the Interior added that a famine is threatening Transbaikalia. The supplies of flour are exhausted, and relief measures must be immediately taken.

ELECTION DATE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The elections have been fixed for April 7th and the opening of the National Assembly on April 28th. It will meet in the Taurida Palace. The Cabinet on Tuesday decided that it would be premature to abolish martial law at present. The estate of the Minister of Justice, M. Akynoff, was plundered on Monday. The Novoe Vremya states that the radical organizations of Finland are preparing for open war with Russia in support of the next outbreak of the Russian revolutionists.

WAR MEDALS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Medals for all those who participated in the war with Japan have been ordered according to an imperial rescript published in the Russki Invalid on Wednesday. Those who defended Port Arthur are singled out for special distinction. They will be given a silver medal, and light bronze medals will be bestowed on those who were engaged in battles on land and sea. The soldiers who were not under fire will receive dark bronze medals.

FATAL SOOTHING SYRUPS.

Startling Statement by United States Professor of Chemistry.

A despatch from Washington says: That more than a million infants have been sacrificed to the various concoctions known as soothing syrups and pain-killers and over twice that number killed by impure milk, was the declaration made on Wednesday night by Professor H. W. Wiley, chief of the Chemistry Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"We do not know anything about the milk we have left at our homes, or the condition under which it was produced," he added. "There are a thousand and one possibilities which might have combined to make what nature intended for a food the most virile poison that chemistry can produce.

"I have found that the foods we daily consume are so fraught with germ life of a harmful nature that I am almost afraid to go to the table. The butter is painted; there is little other to be found anywhere. Canned goods are kept for years and sold for the genuine article. I speak particularly of condensed milk. If we know nothing of the fresh milk we get, surely our knowledge is more limited as to the product that is put in cans. The Lord intended us to resort to cans only to tide us over one season, until green fruits could be had again, but the canneries don't know this. There is no law requiring them to stamp the date upon their goods; if they did it would kill the sale."

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Smith's Falls Factory's Main Building Burned.

A despatch from Smith's Falls says: About 2.30 o'clock on Friday morning fire was discovered in the Frost and Wood Agricultural Implement Works by the night watchman on his visit to the carpenter shop. The alarm was at once sent in, but owing to the inflammable material of the shop the fire spread rapidly, and before it was got under control the main building, in which were situated the machine, carpenter and paint shops, was completely destroyed. The fire company did heroic work, and the new waterworks system was able to furnish five streams, and it was owing to this that the large warehouses, the moulding shop, the pattern shop and other buildings were saved. Senator F. T. Frost, manager, and Mr. R. J. White, assistant manager, state that while it is impossible to properly estimate the loss, the insurance carried by the company will fully cover it. The company had most of the output for the coming season's trade stored or shipped to their agencies, and will not be seriously affected by the fire. In the meantime, they will fit up temporary shops, and rush out the balance of this year's goods. The company will rebuild just as soon as the weather permits on a more modern and more extensive scale. About three hundred hands are temporarily out of employment as a result of the fire.

Japan is now able to construct battleships of any size in her own dockyards without auxiliary machinery.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 13.— Wheat — Ontario —No. 2 white 79c to 79½c, red 78½c to 79c, mixed 78c to 78½c, goose and spring 74c to 75c, all at outside points.

Wheat — Manitoba — No. 1 northern 86½c, No. 2 northern 84c, No. 3 northern 82½c at lake ports; all rail quotations 4c more than these prices.

Flour— Ontario — $3.15 is bid for export, in buyers' bags, outside; high patents at Toronto are quoted at $4, bags included, and 90 per cent. patents at $3.60; Manitoba first patents $4.40, second patents $4.10, bakers' $4.

Millfeed—Firmer; bran, in bags, outside, $16.50; shorts, $17 to $17.50.

Oats—35½c to 36½c, outside.

Barley—Firmer. No. 2 49½c; No. 3, 44c to 45½c; No. 3 extra, 46c to 46½c

Peas—79c, outside.

Rye— 70c, outside.

Corn—Canadian 43c, Chatham freights; American firmer, No. 3 yellow, 49½c to 50c; mixed, 49c to 49½c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat—Dull, 52½c to 53c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery	24c to 25c
do solids	23c to 24c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	21c to 22c
do large rolls	18c to 19c
do medium	18c to 19c
do tubs	20c to 21c
do inferior	17c to 18c

Cheese—Unchanged, with a firm tone at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 24c for new laid, 17c for storage, and 15c for limed.

Poultry—Choice dry picked are quoted: Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 8c; geese, 10c to 11c; turkeys, 14c to 15c for choice small lots.

Dressed Hogs—The market is quoted nominally at $8.50 per cwt. for select car lots on track here.

Potatoes—Prices unchanged. Ontario 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track and 80c to 90c out of store.

Baled Hay—No. 1 $8 per ton, in car lots on track here; No. 2, $6.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here unchanged at $6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—Inquiry by cable for Manitoba wheat was very light.

Oats—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c.

Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba No. 3, 47½c; No. 4, 45½c to 46c.

Corn—American mixed, 53c; No. 3 yellow, 53½c ex-track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.20, winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50, straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; do., in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $18.50 to $19; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $20; milled mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2.10 to $2.20.

Cornmeal—$1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $8.50 to $9; No. 2, $7.25 to $7.50; clover mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover, $6 per ton in car lots.

Cheese—Asking prices were unchanged at 13c to 13¼c.

Butter—Prices generally are about steady at 22c to 23c for choice and 21½c to 22c for second quality.

Eggs—Strictly fresh are selling at 24c, selected fall stock at 20c to 21c, and limed at 16c to 17c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $20; American short cut, $20; American cut clear fat back, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams 12c to 13½c, according to size; bacon, 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; country dressed, $8.75 to $9.50; alive, $7.25 to $7.40; selects and mixed lots.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Feb. 13. — Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 91½c, carloads in store; Winter, No. 3 hard, 83½c in store. Corn—Dull but firm; No. 2 yellow, 47¾c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 34½ to 34¾c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Bailed—48½c to 56c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 in store, 71c to 72c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.— Wheat — Spot easy; No. 2 red 90½c in elevator and 90½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95½c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

The run of cattle offering at the Western Market was again light, and with a risk demand for all lines prices were again firm, everything being sold out early.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at $4.60 to $5; good to medium at $4 to $4.50, others at $3.75 to $4, bulls at $3.50 to $4, and cows at $2.75 to $3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, $4.40 to $4.60; good to choice, $4.10 to $4.40; fair to good, $3.50 to $4; common, $2.50 to $3; cows, $2.50 to $3.75, bulls, $1.75 to $2.25, and canners $1.75 to $2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—At $3.60 to $4; good feeders at $3.40 to $3.65; medium at $2.50 to $3.50, bulls at $2 to $2.75; good stockers run at $2.80 to $3.50, rough to common at $2 to $2.70, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—The market is quoted unchanged at a range of $30 to $60 each.

Calves—Quotations are 3½c to 7c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were about steady at $4.50 to $5 for export ewes and $3.75 to $4.25 for bucks and culls. Lambs are firm, at $6.50 to $7.10 per cwt. for grain-fed and $5.50 to $6.50 for mixed.

Hogs—Unchanged at $6.50 per cwt. for selects and $6.25 for lights and fats.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

January Returns Beat All Records in Exports and Imports.

A despatch from London says: The Board of Trade returns for January easily beat all records, with imports roundly $267,500,000, and exports $153,000,000. The respective increases are $28,500,000 and $28,900,000.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From all Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

London City Council has ordered a census of the city.

Estimates for the Toronto Fire Department this year aggregate $300,000.

An outbreak of glanders is reported among the horses at Montreal.

The Inland Revenue returns for London for January total $34,258.04.

The statue to Queen Victoria in Hamilton will be placed in Gore Park.

A strong English syndicate has been formed to develop Nova Scotia gold mines.

Mrs. Elanor McMillan, mother of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, is dead.

The militia camps at Ottawa and Kingston next summer will be held from June 18th to 29th.

Calgary customs receipts are better by $5,000 for this January than they were for January, 1905.

The Grand Trunk will build a fine new hotel at London in connection with the new railway station.

Unorganized territory in Ontario will in future be laid out in townships of ten or twelve instead of six square miles.

Fire destroyed the fifteen thousand dollar school at Emerson, Man., including all the contents of the valuable library.

In January 512 homestead entries were recorded at Regina, as compared with 301 the same month last year.

A mass meeting of citizens of Fort William voted in favor of spending $250,000 for a water supply from Loch Lomond.

The Government has cancelled the lease of the Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company of water power at La Cave Rapids, on the Ottawa.

Barrie railway depot will be raised, remodelled and enlarged and a big area of cement platform will be laid.

Canadian goods to the value of $3,224,217 were shipped into the Yukon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Portraits in oils of Premier Whitney and Sir John A. Macdonald have been hung at the entrance to the Legislative chamber, Toronto.

Owing to trouble over the local option by-law the Grimsby Council resigned in a body. Arrangements for a new election have been made.

Judge Ouimet, of Montreal, has resigned from the bench owing to recent law that judges must not be directors of corporations.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Provincial Government to introduce a teachers' pension measure at the coming session of the Legislature.

That extensions of plant are in contemplation by the Lake Superior Corporation, to employ an additional 500 men, is stated by President C. D. Warren.

A thief smashed the plate-glass window of McMillan's jewellery store at Vancouver with a brick, and got away with $15,000 worth of gems on Saturday.

The Hudson's Bay Company announce their intention to contest action of Ontario Government in seizing large shipment of company's furs at Ottawa recently.

There has been a phenomenal snowfall at Glacier, B. C., and for some distance east and west on the C. P. R. in the mountains. In some places the fall amounted to nearly 10 feet in depth.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy announces that a meeting of shareholders of the C. P. R. will be held in Montreal on March 19 to ratify the issue of forty millions of new stock, making the total issue of the company $150,000,000.

A tract of 30,000 acres of land in the Vermillion district, east of Edmonton, has sold for a price exceeding $6 an acre. The land was purchased from a railway company three years ago for less than half this price.

It is reported at Montreal that the United States Steel Corporation have secured a controlling interest in the stock of the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co., and will endeavor to control other large iron industries in the Dominion.

The Inland Revenue Department has analyzed 108 samples of salad oils, and finds 66 samples of genuine olive oil, 2 doubtful samples, 24 samples of cotton seed oil sold as salad oil, and 16 samples of cotton seed oil sold as olive oil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Saturday King Edward launched the great battleship Dreadnought, the largest in the world. It will join the Atlantic fleet within a year.

At the coming manoeuvres of the combined British fleets next June the complete co-operation of all British shipowners will be requested with a view to determining a practical scheme of defence of British commerce in time of war.

In consequence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the British Admiralty will in March test how long it will take to transport men to British Columbia from England. Some 10,000 sailors and marines will then be transported from Halifax to Vancouver in special C. P. R. trains.

The engagement of Lady Palmer, daughter of Earl Selborne, to Viscount Howick, son of Earl Grey, is announced.

It is announced that one subject to be discussed at a meeting of the Postal Union in April in London will be a proposal to enable the sender of a letter to prepay its reply.

UNITED STATES.

Ten thousand coal and iron miners in the region of Punxsutawney, Pa., have gone on strike.

The Erie Railroad announces that within two years probably all its suburban lines will be converted into electric roads. Its engineers are studying the project.

It is expected that before the adjournment of the Executive Board of the Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, a formal strike order for April 1 will be prepared, to prevent re-assembling for that purpose.

The Torrey-Alexander revival services have started at Philadelphia and the halls are crowded. Mr. Alexander has a choir of 6,000 voices to choose from, and has 600 singers at each meeting. The expenses are expected to be $50,000, popularly subscribed.

Mrs. Drusilla Morrell, 102 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has become a member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church. She has always been interested in church work. "Only recently I began to wonder why I was not a member," she said.

Prof. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, examined a lamb chop sent to his house, because of its fine appearance. He appeared before the House and said meat other than lamb had been pressed about the lamb bone, making the fraud difficult to detect.

GENERAL.

German bankers are said to have agreed to take ten million pounds of Russian treasury notes.

The elections to the National Assembly in Russia are fixed for April 7. The opening session will take place on April 28.

The bill for the continuation of war taxes has passed the House of Representatives at Tokio, Japan, by a majority of 97.

Capt. Ejmar Mikkelsen is organizing an Arctic expedition to discover a new continent, which he declares lies between the Parry Islands and Wrangel Island.

Since Germany will not recede from her assumption that she has a position of perfect equality with France in Morocco a rupture in the conference appears inevitable.

BURGLAR'S BUSINESS BAD.

So He Broke Into Jail and Robbed a Prisoner.

A New York despatch says: A burglar broke into the North Bergen, N. J., jail on Sunday night, held up George Merg, a prisoner, and robbed him of $1.05. The burglar had forced open a window and climbed into the cell. In the morning, when Jailer Earle visited the cell, Merg made a formal complaint. He said he would not stay in jail any longer if something wasn't done by the town authorities to prevent burglars from breaking in and robbing the prisoners. Chief of Police Nolan was summoned to the Town Hall to hear Merg's story. He got a description of the burglar and ordered his men to search high and low until they found him. Later in the day Frank Meade was ushered into the Town Hall. He was taken into the basement where the jail is and confronted Merg. Merg said, "That's him," and Meade admitted it. The prisoner tried hard to keep his face straight as he was formally charged with breaking into the jail and robbing a man in his cell. He explained that business was dull in his line and he had to do something. Then he laughed some more and the Recorder held him for the grand jury.

GETTING ALONG NICELY.

F. H. Clergue Says Soo Industries are in Prosperous Shape.

A despatch from Toronto says: F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, in the city on his way to New York, called on Wednesday afternoon at the Parliament buildings. He says the industries are exceedingly prosperous and that the net earnings yearly were now more than twice the amount required to meet the interest on the $10,000,000 bond issue.

The flourishing condition of the works," said Mr. Clergue, "is a matter of gratification to all concerned. The Government will be relieved of its guarantee of the $2,000,000 loan, part of the amount raised for the reorganization of the company, on May 1, when the term of the guarantee ceases under the act. Arrangements to that end have already been made by the Canadian Improvement Company, which conducted the re-organization."

The Algoma Central, Mr. Clergue says, will be extended north twenty-five miles this year to connect with the C. P. R. The experiments for the Dominion Government in the electrical smelting of ores will be carried on for some time yet since the result has been so highly satisfactory thus far.

NATAL NATIVES MURDER POLICE.

Armed Resistance to Collection of Poll Tax.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says: The collection of the poll tax from natives near Richmond has led to trouble, which, it is feared, will spread, and possibly develop into an ugly native uprising. Armed natives have resisted the collection of taxes, and have wounded with spears an inspector of police and a trooper. Fourteen mounted police who were proceeding to the scene have been attacked, and six were stabbed to death. Cavalry and artillery and outlying detachments of police have been called in and are being concentrated to deal with the recalcitrant natives. Martial law has been declared. It is reported that the natives are determined to resist the collection of the poll tax.

BIGGER NORTH SEA FLEET.

Mediterranean and Atlantic Squadrons to Be Depleted.

A despatch from Malta says: After the naval manoeuvres four battleships and four armored cruisers will be withdrawn from the British Mediterranean fleet and stationed in the North Sea. Thenceforth the Mediterranean fleet will be commanded by a vice-admiral instead of an admiral. It is reported that Lord Beresford, the present commander of the fleet, will consequently resign. Four battleships will also be withdrawn from the Atlantic fleet for service in the North Sea.

This sudden decision of the Admiralty entails heavy losses upon officers here, who are breaking up their establishments and sending their families home. It also abruptly closes the Malta season. The hotelkeepers and others are grumbling. There will be only four battleships left in the Mediterranean fleet and four in the Atlantic fleet, but since the entente with France there is no motive in keeping two enormous fleets in southern European waters.

The reduction is the first step in the naval evacuation of the Mediterranean. It is believed that the French fleet will also be sent north. The redistribution will place 25 British battleships and ten armored cruisers in the English Channel and the North Sea.

"PRINCE RUPERT" IS THE NAME.

Selected for Terminal of Grand Trunk Pacific.

A despatch from Montreal says: As a result of the publication by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company throughout Canada of its offer of a prize of $250 to the person who would suggest the name that would be selected for the city which will be established at the western terminus of the company's transcontinental railway on the Pacific Coast, upwards of twelve thousand names were received, the majority of which complied with the conditions of the contest. It was the desire of the company, as explained in the notice of the competition, that the name chosen should be euphonious, and that it would be approximately significant of Canada, and more particularly of the Northwest and British Columbia, in the future development of which the railway is to take so large a part. With this end in view, therefore, the suggestions submited have been carefully reviewed and the name "Prince Rupert" has been selected as the name by which will be known the city that will be built at the terminus of the company's new railway on the Pacific Ocean, the name having been suggested by Miss Eleanor M. Macdonald, of Winnipeg.

THREW THE BABY OUT.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwerdfeger Burned to Death.

despatch from Glenboro', Man., says: Mr. and Mrs. Schwerdfeger, living about ten miles north of Glenboro' were burned to death on Thursday night, and a young Englishman about eighteen years of age managed to get out with only his shirt on. Mrs. Schwerdfeger, with great presence of mind, threw their only child, about two years of age, out of the window, and was in the act of getting out herself, when the floor gave way and she and her husband went down to their awful death. Seeing that nothing could be done, the young Englishman took the baby and wrapped it in a horse blanket, and placed it in the horse manger, while he rode nearly a mile without any clothing to Mr. Wiggett's, the nearest neighbor. The young fellow was badly frozen, although his hands are burned. Mr. Wiggett drove into town and took out Coroner Reeve and a Provincial constable, who removed the remains from the cellar.

BOXER RISING IS FEARED

Warning Issued That a Massacre Is Planned for Feb. 25.

A despatch from London says: Private information from diplomatic sources from Pekin indicates that the gravest view is taken of the situation in China. The present agitation is declared to be a formidable Boxer rising under another name and of far more serious proportions than the one of five years ago.

GREAT MASSACRE IMPENDING.

A despatch from Cincinnati says: Wong Fong, former secretary of the six Companies in San Fransisco, who is visiting in this city on Sunday said that he thought the Boxer trouble is about to culminate in the greatest massacre of modern times.

He issued the following warning to several American friends on Sunday night, telegraphing it to Seattle, Los Angeles and Sna Francisco:—

"The blow is about to fall. Cable warnings to friends toi leave China at once. Tell them to seek protection of Germany temporarily and to get out of the country before Feb. 24."

Fong is visiting Ah Loo Wai, the wealthiest of the local Chinese colony, and after the messages were sent explained their purport as follows:—

"I received word on Sunday morning that the order had been sent out to the subordinate circles of the Chinese Reform Association to throw off all the foreign elements in our country, starting Feb. 25.

"The association is ostensibly patriotic."

VICEROY BLAMED.

A despatch from Canton to Hong Kong states that the anti-foreign feeling there is considered to be due to the passive attitude of the Viceroy in connection with the representations made by the Consular body regarding the recent attacks on missions. It is stated that the Viceroy is determined to create friction with the United States.

A leaflet has been widely circulated in the city of Canton urging the people to co-operate with a view to the expulsion of the Viceroy.

"ASIA FOR ASIATICS."

A despatch from San Francisco says: "Asia for Asiatics." This, says William W. Carmichael, a Shanghai merchant, just arrived here, is the cry that has been taken up in China and spread like wild-fire from province to province, kindling everywhere the slumbering hatred of the Mongolian against all foreigners. The spirit of revolt is rife in the land, young China is rising, and in his opinion trouble is bound to come. He says that the only way to gain the respect of the Chinese is to inspire them with a wholesome fear of foreigners. He adds that the few regiments stationed at Manila will be entirely inadequate to cope with the trouble in case it comes. "It is impossible," he says, "to deal with the Chinese with diplomacy. The only thing to do is to seize their territory, as Germany did in 1899, and thus bring them to their senses."

SPECIAL SALE.

For the balance of this month we will offer our stock of HORSE BLANKETS and MITTS at the following Reduced Prices in order to clear them out. Now is your opportunity to procure them at a Bargain.

HORSE BLANKETS.

	SP. PRICE	REG. PRICE
Extra large, full lined, New Brunswick pattern, shaped	$1.89	$2.25
Polar, stay-on, shaped with Breast Protector, extra val.	1.99	2.50
All Wool, Kersey Blankets, stay-on, shaped	2.25	2.75
Covers	.75	1.00
Girths, padded, jute and webb	.15	.25
Fancy, all wool, Lap Rugs,	1.25	1.50
Cheap Robes, rubber lined	6.59	8.00

MITTS.

We are offering Two Specials in these, which were Splendid Value at the Regular Price:—

	SPECIAL	REGULAR
Asbestos Mule, lined	35c.	50c.
Cowhide, hair lined	35c.	50c.
Extra Large Mule Overmitts	30c.	40c.

15% off all other lines. It will pay you to buy at these prices.

We have also some Odd Lines in AXES, which we will clear out at 65c. while they last.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

THE POPULAR SHOE STORE.

ANNUAL

February Sale Bargains

NOW IN FULL SWING

In all our WINTER STOCK of FOOTWEAR, as we must make room for our Spring Stock which will soon be completed in the factories.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Men's Larrigans and Deerskin Moccasins.
" Felt Boots, all kinds. Men's Heavy Sox.
" Lumbermen's Rubbers. " Overshoes, all styles.
Women's Felt Boots, all kinds. Women's Felt Slippers.
" Overgaiters and Leggings. " Overshoes.
Girls' and Children's Leggings, Fancy Felt Slippers and Boots.

It will pay you to secure these Bargains.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

N. B.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled at once

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without

THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:—

We offer a full year's subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS, a full year's subscription to that greatest of all We[illegible] the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, including their beau[illegible] picture, "Queen Alexandra. Her Grandchildren and Dogs," and a co[illegible] "The Farmer's Manual and Veterinary Guide," all for **$1.85.** A s[illegible] py of the picture and book can be seen at this office. Call and leave your o[illegible] or address

THE NEWS-ARGUS,
Stirling, Ont.

Odd Marriage Belief.

An unmarried man or woman of marriageable age is something that is rarely seen in the Fiji islands. The reason of this is not far to seek. The natives believe that if a person dies while in an unmarried state his or her soul is doomed to wander about through endless ages of eternity in an intermediate region between heaven and hades. At the end of each moon they are allowed to look into heaven, but are never permitted to enter.

Sensible Advice.

A writer who had made a good bit of money at a single shake of the bag went to Charles Reade for advice as to investments. "Well," said Reade, "I should say put it in the best gilt edged securities. Divide it among the first class bonds of the first class nations. It's better to sleep on 3 per cent than to lie awake on 6."

Be Cheerful.

Let your aim be to keep cheerful always. You may fall short of the "always," but you will acheve more by taking this highest standard than by trying to be cheerful merely "most of the time." Learn to make an atmosphere of joy for yourself not only for your own sake, but for the good of the people you meet.

Pity is best taught by fellowship in woe.—Coleridge.

Death Warning.

Oliver Wendell Holmes recorded his protest against the custom of telling a person who does not actually ask to know that he cannot recover. As that loving observer of mankind asserted, so must every one who knows whereof he speaks assert that people almost always come to understand that recovery is impossible. It is rarely needful to tell any one that this is the case. When nature gives the warning death appears to be as little feared as sleep.

An Evil Communication.

Teacher—Evil communications corrupt good manners. Now, Johnny, can you understand what that means? Johnny—Yes'm. For instance, pa got a communication from ma's dressmaker this morning, and it made him use bad language.

Misfortunes are moral bitters which frequently restore the healthy tone to the mind after it has been cloyed and stricken by prosperity.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by all Druggists.

PROBLEMS IN COLORS

WHITE IS COOL, YET ARCTIC ANIMALS AS A RULE ARE WHITE.

Why Are Land Birds Mostly Dark and Sea Birds, In Many Cases, White?—Why Have Nearly All Purple Blossoms Poisonous Properties?

In summer weather ladies, and men, too, when possible wear white. Why? To keep cool, of course, you will say.

If this be so, why, then, are almost all the creatures that live in arctic regions clothed in white? The usual reply is that the white color is for protective purposes—in order, in fact, to make them invisible to their enemies in the midst of the wastes of snow.

But, consider, again, is this reasonable? From whom does the polar bear need to hide? He has no enemies to fear. And as for the birds which assume a white plumage when they migrate north, surely they also have far fewer foes in the polar regions than when farther south.

Again, if white be a cool color this is surely another reason against the inhabitants of the coldest regions turning white at the approach of winter. It is easy to strengthen this argument. Visit the tropics, and you will find hardly any white animals or birds. In the very hottest regions of the globe not only is man, as a rule, black, but the birds and beasts are either very dark or else extremely brilliant in color. Of tropical birds the commonest colors run as follows: Brown, dark green and dark blue, emerald green, reds and yellows.

Speaking of the birds again, why is it that land birds are mostly dark hued while so many sea birds are white?

Here is another color puzzle. Almost all song birds are somber in hue, while the brightly colored species, such as the jays, the parrots and birds of paradise, have naturally harsh voices.

The colors of flowers and leaves offer numbers of interesting problems. No one quite knows why the prevailing tint of early spring flowers is either white or yellow. Yellow, indeed, holds its own to some extent all through the summer, but the typical color of summer blooms is pink, while as the autumn advances richer crimsons and all the rich, glowing hues of dahlias and chrysanthemums are seen.

Horticulturists have produced poppies of pretty nearly every shade under the sun, and with many other flowers they seem able to alter the colors almost as they please. Yet the blue rose, the black tulip and the green carnation seem as far off as ever they were in spite of constant efforts to arrive at them. Nearly three centuries ago Dutch gardeners imagined themselves on the verge of inventing a black tulip.

The colors of the blossom of fruit trees are limited to white, pink, bright scarlet and purple. The reason no one knows. Nor is it clear why nearly all plants with purple blossoms have poisonous properties. The deadly nightshade is an instance which will be familiar to all country readers.

It used to be said and many still imagine that intensity of color depends upon intensity of light. The brilliancy of a tropical landscape seems in some measure to bear this out. But any amount of arguments may be deduced against it. Rubies, opals and other exquisitely colored gems are dug from the depths of the earth.

The rays of the sun have never touched them. The pulp of some fruits is more richly tinted than the outer rind, while the crimson blood of animals is hidden from the light. What could be more rich and magnificent in color than the wings of many moths? Yet these are all night flying creatures.

Speaking of moths, it seems odd that there is no blue moth. Very few show even a touch or spot of blue. The colorings of butterflies present many problems, for there seems no order or method in their hues and markings, and a strange point is the absolute difference in these points between species otherwise closely allied.

Why do autumn leaves turn yellow? Here is a question which is more easily answered than some that have already been suggested. The popular reply is, "The frost does it." This is only partly correct. If a really hard frost were to happen early in autumn there would be no tints at all. All the leaves would turn brown at once. The really gorgeous colors are produced by a slow and gradual fall of temperature, of course, without too much wind or rain. The cold causes a chemical ferment, which attacks the color compounds in the cells of the leaf. It is those leaves which contain most sugar which oxidize most rapidly and of which, consequently, the color becomes most rich and brilliant.

A question which is often asked is, "Why do lobsters, shrimps and certain other similar shellfish turn red when boiled?" It seems that the black coloring matter which colors the shell of the lobster during life is an iron compound. We know that iron rust is red. The effect of boiling is practically to turn this iron compound in the lobster shell to a highly oxidized rust.

The dislike of certain creatures for certain colors is strange. If a number of earthworms be placed in an oblong box, of which one half is covered with red and the other with blue glass, they will with one accord crawl away from the blue light and take refuge under the red glass. Many other higher creatures share the same dislike to blue rays.

A Terrible Mistake.

There are women who are smart and intelligent, yet they labor under the delusion that no man can tell them a lie and look them straight in the eye at the same time.

Joy's recollection is no longer joy while sorrow's memory is sorrow still.—Byron.

INDIAN ARROWS.

Why There Are Always Three Grooves Cut on the Shaft.

In making the Indian arrow three small undulating grooves are cut on the shaft, running down to the head from the lower end of the feathers. This has attracted the attention of some of the ethnologists, who gave the matter considerable study and wisely concluded that the little lines were made for the blood to run through or that they represented lightning. An old Omaha who had the reputation of being very skillful in cutting the grooves in arrow shafts was called by the chief to do that work for him on some arrows he was making. The chief himself was a fine arrow maker, but he recognized the skill of the old man in this particular line. While the work was in progress the chief's son, who had reached the inquisitive age and was looking on with wide eyed interest, suddenly asked, "Venerable man, why are you making those crooked lines?" The chief gave a hearty laugh and said, "Father, tell him, for he will be making arrows himself some day, and he should know." "Every sapling," answered the old man, "out of which the arrow is made has some defect, however faultless it may appear to be. The good arrow maker takes a great deal of pains to smooth out and straighten the imperfections by oiling and heating, but the wood in time will spring back because of its inherent defects unless these grooves are cut in the shaft soon after seasoning and straightening."

SOURCE OF THE MISSOURI.

Six Rivers Joined Together Form Its Actual Head.

The actual head of the Missouri river or what should be known as such had it been intelligently named is De Lacy's or Shoshone lake, in the National park. This lake, a considerable body of water, is the source of the Madison river and forms with the river the drainage outlet for most of the water of that portion of the National park. The Gallatin, or left source of the Missouri, is formed by two streams, the East and West Gallatin, which unite about a mile above its junction with the Missouri. The Madison and Gallatin are both somewhat smaller than the Jefferson.

Had Lewis and Clark ascended the Madison instead of the Jefferson, which, becoming the larger stream, they naturally mistook for the continuation of the Missouri, they would have discovered the famous geysers in Firehole basin, Shoshone lake and all the country which is now incorporated within the limits of the National park. The Big Hole and the Beaverhead rivers flow into the Jefferson at Twin Bridges, a few miles from the confluence of the Jefferson with the Missouri, so that in reality there are six considerable rivers, all joining one another within a radius of a few miles, which unite to form the longest river in the world, measured from the gulf to the Rocky mountains.

Sneezing.

Sneezing itself is a reflex nervous action and is brought about by mechanical irritation to the ends of the nerve fibers which occur in the tissue of the nose. When this irritation occurs, whether it be due to a foreign body or change of temperature affecting the tissue of the nose, a nerve impulse is transmitted to the brain, and certain nerve centers in the medulla oblongata are affected. This results in certain impulses being transmitted along the nerves to the muscles controlling respiration. By this means the egress of air during expiration is delayed, and the various exits are closed. When the pressure, however, reaches a limit the exits are forced open, "a powerful blast of air is expelled, and the patient sneezes."

An Honest Sergeant.

A military story comes from Ireland. A noncommissioned officer, entering a barrack gate in Dublin, was mistaken by the "fresh one" on sentry go, who immediately saluted him. The noncommissioned officer, unaware that his colonel was just behind, returned the salute, a thing not permissible under the circumstances. Arrived at his quarters, he was surprised to find an order for him to attend before the colonel. On presenting himself he was asked how he came to return the salute, knowing full well he was not entitled to it. Not in the least embarrassed, he promptly answered, "Sir, I always return everything I am not entitled to." The colonel, taken aback by his ready wit, laughingly dismissed him.

Sarcastic.

"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?" said a London cabman with exaggerated politeness to the fat lady who had just paid the minimum fare. "Why?" she inquired. "Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit," was the freezing answer.

A Bold, Bad Man.

The phrase, "A bold, bad m[illegible] now worn threadbare and comic, [illegible] to Spenser, who applied it to th[illegible] ma-go of "The Faerie Queene" [illegible]

A bold, bad man that dare[illegible] by nam[illegible]
Great Cor[illegible] prince of [illegible] and dead [illegible]

Self Denial.

The key to success [illegible] nt of life i[illegible] self [illegible] zi-ness, wa[illegible] ot it, while [illegible] no-my, thrif[illegible] are the result of it.

A drop of water [illegible] per-ties of [illegible] a storm.—Emerson.

SPECIAL FUR NOTICE. **J. BOLDRICK & SON.**

SORRY TO SAY

we nave still a Big Stock of Furs, owing to the fine weather in January. Now we have no long stories to tell about them to the public. If you are in the market for a good bargain of a Lady's or Man's Coat, and if you believe this bring on your dust and visit the Fur Store in the Bank Block and see if true.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON.

FACTS ABOUT MUSK.

How the Strong Perfume Is Obtained and Its Various Uses.

Although pure musk is not usually relished by the delicate olfactories of persons with cultivated sensibilities, there is no odor so extensively used in the compounding of perfumes. It is obtained from the musk deer, which inhabits the mountain ranges of Tibet.

This animal is smaller than the deer of this country, being about the size of a calf. It is of a dark gray color and has no horns. The odor for which it is valuable is a fluid secretion in a sac on the underside of its body.

This is exposed to the air and when dry is sent to the market. When first obtained it is about the consistency of honey and has a bitter, pungent taste. It is used as a medicine, but has more value as a perfume. On account of the persistency with which musk retains its odor it is used as the groundwork for other perfumes which are more volatile. It is said that a single grain of musk will perfume a room for twenty years.

So strong is it that it has been estimated that 3,000 parts of a substance in itself devoid of odor will become permeated with the scent with one part of musk. It is in consequence very valuable, and as it is difficult to procure on account of the almost inaccessible haunts of the musk deer it is quite expensive. Chemists have long endeavored to procure an artificial musk, but they have not as yet been successful.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.

It Had Its Origin In Venice In the Sixteenth Century.

About the year 1540 an unknown Venetian lady first conceived the happy idea of carrying a "fazzoletto," and it was not long before her example was widely followed throughout Italy. The handkerchief then crossed the Alps into France, where its use was immediately adopted by the lords and ladies of Henry II.'s court.

The handkerchief of that period was an article of the greatest luxury. It was made of the most costly fabrics and was ornamented with the rarest embroideries. In the reign of Henry III. it began to be perfumed and received the name of "mouchoir de Venus." It was not until 1580 that the handkerchief made its way into Germany, and then its use was long confined to princes and persons of great wealth. It was made the object of sumptuary laws, and an edict published at Dresden in 1595 forbade its use by the people at large.

Slowly, but surely, however, the vulgarization of the pocket handkerchief has been accomplished, and today even the humblest is superior in one important respect to Petrarch and Laura, Dante and Beatrice, who, it is somewhat painful to think, lived in a prehandkerchief age.—London Standard.

Some North German Superstitions.

If you are superstitious there are many things you must not do. In north Germany you must not spin during the twelve nights of Christmas, lest you should walk after your death, nor after sunset on Saturday, for then mice will eat your work. Speaking of eating, if you want to have money and luck all the year round you must not fail to eat herrings on New Year's day, nor, if you wish to be lucky, must you rock an empty cradle, or spill salt wantonly, or cross knives, or point at the stars. If you leave a dirty cloth on the table overnight you will make the angels weep; if you point upward to the rainbow you will make the angels' feet bleed, and if you talk of cabbages while looking at the moon you will hurt the feelings of the man in it, who was a cabbage stealer in his salad days.

Leprosy.

From reliable statistics we draw the conclusions that leprosy is generally contracted between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five or that in a very large number of patients the disease shows itself at about eighteen; that it develops very slowly, so that the patient does not require much medical aid before the disease has run four years; that the majority of lepers die within five years of their admission to the hospital, and that the average length of life of a patient after he has developed leprosy is nine years.—Pearson's Weekly.

Three hundred thousand barrels of Nova Scotia apples were shipped abroad last fall.

Of the half million dollars wanted for Queen's University endowment $200,000 have been subscribed.

The New Brunswick Legislature has passed a bill [illegible] to prac-[illegible] law on [illegible]

The Meth[illegible] Foxboro [illegible] a narrow [illegible] ection fire on S[illegible]

The Imp[illegible] ation [illegible] with-[illegible] of [illegible] E[illegible] pain.

HARDWARE!

This is the season to prepare for the Spring Trade. We are busy going through our store, and are carefully selecting and buying what we shall require for the Spring.

Our stock of both Shelf and Heavy Hardware will be the largest we have carried.

We are busy in our Tin Shop making up Milk Cans, Pails, and Cheese Factory Supplies, and are always ready to do any repairs and job work.

In a few days I will place in stock 400 M. Shingles, all grades. If you require Shingles for a barn or house call and see them. They are splendid value, prices away down.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

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Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year,

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

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Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906. | Vol. XXVII, No. 24.

The Store of Quality.

IF YOU ARE WEARING

—THE—

Ward Brand

—OF—

Ready-To-Wear

CLOTHING

You are dressed in the BEST and MOST UP-TO-THE-MINUTE CLOTHING on the market. Your appearance counts in the race for position.

—THERE IS AN—

OVERCOAT SNAP

in one of our 4 windows. $7, $8, $9, $10 Overcoats clearing at **$4.75.** See if your size is there, at

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

The Store of Satisfaction

FEBRUARY SALE.

Some SKIRTS to clear at $1.50 and $2.00 were $3 and $4.

CHILDREN'S COATS, only a few left at half-price, $3.00 for $1.50; $4.00 for $2.00.

A lot of Dress Goods to clear at 20c. and 25c., regular 50c. goods.

Big Discount Sale in Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Reduction in all lines.

Some ends of PRINTS and FLANNELETTE, suitable for linings, at 7c., 8c. and 10c. yd.

In MILLINERY--A lot of Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., to sell from 5c. and 10c. up. Felt Hats, $1.25 and $1.50 for 50c.

New Spring Goods to be opened up next week. Call and see them.

One set Stimpson's Computing Counter Scales, 1 set Store Blinds, and one Acetylene Gas Machine complete, for sale very cheap.

C. F. STICKLE.

Ten Years' Growth

Showing large increases in the business of

The Mutual Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

LEADING ITEMS.	YEAR 1896.	YEAR 1905.	GAIN IN 10 YEARS
Insurance in force	$20,001,462	$44,199,955	121%
Assets	3,392,697	9,296,092	174%
Income	760,403	1,956,519	157%
Surplus	201,579	954,001	373%

S. BURROWS.

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 80c.

MIGRATING.

Through Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains.

Written for the NEWS-ARGUS by Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, nee Theresa Ketcheson.

Manitoba is an ideal farming country, almost a dead level, no stones, and no trees except those that are set out. East of Winnipeg there are several farms along the road, which I think must have been stock farms, as the barns had large basements. The houses looked very substantial. The grain was just beginning to come up, and in many places the water was lying on the land. A smoky haze in the distance showed us we were nearing Winnipeg, and in a short time we crossed the Red River, a large, muddy stream, and came to a stop before the large new station, which was not yet completed. We remained here about half an hour, which gave me a little time to examine the new station, a magnificent building constructed mostly of marble, and contrasting greatly with the dirty foreigners who were lolling around. Outside there were hundreds of men at work on the tracks, grading, moving, and raising the rails. Although it was only 8 o'clock in the morning the place was alive with workmen.

We had to change cars here, as our car returned to Toronto, and we were transferred to the one that was to take us over the mountains. We were soon made comfortable in our new quarters in the rear coach. The only occupant of the sleeper was a lady and little child, with whom I soon became acquainted, and found she came from Nova Scotia and was going to a place within two miles of our destination.

We left Winnipeg at 8.30, and most of the day we were passing over cultivated prairie. Large farms stretch away to the north, while to the south the farms were backed by a fringe of trees, which mark where the Assiniboine river flows.

As I said before, Manitoba is certainly an ideal farming country, but I would not care to live there the year round. How bleak and cold must the winters be, not a hill or tree to break the cold blast that sweeps unchecked over that vast plain. Shortly after we left Winnipeg I noticed a wagon road close to the track, which followed us all the way to Calgary.

At 10.30 we reached Portage la Prairie. The country is fine all around here. There were several large elevators, and we could see the muddy waters of the Assiniboine river.

After leaving Portage la Prairie the settlements begin to thin out until we would near some town, when they would be a little thicker, only to be more scattering the farther west we went. At Brandon I counted ten elevators, so there must be considerable farming in that vicinity, but it is not along the railroad.

When the evening of the 12th closed we were bowling along with nothing to see all around us but the rolling prairie, and the following morning when raised the blind and looked out it did not seem as though we had gone one mile during the night. The same undulating prairie, the same wagon road by our side, not a house or shack, nothing to look at but the buffalo paths as they passed from north-east to south-west, always two together, where in years gone by the buffalo and his mate walked side by side to some watering-place, or salt lick. There were also numerous colonies of prairie dogs. Now and then we would come to a stand-still on a siding and wait for an east bound train to pass.

It was nearly noon when we arrived at Medicine Hat. Here we stopped for some time, and while the porter took the children to see their dog in the baggage car, the Nova Scotia lady and myself descended to the platform, where we had the pleasure of seeing a number of Indians in holiday dress. One old chief was squatting in a corner smoking a pipe about three feet long. After a little he arose, and it was all we could do to keep from laughing at him. He was dressed in buckskin, and from the top of his head to about the middle of his back was a string of bristling feathers. To this was fastened two or three tails of some large animals, which reached nearly to his feet, while down the side of each leg were long strips of fur. There were also several little boys dressed in the height of Indian fashion. I offered one little fellow a copper. He merely glanced at my hand and turned his head away. I then offered him a five cent piece. Quick as a flash his dirty little chubby hand closed over it, and he quickly hid it inside his dirty shirt.

There were also several ladies of the plain, dressed in all the colors of the rainbow. One particularly attracted my attention, and I hurried to get my kodac. She was busy selling bead trinkets and buffalo horns. Knowing that the Indians greatly object to having their pictures taken, I had a mounted policeman who was near by stand in front of me until I had everything ready, when he stepped aside. At the click of the kodac she turned and saw me, and at once started for me with "give me, give me pic." I ran to the car, and she would certainly have caught me if a couple of ladies had not stepped in her way, when a couple of men held her until I gained the car. Then amid roars of laughter from the spectators she started down the platform laughingly beckoning me out with "ah you, you give me pic." When the Nova Scotia lady came on board she said they told her it was not her photo she wanted, but money.

Medicine Hat is in a valley of the Saskatchewan River, and after crossing the river there is quite a steep grade to climb to reach the level again. Here another occupant had come aboard our car, in the person of a little French lady, and she at once became very friendly with us. She told me many things about the country through which we were passing. She was a great talker, and all I had to do was to nod and look interested.

A we neared Calgary settlements began to appear, and several large horse ranches were passed. About 2 o'clock we came in sight of the Bow River. Here there is another railroad being built to the right of the C. P. R. A little east of the city we crossed the river over a nice iron bridge. Three years ago we had to pass over the same river on foot over a wrecked bridge. I was surprised to see how much Calgary had grown in so short a time. I would scarcely know the place. Here we thought we would take a walk while the train was being prepared for its mountain climb, but we found the station so crowded with Englishmen, of all sizes and dress, that we were forced to return to our seats.

When the train started we went out to the rear platform, where only we had the privilege of being. The porter provided us with campstools, and thus made comfortable we watched the scenery, as slowly the train climbed the foothills. Here we could see herds of horses and cattle on the lower hills, while higher up were flocks of sheep grazing on the green slopes. I thought we could not get a very good view of the mountains, as heavy storm clouds could be seen passing over them, but by the time we were well in among them the clouds had nearly all disappeared, only a few still clinging to the mountain tops.

The Rockies consist of several ranges of mountains, of which the Gold, Selkirk and Cascade are the principal. These ranges run from north to south, and the railroad runs east and west, so in passing over them we go up and down over the different ranges, but so crooked is the road that sometimes we were going east, but always following the same stream. A steady climb around large hills brought us at last to a place called "The Gaps." Here high walls on either side form a gateway through which the train passes, and at once we are among the towering mountains of the great Rocky Range.

I shall not try to describe to you the grandeur of the eastern Rockies. Each mountain had a special beauty all its own, for instance "The Three Sisters," a massive mountain with three separate peaks, all snow capped. Dorothy said she thought the sisters must be going to bed and had their nightcaps on.

The valley through which we were going grew suddenly narrow. Great towering mountains seemed to completely surround us, one huge monster seeming to be running forward to meet us. We appeared to be at the foot of it, but were told that we were many miles away. It was Cascade mountain, and at its foot were large coal mines.

Banff station is a little farther on, in a little valley amid towering peaks. A bus was here to convey travellers to the famous resort about two miles away. Among the passengers were two old darkies, who, when the bus started away, waved their hands and hats to the porters on the train, with many a "God bless you."

A little farther up the valley a huge mass of rocks came into view. It is called Castle mountain, and rightly it deserves its name. It is about 5,000 feet high, and for eight miles we rode at its side. It rises up from the valley a sheer precipice, with turrets, battlements, and gateways, and far up its side one could almost fancy they could see the cannon's mouth. Clouds from the recent storm still clung about its towers, and it looked as though it resented our intrusion and had opened fire on us. I was told there was a glacier at the back of this rock, but it cannot be seen from the front.

Kingston is arranging for an Old Boys' Reunion next July.

A Habit To Be Encouraged.

The mother who has acquired the habit of keeping on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saves herself a great amount of uneasiness and anxiety. Coughs colds and croup, to which children are susceptible are quickly cured by its use. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and if given as soon as the first symptoms of croup appear, it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains nothing injurious and mothers give it to little ones with a feeling of perfect security. Sold by all Druggists.

YOUR MONEY IN THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Never stops working day or night, and no money comes more easily than interest money. You can start an account here with only $1.00.

Interest Paid 4 Times a Year

whether you look after it or not.

STIRLING BRANCH. R. A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

We are already in line with a complete stock of Spring DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS and FURNISHINGS. Have an early look at our approved offerings and avoid later disappointments.

SPRING PRINTS.

200 pieces New Spring Prints:—

Extra Heavy Duck Prints, 32 to 33 in. wide, at 10c. yd.
CRUM's 32 in. Prints, in latest designs and colorings, at 12½c. yd.

DRESS GOODS.

We are now showing a wealth of New Weaves in Spring Dress Goods, both plain and fancies. Take advantage now of our big offerings at economy figures.

NEW JACKETS.

Fawn Covert Coats, for Ladies and Misses, in various styles, at $8 to $10.00.

New Raincoats for Ladies.

In 3/4, 7/8 and full lengths. The latest styles and color effects at $5.00, $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00.

Also Cheaper Coats in Cravennette, etc., at $1.50, $3.00, $3.50, $5.00.

RIBBON SPECIAL.

50 pieces No. 24 Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors, regular 15c. yd., on sale at 10c. yd.

10c. BARGAIN TABLE 10c.

For genuine bargains in China, Glassware, Fancy Goods, etc. see our offerings on table in front of office, all 15c. to 25c. lines on sale at 10c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Complete stock in all lines bought before the recent very heavy price advances and all on sale at our usual low prices.

Grocery Specials.

5 lbs. Prunes for 25c. 3 cans Pink Salmon for 25c.
28 lb. box Select Valencia Raisins for $1.65.
Special low quotations on Sugar by the bag or barrel.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

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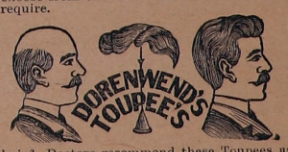
America's Greatest Hair Goods Artist is Coming to

STIRLING HOUSE, STIRLING,
—ON—
Wed., March 7th.

This visit gives you a chance to consult PROF. DORENWEND about your Hair and to choose from the stock of Hair Goods, which he carries with him—just what you require.



Baldness

as all men know, disfigures and adds an aged expression to the face. Why remain Bald when Professor Dorenwend can fit you with a WIG or TOUPEE, which will hide all traces of Baldness and take the place of your own hair? Doctors recommend these Toupees as a preventative for colds in head, catarrh and neuralgia.

LADIES—READ THIS!

You will never have a better opportunity to see for yourself the beautiful assortment of SWITCHES, BANGS, POMPADOURS, WAVES, WIGS, Etc., which Professor Dorenwend carries with him.

Remember the Date and don't fail to call at the Hotel and see Professor Dorenwend early.

The DORENWEND Co., of Toronto, Limited,
103 and 105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

SHORTHORN BULLS and GRADE HEIFERS

from dams that produce from 40 to 65 lbs. of milk per day, for sale. Also, several thousand Cedar Fence Posts and Rails and Tamarack Cord Wood. Also, a quantity of bridge covering, basswood and spruce lumber and cedar shingles.

F. A. COMERFORD,
Eldorado, Ont.

Farm For Sale.

One of the best dairy farms purchasable, 225 acres or will divide and sell 150 or 75 acres. Partly situated in the Village of Stirling. First-class buildings on the larger place. First-class barn with first-class stone wall stable underneath to accommodate 40 head of cattle and 5 horses. Well and cistern in barn. Good fences. Running streams on both places. Over 30 acres of timber. Land under high state of cultivation. Adapted to raising all kinds of grain and no better dairy farm in the Province. Reason for selling—death of owner. Easy terms to the right man. Further particulars from

DR. POTTS, Stirling.

OUR PRICES ON Flour and Feed.

—:o:—

We claim and guarantee our prices to be as low and lower, quality considered, as can be found anywhere in town.

WANTED.

A quantity of first-class Oats.

S. HOLDEN.

The Adjutant's Shoe

The adjutant was sitting by the window smoking. He was a little cross and very bored for he had had a long and tiring day on Browndown. The Colonel also had been grumpy, and the manœuvres had not been a complete success.

In the quarters overhead a baby yelled at intervals; in the road below two cats fought.

Anathematizing the infant and the feline species in general, the Adjutant took off both his shoes and hurled them at the cats. With an appalling yell they vanished and the Adjutant gave a sigh of intense satisfaction.

Suddenly the door of the end house in the opposite row opened and a girl came out.

She had a scarf of some flimsy material about her head, while her dainty dress glimmered softly in the gathering dusk.

She came slowly down the steps and into the road.

The Adjutant watched her. He had seen her arrival on the previous evening and had been informed that she was on a visit to Colonel and Mrs. Graham.

In the road she paused, and stooped to examine some dark object lying there.

"Shoes!" she exclaimed in a surprised tone of voice.

The Adjutant chuckled.

She looked around in perplexity, then suddenly raised her eyes.

The Adjutant's quarters were situated above the staff office. When, therefore, her dimpled chin was tilted to a sufficient angle she became aware of a brown face and a pair of keen blue eyes smiling down upon her.

The Adjutant was no longer bored.

"Your shoes?" she demanded.

"My shoes," he replied.

"But how on earth did they get here?" she questioned.

"Cats," was the concise and very comprehensive answer.

The girl smiled. Then she pushed the shoes gently together with a dainty toe.

"Don't they look funny?" she said.

"Oh, very!" agreed the Adjutant; but he didn't look at them; something else was interesting him more at the moment.

"Fair hair," he thought; "but I'll be dashed if I can tell the color of her eyes in the light. Wish she'd look up again."

"It's a warm evening," he said aloud.

"That's why I came out," she remarked. "They're both asleep in there," she went on, nodding back at the house, "and I was pining for air. They'll sleep now till ten o'clock, so I thought I was safe to venture."

"Don't they approve of evening strolls?" he asked.

"Not without six chaperons at least," she laughed back.

He echoed the laugh.

"Talking of chaperons," he went on, "are you coming to the ball to-morrow night?"

"Why, that's just what I came for," she answered.

"Will you give me dance number one?" he demanded.

"Without an introduction! What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

"Captain Jack Carruthers, at your service," he replied, bowing over the window-sill.

"Miss Joyce Trevelyan, at yours—for the first dance," she answered with a sweeping curtsey.

"Only for the first?" he asked boldly. The situation was amusing him.

"It is not wise to ask for more till the first experiment is over," she replied gravely.

"By that time your programme will be full," he protested.

"I fear not; but we'll chance it," she laughed. "Good-night."

She turned to go, when she saw the shoes again.

"Are you going to leave these here all night?" she asked.

"Throw them up to me," he requested with a mischevious, boyish smile.

Joyce looked up at the handsome, saucy face and dimpled bewitchingly.

"I can't," she said; "they won't go straight."

'Oh, yes, they will," he assured her. "Try."

Joyce picked up one shoe firmly and threw.

The Adjutant's hand shot out and the shoe was caught.

"Bravo!" he exclaimed softly; "now for the other."

Joyce raised the second shoe and threw again.

With a loud crash it vanished through the staff-office window.

"It's gone!" said Joyce.

"Great Scott!" ejaculated the Adjutant.

"What will happen?" asked Joyce. "I am so sorry."

"You couldn't help it," he replied gallantly; "I'll get it fixed all right. I must just peg off and get the key of the office and rescue that shoe; though I'd give anything to see old Maynard's face if he could see it quietly roosting there to-morrow morning. Also I must get the window mended, or there'll be the very dickens—I mean, there might be a bit of a row."

He was in the road almost before he had ended his speech.

Joyce looked up with beseeching eyes.

"You won't really get into trouble, will you?" she asked.

"Not a bit of it," he laughed. "You won't know it has happened in the morning. Don't worry about it, little girl."

He hardly knew what prompted the last words, but she looked so childish standing there in the twilight that they seemed to slip from him unawares.

"And I couldn't tell then what color her eyes were," he remarked to himself as he vanished in search of the key.

Captain Jack Carruthers took the little pink programme from Joyce with an air of distinct possession.

"I thought I had said only number one," she murmured, as he handed it back to her.

"Temporary forgetfulness on your part," he assured her. "Besides I have to tell you about the mending of a window, the finding of a shoe, and a thousand and one other things besides."

"And it will require seven dances for the process?" she asked.

"It would require seventeen at least," he replied; "but unselfishness is one of my chief characteristics."

"Or saving virtue—which?" demanded another voice as young Lieutenant Spencer came towards them. Miss Trevelyan, may I have the pleasure?" and Joyce again yielded up her programme.

The Adjutant had arranged his dances with the art of a connoisseur, and it was not long before Joyce found herself sitting with him in a secluded alcove, with the knowledge that two more dances would elapse before they returned to the ball-room.

"It is so much wiser that you should not get tired at the beginning of the evening," he remarked.

"Your thoughtfulness is only equalled by your dancing," she replied.

He gave her a little pleased bow. His dancing was superb. He was aware of the fact, and it pleased him that she should remark it.

"And now," she continued, "I want to hear about the window and the shoe."

"Oh!" he replied, "the window is of minor importance, and there are some of the thousand and one things to hear about before the shoe."

"And they are?" she queried.

He leaned back and looked at her.

"Your eyes are grey with purple depths," he remarked. "I couldn't tell last night."

Her eyebrows were raised just the tiniest fraction of an inch.

"Is that one of the thousand things?" she asked demurely.

He drew a long breath.

"The first of them," he replied. "Then comes my proposal to you, then you consent to me, the congratulations of the relatives, our engagement—a short one, you understand—next the wedding, then the shoe appears uopn the scene, after that the honeymoon, during which I can tell you the remainder of the thousand and one things.'

Joyce leant back and surveyed him. Her eyes were bright, and there was a rosy color in her cheeks.

"Aren't you," she asked, "just a little rapid?"

"Quick assault is infinitely preferable to a prolonged siege," he replied, calmly, "and usually far more satisfactory."

"Doesn't it rather depend on the strength of the attacking force and the preparation of the defenders?" she queried.

"Then you are prepared for this?" he asked.

Joyce looked at him.

"Your question, sir," she retorted, "savors of impertinence."

"I aoplogize," he answered very humbly. "I never did think of joining the Diplomatic Service."

"Preferring the active?" she asked, with a little forgiving smile.

"Has the defender capitulated?" he demanded.

"What does the defender gain?" she questioned softly.

He took one of her hands and raised it to her lips.

"Just all my love," was the low reply.

Joyce heaved a little sigh.

"It was a terribly quick assault," she murmured; "but I suppose the risks of war are always great, and I somehow think I'll chance it."

And the Adjutant's shoe figured among the thousand and one things after all.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The Mikado is very fond of outdoor sport, and warmly encouraged the introduction of football into Japan. He is a good hunter and fisherman, and an excellent shot with the rifle. His devotion to lawn tennis is marked, and he is clever as a wielder of the racket.

The German Empress in addition to jewels worth $500,000 that are her own private property, has the right to use the splendid collection of gems that belong to the Prussian Treasury. The Empress is thus able to sometimes appear at Court wearing jewellery roughly valued at $1,250,000.

Dr. William Ridley, Bishop of New Caledonia, told a missionary meeting at Torquay, England, that he had no fixed home and did not want one. "I travel about my diocese with a tent, a bundle of blankets, and a Gladstone bag. I do my own cooking, washing, and mending, though I take care not to have too many things to mend. I even know how to make yeast."

King Edward carefully preserves programmes of the proceedings in which he has taken part. These souvenirs, several thousand in number, are preserved in the library of Buckingham Palace. In the same way the King has kept all his theatre programmes since his earliest playgoing days. The bill of the play placed in the Royal box used to be printed on silk or satin, with a heavy fringe. It is now, as a rule, of a less elaborate nature, but not for that reason any the less artistic.

At Kingston-on-Thames, England, recently the mayor gave a banquet to Dr. Hook on his appointment as Bishop Suffragan of Kingston. To the toast of his health, Dr. Hook made a humorous reply. He said he had been presented by friends in Leeds with an episcopal ring. On one side were the Kingston arms—three fishes, which the "Hook" had come to catch; on the other side was a pastoral staff; so the fishes of Kingston were to be caught by "Hook" or by "crook."

Sir William Soulsby, who has served as secretary to so many Lord Mayors of London, is entitled to wear a more cosmopolitan array of orders than, perhaps, any man in England. In addition to his British honors, he boasts the orders of the Redeemer of Greece, Francis Joseph of Austria, the Servian orders of Takovo and St. Sava, the Leopold of Belgium, the Immaculate Conception of Portugal, the Humane Redemption of Liberia, as well as the Rising Sun of Japan.

Sir Walter Gilbey, whose father was a stage-coach proprietor, has, at Elsenham Hall—his beautiful Essex residence—one of the finest sporting picture galleries and libraries in the kingdom. Some of the volumes date as far back as the sixteenth century, while every branch of recreation, from fox-hunting down to cock-fighting, is represented. As Sir Walter has digested the contents of an extraordinary number of these tomes, it is not surprising that he bears the reputation of being one of the greatest living authorities on all kinds of sport.

About the House

THE CELLAR IN THE WINTER.

The cellar of the modern country home should be a dry, hygienic place, where a multitude of things can be safely stored, and at the same time it should be utilized for purposes which will add to the pleasure and profit of the occupants. The cellar has undergone rapid evolutions in the past dozen years, and instead of a wet, unfloored space, where disease germs were bred, it is usually provided with a cement or concrete bottom, brick walls and plastered ceilings. With the heating apparatus located in it the cellar is kept from freezing in the coldest weather, and it can be made as clean and sweet as desired.

However, the cellar is primarily intended for the storage of certain perishable articles which need a low temperature, and it is unwise to use it exclusively for other purposes. The heating apparatus is very apt to make the average cellar too warm for the safekeeping of fruits and vegetables, and also for many dairy products. The ideal place for keeping perishable goods of this nature should have a cold, dry temperature, just above the freezing point. To obtain this all seasons requires a little foresight and preparation.

The cellar of the modern house should be divided into at least three compartments. One for coal and wood, which need not be large, but the partitions of which should be so tight that coal dust and ashes from the furnace cannot escape to other parts of the cellar. The second compartment should be for the storage of perishable goods, such as winter fruits, vegetables and butter, cheese and eggs. This, in turn, could be subdivided into separate compartments for the dairy products and fruits and root crops, so that the former cannot get tainted by the odors from the latter. The third compartment should be for a general workshop, flower boxes, and for miscellaneous storage of articles that are not needed in the living room.

Assuming that the cellar floor is of good concrete, which will insure protection from dampness and excessive moisture, it is wise to make the division into compartments according to the special needs of the different stock. The perishable goods require no sun, and it is better to locate the compartments for them on the north or northward side of the cellar, where it will be easier to secure an even temperature throughout the winter. To insure this, however, double sash windows should be supplied, and as the winter advances the windows should be closed by piling straw litter or hay against them on the outside. At least one or two should be left unprotected in order to secure proper ventilation and sunlight. Fresh air should be admitted every pleasant day, and when the temperature is not excessive outside a continuous circulation of air should be obtained by an outside shaft and an open window.

The ventilated shaft is nothing but a simple, elongated box or trough, which enters the cellar opposite the window which is to be left open. This ventilating tube should have an inside and outside door, or sliding board to close it in very cold weather. The window that is not closed tight for the winter should have an outside wire netting to prevent the sifting of articles in the cellar. By having double window sashes the cold can be kept out of this single window very well.

SECRET OF SALADS

Is that each piece of the ingredients should be distinct. Of all things avoid a hash. The oil must predominate; nearly all failures in salads are due to the mixture being a mush and lacking oil. This is more true of potato than of any other salad. They must be cool; never cold or icy. And the dressing may not be made of bacon or other fat. It may be anything else so made, but it is not a salad of potatoes. The skilled way is to make it of potatoes specially boiled and dressed while still warm from cooking (at least to blood warmth), of course so boiled as not to crumb. Allow for the dressing oil in proportion of three tablespoons of oil to one of vinegar or the juice of a small fresh lemon.

Salad for Four People.—One pint of potatoes, salt, white pepper, two dashes of cayenne, a teaspoon of made mustard. Cut the potatoes in half slices or dice, mix with them a whole small onion, grated, or more, sliced thinly, if preferred; and nearly equal quantity of chopped and trimmed celery, endive, cabbage, shredded lettuce, etc.; dressing the top at discretion with young lettuce leaves or any fresh young growth of the vegetable most convenient. Add a few olives or chopped pickled beets and eggs hard boiled. To make bulk, if other things are scant, hard-boiled eggs may be mixed with the potatoes, but as a relish, if there is plenty of green stuff, this is not necessary. If for a main supper dish, very well.

Cream Potato Salad.—This is a Chicago favorite. Make a dressing of one fresh egg, chilled, with one tablespoon of oil, and when the mayonnaise rises decidedly move a little apart on the plate, or into another, and into this small portion blend the juice of half a fresh lemon smoothly; return this to the rest, mix well, and reserve a teaspoon of the mayonnaise. Into the main dressing add double cream, stirring to a good consistency—it must be thick; and if not acid enough to be "a mild sharp" add the reserved mayonnaise. The secret of this salad is the pains taken with the cream dressing, which must stiffen a little. Cut the potatoes to small dice, also one medium sized fresh cucumber into little dice; grate a small onion fine, add salt, pepper, and mix these all lightly well. The salt and dressing to be blended not less than fifteen minutes before serving, the top masked with the dressing, with a touch of green, and the whole laid in a bowl on lettuce leaves.

ON REMOVING STAINS.

Every housekeeper should remember that soap is an alkali, and sets vegetable and other stains. Therefore, all stains should be removed before the articles are put in a washtub. The sooner the stain is treated the more readily it will yield to the treatment. Pour boiling water through fruit stains. Where obstinate, soak in a solution of oxalic acid. Wash vaseline stains in alcohol; paint in turpentine, kerosene or alcohol; varnish in alcohol; grass or other green vegetable stains in alcohol, kerosene or molasses. For stains from blood, meat juice, and white of an egg, use cold water.

In the case of milk, cream, sugar, or syrup stains, soak in cold water, and wash with soap and water. Tar, wheel grease or machine oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand a few minutes. Then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid. Use oxalic acid for iron rust spots and for ink stains use lemon juice and salt; then hang in the sun. If the ink does not disappear at first, repeat the operation until it does. When oxalic acid is used care must be taken that the article is thoroughly rinsed to remove every particle of acid. When boiling water is used stretch the stained parts over the bowl and pour absolutely boiling water from a height until the stain disappears. Be careful that the boiling water does not touch any silk embroidery or other delicate colors.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Very fine old lace can be beautifully cleaned by being sewn in a clean piece of linen and laid all night in salad oil. Next day boil it in a large pan of soapy water for a quarter of an hour, and rinse in several waters. Dip into sugared water, and pin on a strained cloth to dry.

Washing red flannels is quite easy if you have a good lather of soap, to which is added a teaspoonful of powdered borax. Rub only with the hands, and rinse in warm water. Press very dry between a cloth, and shake well before hanging in a shady place to dry.

To dry clean evening gloves at home rub thoroughly with fine Fuller's earth, and beat with a dry flannel. Shake all the powder off and complete the cleaning process by rubbing with a little French chalk mixed with sifted bran.

Fringed towels are not as much used; the white ones are the only kind in demand. As if to make up for the lack of fringe some of them are elaborately decorated with embroidery, and hand-drawn work and monogram or initials.

HOW TO LIGHTEN WORK.

Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.

Make it a stepping-stone to something higher.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim, and be satisfied with nothing less.

Do not try to do it with a part of yourself—the weaker part.

Regard yourself as a co-worker with the Creator of the universe.

Believe in its worth and dignity, no matter how humble it may be.

MASTER RALPH BANKS

THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY ENTERTAINED KING EDWARD.

His Majesty Took Tea With Him in the Most Wonderfully Furnished House in England.

Master Ralph Bankes, aged 3 years, commoner, but owner of perhaps the grandest, stateliest, and most wonderfully furnished house in all England, entertained King Edward VII. at tea recently.

The young host of royalty, master of Kingston Lacy, invited his majesty, Edward VII., king of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India, to take tea informally with him at Kingston Lacy, and set the hour early, because, under the rules established by his nurse, he was forced to retire early. And the king, much pleased, became the guest of his young friend, and for five hours was royally entertained.

Master Ralph owns Kingston Lacy, with its wonderful art treasures, and he showed the king these grand collections of paintings and statuary, afterwards taking tea in state with his ruler, they two, alone at table, and Master Ralph craved pardon of the emperor because the tea he took was milk.

The entertainment of the king by his youngest millionaire landowner took place during the king's stay with Lord Alington, at Crichel. Master Ralph, who is to be a plain "mister," in spite of his wonderful wealth and grand estates, but whose ancestors many years ago were baronets, drew no line of caste. Loyal and ardent in his admiration of his sovereign, he caused his secretary to dispatch a little note of invitation, asking his gracious majesty to be his guest at tea, and to examine, at his pleasure, the art treasures of Kingston Lacy.

HOW THE KING MADE HIS VISIT.

The king enthusiastically accepted the invitation, and drove from Crichel to the famous old Dorchestershire house. He drove down on the Blanford road, past old Wimborne Minster, to visit the youngest host of royalty the world has known.

Master Ralph greeted the monarch at the door when the carriage arrived, and ushered him in stately manner into the grand hall of the marble stairway. With all the courtly honors the child host made his sovereign welcome, but, after he saw that the king was only a man, like the other men he knew, he dropped stateliness and met his sovereign as an equal. They got to be great chums when Ralph discovered that the king knew all about boys and what they like, and they got on famously together.

Master Ralph's home got its name from one of the early kings of Great Britain, and the last part of its name because the estate once belonged to the famous earls of Lincoln, whose family name was Lacy. The Bankes family, one of the oldest in England, whose sole heir is now Master Ralph, purchased the estate from the Lacy family many years ago, and it was Sir Ralph Bankes who began to build Kingston Lacy shortly after the restoration.

It was Sir Ralph Bankes for whom Master Ralph, the king's host, was christened, and it was Sir Ralph's predecessor, Sir John Bankes, who purchased the famous old estate of Corfe castle from the widow of Sir Edward Coke. Sir John was representative of the crown in the famous trial of John Hampden, and he was famous for more than that, for his wife, Lady Mary, was one of the greatest heroines of all English history, made so through her wonderful defense of Corfe castle during two sieges in the civil war. Lady Bankes withstood two desperate sieges in three years, once forcing the besiegers to withdraw, and the second time being forced to surrender, with all the honors of war, because of the treachery of some of her retainers.

WONDERFUL PAINTINGS.

So Master Ralph, besides being the heir and representative of the famous family which served the crown so well, had treasures to show the king which could not be duplicated in all the world. And he did the honors while his pretty mamma smiled and permitted the young commoner to entertain the monarch. The king was ushered into the great house, which stands on a hill, surrounded by wonderful terraced gardens. The house was designed either by Inigo Jones, the famous architect of the seventeenth century, or his kinsman, Webb. The great front, the pediment of which bears the date 1663, has been restored, the old brick being replaced with stone, and much work added over the beautiful cornice. Sir Charles Barry remodeled the house, and designed the balustraded gardens and terraces in the foreground.

The interior, which the king examined under the guidance of his young host, is magnificent, and a treasure house of art. Into the beautiful marble gallery the boy led his king, and he showed him the bronze statue of Lady Mary Bankes, defender of Corfe castle, holding the keys of the castle, and in a nitche nearby the king she and her husband served so gallantly. Then they came to the grand marble stairway, declared to be one of the most magnificent bits of architecture in the world. This stairway is thirty-five feet wide, of white Carrara marble.

FINEST PRIVATE COLLECTION.

The rooms are lofty, well proportioned, and wonderfully furnished, but the paintings are the chief charm of the great house; there are works of the old masters, the finest private collection in England, especially of Spanish and Italian pictures. Some of the paintings were saved from Corfe castle, and some of these were presented to the Bankes family by Charles I.

The Spanish room, perhaps the most attractive in the house, held the attention of the king. Its walls are covered with Cordova leather work, and the ceiling came from the Contarini palace in Venice, designed by Sansovini, with a centre compartment by Paul Veronese, and apartments by Pordenone. There are paintings by Velasquez, Murillo's famous "Beggar Boys," some grand Rubens, and several of Van Dyck's most famous portraits that were brought from Corfe castle before its destruction. There are grand works by Raphael, and Titian, and Salvator Rosa.

Into the beautiful library, containing one of the rarest collections of books in the world, Master Ralph led his king, and showed him the pictures, which include St. Gregory, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and Stt. Augustine and the marvelous ceiling creation by Guido, which represents dawn sending forth day and night.

Then they went into the dining-room, where, in an alcove overlooking the wonderful gardens, the king and his host had tea. They examined together the great "Judgment of Solomon," by Giorgione, which Master Ralph did not like, but the king did, and the paintings of Carracci Tintoretto.

INVITED KING'S GRANDCHILDREN.

Master Ralph, quite at his ease, asked the king all kinds of questions about himself, and his little grandchildren, and he invited all the king's grandchildren to come and visit him, promising them a fine romp. Nor did he even hint that his caretakers objected to his climbing on to the priceless furniture, or using the costly chairs to play horsey with.

They went then into the drawing room, with the art treasures of Van Dyck, Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, Van der Velde, Cornelius Jansen, and Greuze, and into the salon, where the grandest of all the paintings are kept.

But Master Ralph, while glad that his guest was enjoying the visit, was anxious to get away from the old pictures and show the king something worth while, and he calmly led the way to the nursery, which was more interesting. And he showed the king his wonderful hobby horse, and told him about the ponies in the stable, and got out his blocks and all the other playthings. Then he climbed up on the king's knee, and made him tell a story about when he was a little boy.

And late in the afternoon the king, having a dinner engagement, bade his little host farewell, shaking hands formally, and thanking him for the afternoon of pleasure. And when he reached Crichel, he told Lord Alington's guests that he had spent one of the most delightful afternoons of his life.

Master Ralph, after the royal guest had departed, confided to his governess that the king was all right.

GIRL'S SILVER SKULL.

Three silver plates, each the size of a twenty-five cent piece, now form part of the skull of Rachel Rosenberg, a German girl. The operation is considered remarkable not only for the demonstration of successfully replacing the skull bone with metal, but also for the quick recovery of the patient. A few weeks ago, Rachel, who is nine years old, was taken in an apparently dying condition with the skull at the base of the brain crushed. Following her recent release from the hospital, she was entertaining a party of young friends and playmates at her parents' home, and was anxious to remove the bandages that she might show them how the doctors had made for her a partly silver head.

A MODEST REQUEST.

"Mister."

"Well!" said the druggist.

"Maw wants to know if she tries a porous plaster for a week an' don't like it, will you exchange it for a tooth brush?"

POMP AT SPANISH COURT

ELABORATE ETIQUETTE IS RULING FEATURE IN MADRID.

Royal Household Divided Into Three Departments, With Innumerable Officers.

When Princess Ena of Battenberg becomes Queen of Spain she will find herself mistress of no fewer than half a dozen magnificent palaces, veritable "castles in Spain," though much more substantial than those usually implied in the phrase, says the London Express.

There is, first of all, the splendid royal palace at Madrid, a great pile similar to Versailles, which was built by Philip V. It is a massive building, some 500 feet square, and its most striking feature is a magnificent marble staircase. Some distance outside the capital, and standing on a hill which is three thousand feet above the sea, is the ancient palace of the Escurial, irreverently known as the "Gridiron," on account of its curious shape. It has rooms and corridors totalling 120 miles in length, 3,000 windows, 86 staircases, 89 fountains, and 1,300 doors.

At Aranjuez there is a brighter and more pleasant dwelling-place, much more often visited by the Spanish court, while near San Ildefonso is the palace of La Granja. Then King Alfonso has a delightful shooting box at El Pardo, and a beautiful seaside home, the Miramar Palace, at San Sebastian.

At all these homes the usages and etiquette of two centuries ago are still maintained. The fastidious decorum, the purity of language, the respect for age and rank and sex are evident in every daily act. Even in the relations existing between the members of the royal family itself this punctiliousness is rigidly observed.

INFLUENCE OF THE EAST.

In former days Alfonso X. surrounded himself with Jews and Arabs from the East, who introduced the elaborate customs of the Orient. It was this King who was the real founder of the Spanish court of the present day, and it is from his example that the etiquette, refinement and politeness that characterize the court have been obtained.

Among the rules which Princess Ena is likely to find somewhat irksome is one requiring that the Queen shall retire to bed at 10 o'clock in the summer and 8.30 in the winter. Should the King wish to visit the Queen's apartments after dark he must wear slippers over his shoes, have a black mantle thrown over his shoulders, and a shield on his arm. He must also carry a lantern and a long sword, and go unaccompanied. Two "monteros," or guards, whose service begins at 11 o'clock, pass the night in the ante-chamber to the Queen's room.

The King has a nocturnal guard, consisting of six gentlemen of the City of Espinosa. They wear a curious uniform, comprising a blue jerkin, short, braided trousers, silk stockings, and a sort of silver-trimmed opera hat. Each carries a fine Toledo sword. When the King retires to his room these guards take charge of the key, and give it up to no one until the next morning, when it is delivered to the Grand Master of the Palace after the King has arisen.

NO PRIVACY FOR QUEENS.

Perhaps the most trying feature of the life at court, so far as the Queen is concerned, is the extreme lack of privacy. At one time even her religious confessions had to be made in the presence of the King, and, although this restriction has now been done away with, the minutest detail of the day's proceedings is still mapped out in advance. It is said that the Queen-mother seldom has more than ten minutes at her own disposal in the course of a day.

The royal household is divided into three departments, under the heads of government, protocol, and administration. All these are under the supreme control of the major domo, who is always a grandee of Spain. He holds the office of Keeper of the Seals, Grand Chamberlain, and Grand Master of the Horse, and he has under his command the Master of the Horse, a Grand Mistress of Her Majesty's Household, and the Palace Confessor. Special chamberlain's are appointed each week from members of the highest aristocracy, and their services never last more than a week.

Then there are the gentlemen-in-waiting, whose duties consist of accompanying his Majesty on his outings; the King's ushers, who are charged with letting no one gain access to his Majesty who has not the right to do so, and the gentlemen of the table, who supervise the royal meals. There are also chamberlains of the bedchamber, gentlemen of the "entrada," and chamberlains of the interior. All the chamberlains wear a small golden key suspended about the neck by a red ribbon.

AN ARMY OF OFFICIALS.

His Majesty's stables are conducted with great care, and are in charge of an enormous number of officials. First, there are the "caballerizas," a group of noble mosters of horse, who accompany his Majesty when he is out driving, one of them riding at the left door of his coach and another accompanying the chief of the military escort. After these come the "ballesteras," who attend the details of the royal hunts and the equipage of the armies; the "reyes de armas," who carry the King's orders and guard the royal arms; the "picadores," who train and exercise the horses of the royal stable, and the "corricos," who furnish the advance corps of the royal escort. Finally, there are the "tronquistas," who drive the state coaches; the "lacayos," ordinary coachmen; the "postillones," and the "palafrenos."

The Queen, though not surrounded by so many officials as the King, has no end of grand mistresses, ladies of honor, ladies-in-waiting, maids, and servants. In addition to this host of permanent officials, many special appointments are made on occasions of great ceremony, such as weddings, christenings, or funerals. One of the most notable features of any State ceremony is the remarkable collection of gala coaches. Each aristocratic house has its own distinctive color in coaches. The house of Alba paints its carriages yellow; that of Baiten, red; the Tovars, light blue; and so on.

PARALYSIS YIELDS TO DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

AFTER SEVERAL DOCTORS HAD PRONOUMCED THE CASE HOPELESS.

Convincing Proof That Cure Was Permanent—in Five Years the Patient Has Had no Relapse—Facts in a Remarkable Case Substantiated by Sworn Statements

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine, but the prescription of a physician, placed on sale with full directions for use under a trade mark that is a guarantee of their genuineness to every purchaser. They contain no stimulant, opiate or narcotic, and while they have cured thousands have never injured anybody. To show that cures effected by this remedy are really permanent and lasting we recently investigated the case of Mr. Frank A. Means, of Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa. Mr. Means has been an elder in the Reedsville Presbyterian church for many years as county commissioner and as school director for nine years. He was afflicted with creeping paralysis, losing the entire use of the lower half of his body, and for a year was a helpless invalid, confined to his bed with no power or feeling in either leg, and physicians had given him up as hopeless. Mr. Means was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and his testimonial was printed five years ago as follows:

"I had the grip for four winters and as a result my nerves broke down. I lost the entire use of the lower half of my body. My stomach, liver, kidneys, heart and head were never affected, but the paralyzed condition of the lower part of the body affected my bladder and bowels. For a whole year I lay in bed perfectly helpless with no power in either limb and the feeling gone so that I couldn't feel a pin run into my legs at all. I couldn't turn over in bed without help. To move me a pulley was rigged up on the ceiling and a windlass on the floor.

"During two years of my affliction I had six different doctors, but none of them gave me relief. A specialist from Philadelphia treated me for three months, but he was no benefit to me. These doctors gave me up and said it was only a question of a few weeks with me as nothing more could be done. After the physicians had given me up, a friend sent me a phamplet containing statements of two men who had been afflicted something like me, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking them at once and although my improvement was slow it was certain. Now I can walk most of the time without a cane and everybody around here thinks it is a miracle that I can get about as I do. Your pills have certainly been a God-send to me. Within the last three years I have answered dozens of letters from invalids who had heard of my case and who asked me if it was true that I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have told them all that this remedy cured me and I am glad of this opportunity of telling about my case so that others may find relief as I have done."

Signed, F. A. MEANS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1901.

ALBERT S. GIBBONEY.
Notary Public.

One day recently Mr. Means was visited at his handsome home overlooking the valley of Honey Creek, near Reedsville, where he made the following statement:

"Before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had been treated for a long time by my home doctor who pronounced my trouble creeping paralysis. I always believed that to be my trouble and I do yet believe so. I had also spent five weeks in the University Hospital in Philadelphia without the treatment benefitting me and had returned home to die, I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in 1897, but did not give a statement of my case for publication until I was sure that I was cured. After returning from the hospital I did not take any other medicine for my trouble and I owe it to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and to them alone that I am able to be about to-day. Since my cure, as related in my statement on April 17, 1901, I have never suffered any relapse nor had occasion to employ a physician except for minor troubles such as coughs, colds, etc. . I endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as fully and heartily to-day as I did five years ago."

Signed, FRANK A. MEANS.

Suscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of January, 1906.

JACOB KOHLER,
Justice of the Peace.

Justice Kohler, of Reedsville, before whom the affidavit was made, voluntarily gave and signed the following statement:

"I have personally known Mr. Frank A. Means for the past forty-five years and know that any statement he makes is entirely reliable. I personally visited him when he was confined to bed and utterly helpless. I now see him daily and know him to be in as good health as most men of his age."

Signed, JACOB KOHLER.

Mr. Daniel W. Reynolds, postmaster at Reedsville, Pa., stated that he had received many inquiries from all parts of the country concerning Mr. Means' marvellous cure, and he cheerfully added his confirmation of the truth as follows:

"I certify that the facts stated in the testimonial of Mr. Frank Means are absolutely true. I knew him when he was unable to move and I see him every day now on the streets and in my office."

Signed, DANIEL W. REYNOLDS.

Here is evidence that must convince the most skeptical. But because many of the cures accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so marvellous as to challenge belief, the following offer is made:

$5000 REWARD — The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company will pay the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for proof of fraud on its part in the publication of the foregoing testimonial.

No sufferer from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance or any of the lesser nervous disorders can afford to longer neglect to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUTS HIM TO SLEEP.

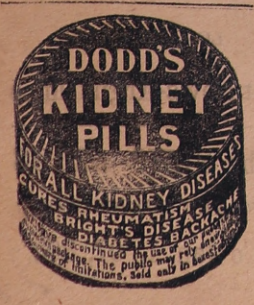
Mrs. Jones—My husband has a good ear for music.

Mrs. Smith—Mine hasn't. He thinks every piece he hears at church is a lullaby.

HOW TO MAKE BABY SLEEP.

The baby that cries half the night does not cry for nothing. It cries because it is not well, and the chances are the trouble is due to some derangement of the stomach of bowels, which would be speedily removed if a dose of Baby's Own Tablets were given the little one. These tablets make children sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the cause of crossness and wakefulness. They are a blessing to the little one, and bring relief to the tired worried mother. Mrs. A. C. Abbott, Hudson's Heights, Que., says:— "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for stomach and bowel troubles, from which my little one was troubled. Thanks to the relief the Tablets have given my baby now sleeps quietly and naturally, and is in the best of health." And the Tablets are absolutely safe—they always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. They will cure the ailments of a new-born baby or a well-grown child. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Woman's crowning glory is her hair," he quoted. "Not now," returned his pessimistic friend. "What do you mean?" he demanded. "In many cases now woman's crowning glory is some other woman's hair."



BLOOD-STAINED THRONE.

Great Popular Upheaval May Sweep It Away.

Are the days of Peter I. of Servia as King of that country numbered? It is believed so in Austria, and the fact explains the attitude of the Imperial Government to the proposed tariff union between Servia and Bulgaria.

The Austrian authorities have learned that the days of Peter I. as King of Servia are not to be long. The Karageorgievich dynastys day in Servia is gone, and before another year is over the King and his family will be driven out.

It is well known in Servia that it is owing to the dynasty alone that Servia has lost position and influence all over Europe. In the courts of Europe the opinion prevails that Peter I. knew of the plan for the murder of King Alexander, if he was not himself actually its instigator. All the courts of Europe have refused to receive a visit from King Peter or to have any direct dealings with him. Servia is thus, so to speak, blotted out from among the States of Europe.

The King, moreover, and in a greater measure, the Crown Prince, his son, have made themselves remarkably unpopular all over the country.

Servia, according to information received by the Austrian Government, is for these reasons advancing in the direction of a new revolution. There is already formed a strong party, whose desire it is to see a German prince on the throne of Servia. This party has its eyes on Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, who was married in May, 1897, to a Montenegrin princess, but has no children.

The difficulties of the Servian Government in obtaining money have become so acute that a crisis may be expected any moment.

The regicides, knowing the extreme danger, are running things with a high hand, and King Peter is little more than a prisoner in his own palace.

BETTER PLAN.

Mamie kissed me—such a smack
But I did not kiss her back;
On my part are no such slips—
So instead I kissed her lips.

"It's raining hard," said the boy, who looked through the dripping window-pane. From behind his paper his father growled: "I don't care! Let it rain!" The little lad, in grave surprise, glanced sweetly up at him. "Why, I—I was a-goin' to!" acknowledged little Jim.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Clothes washed by Sunlight Soap are cleaner and whiter than if washed in any other way.

Chemicals in soap may remove the dirt but always injure the fabric.

Sunlight Soap will not injure the most dainty lace or the hands that use it, because it is absolutely pure and contains no injurious chemicals.

Sunlight Soap should always be used as directed. No boiling or hard rubbing is necessary.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soap, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Equally good with hard or soft water

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

59 Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

"Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?" "Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't any cheers, but now and then people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."

It Cures all Creeds.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims. Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cents.—105

Schoolmaster—"Now, Rogers, what are you doing? Learning something?" Rogers—"No, sir; I'm listening to you, sir."

"The D & L" Menthol Plasters are marvellous in their quick action when applied to lame backs or stiff rheumatic muscles or joints. They give immediate relief.

The average woman is willing to patch up a quarrel with her neighbor because of the pleasure it affords her to rip the patch off again.

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, unde the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

The girl who screams when her young man tries to kiss her usually cries if he doesn't.

Dropsy and Heart Disease.—"For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the eart. One dose gave relief, one bottle cured me completely."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N.Y.—107

A man never discovers that he is growing old by looking in the mirror. He makes the discovery by looking at his wife.

Halloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS.

A lady going from home for the day locked everything up carefully, and for the grocer's benefit left a card on the back door.

"All out. Don't leave anything," it read.

On her return she found her house ransacked and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added, "Thanks. We haven't left much."

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

HIS HEALTH MAINLY DUE TO THE USE OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger Than His Seventy-Six Years and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N. B., Feby. 19—(Special).—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with Kidney Trouble I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' "Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit."

"My goodness!" exclaimed an anxious mother, "what in the world made your face so dirty, Willie?" "Johnny Jones and me had a fight," explained Willie, "an' he throwed more dirt in my face than I could swallow."

Tearing Down Signals does not delay storms. Opium-laden "medicines" do not cure. When you begin to cough take Allen's Lung Balsam, free from opium, full of healing power.

Father—"What—marry my daughter? Why, she's only a child." Spooner—"Yes, sir. I thought I'd come early to avoid the rush."

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

Old Fossil—"I suppose you get any amount of silly questions asked during the day?" Porter—"Yes, sir, any amount; yours is the twenty-third I've had asked me to-day."

Nurse's Good Words.—"I am a professional nurse," writes Mrs. Elsner, Halifax, N.S. "I was a great sufferer from rheumatism—almost constant association with best physicians I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power—but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended—today my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured me.—106

A MIGHTY RAILWAY.

The average income of the Canadian Pacific Railway per week is $1,250,000. Out of this sum they have to pay salaries to 30,000, which mounts up in a year to $25,000,000. The president of the company has a salary of $50,000 a year. The coal bill for a year is $5,000,000, for two and a half million tons of coal. The number of cars possessed by the railway is 45,000; locomotives, 1,200; railway stations, 1,400. Since 1900 the Canadian Pacific have doubled their earnings; the total for the last six months is $31,381,977, an increase of $19,194,578 over the same period last year.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop of Victoria for this season is estimated at 23,000,000 bushels, being an increase over last year's return of 1,456,850 bushels. The amount required for home consumption is 6,500,000, and for seed 1,900,000, leaving about 14,000,000 bushels available for export. With present market prices at about 32s. per quarter—equal to 4s. per bushel—3s. 6d. per bushel would be realized after defraying freight, commission, and exchange, making the value of the wheat available for export £2,275,000.

HIS WAY OUT.

Ethel—Tell us, Mr. Wylkns, which of us do you think is the prettier—I or my sister Alyss?

Mr. Wylkyns—Really, Miss Ethel, I don't know what to say. When I look at either of you, I think it isn't possible that there could be anyone in the world more beautiful.

UNDER WHICH KING.

"The More Postum the More Food—the More Coffee the More Poison.

The Pres. of the W. C. T. U. in a young giant state in the Northwest says:

"I did not realize that I was a slave to coffee till I left off drinking it. For three or four years I was obliged to take a nerve tonic every day. Now I am free, thanks to Postum Food Coffee.

"After finding out what coffee will do to its victims, I could hardly stand to have my husband drink it; but he was not willing to quit. I studied for months to find a way to induce him to leave it off. Finally I told him I would make no more coffee.

"I got Postum Food Coffee, and made it strong—boiled it the required time, and had him read the little book 'The Road to Wellville,' that comes in every pkg.

"Today Postum has no stronger advocate than my husband! He tells our friends how to make it, and that he got through the winter without a spell of the grip and has not had a headache for months—he used to be subject to frequent nervous headaches.

"The stronger you drink Postum the more food you get; the stronger you drink coffee the more poison you get." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

A NEW WOMAN

That's what any woman is after a hot cup of fragrant

Blue Ribbon

TEA

It chases away that old tired feeling and fills her with new life. So **Delicious** too. Only one **best** tea. **BLUE RIBBON'S IT.**

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm, and Fire Proof.

Locked on All Four Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from $2.85 to $5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also maunfacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and **EAVE TROUGH Etc.**
METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.
METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.
Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE. 707 Craig St. OTTAWA, ONT. 423 Sussex St. TORONTO, ONT. 11 Colborne St. LONDON, ONT. 89 Dundas St. WINNIPEG. 70 Lombard St. VANCOUVER, B.C. 615 Pender St.
WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.
Head Office and Works, - - - Oshawa, Ont., Canada

LANDS In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

The elevator boy manages to reach the top, but he isn't allowed to stay there.

Overworked Persons, either mentally or physically, should try "Ferrovim," the world renowned nerve and blood tonic and they will quickly recover strength and health

Beggs—"My wife says that if I were to die she would remain a widow." Meggs—"Evidently she thinks there is not another man in the world like you." "On the contrary, she's afraid there may be, and that she'd get him."

A Time for Everything.—The time for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is when croupy symptoms appear in the children; when rheumatic pains beset the old; when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old; when burns, scalds, abrasions, contusions or sprains come to any incumber of the family. In any of these ailments it will give relief and work a cure.

A genius is a man who can do almost anything except make a living.

"They Sell Well" says Druggist O'Dell of Truro, N.S. Want any better evidence of the real merit of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? Not a nauseous dose that makes one's very insides rebel—but pleasant, quick and harmless—a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket. 35 cents.—104.

"You don't even know how to make a lemon tart," remarked the cooking school girl, with fine scorn. "It isn't necessary to make a lemon tart," replied the other. "All the lemons I've ever seen were pretty tart already.'

It is easier to prevent than it is to cure. Inflammation of the lungs is the companion of neglected colds, and once it finds a lodgement in the system it is difficult to deal with. Treatment with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will eradicate the cold and prevent inflammation from setting in. It costs little, and is as satisfactory as it is surprising in its results.

The Preacher—"I was surprised to see your husband walk out of the church while I was preaching. The Wife—"Oh, don't mind that! You know he's troubled with somnambulism!"

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

NELSON'S KEY TO SUCCESS.

Be a Quarter of an Hour Ahead of Time.

Nelson was always beforehand with every appointment. When he was leaving London on his last expedition against the enemy a quantity of cabin furniture was ordered to be sent on board the ship. Nelson had given a little farewell dinner at his house.

An upholsterer called with an account and to report the completion of the goods. His Lordship had him shown into the dining-room, and spoke to him in a corner apart from the guests.

"Everything is packed, my Lord," he said, "and will go in the wagon from the inn at six o'clock."

"And you will go to the inn and see them off?"

"I shall, my Lord; I shall be there punctually at six o'clock."

"A quarter before six," said Nelson, "be there a quarter before; to that quarter of an hour I owe everything in life."

TAILORING AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Perhaps the latest application of photography is in tailoring. This appears to be a Parisian invention. The person to be measured is photographed in several positions while standing behind a network, which is photographed on the same plate, and serves as a standard of reference. By means of a kind of harness, indicating the location of armpits and other concealed points of the figure, the necessary accuracy is obtained.

RHEUMATISM

in any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere $1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

FOR SALE—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States; has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. Them can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

Farmers Wanted as Land Agents.

Farmers wanted all over Canada as agents for Western Canada lands; all selected lands; liberal commission. Address "Farm Lands," P. O Box 528, Winnipeg, Man.

Brother—"I have made up my mind to propose to Hettie, but have not found a suitable opportunity yet. You see, she's such a reserved girl." Sister—"Oh! yes; she's reserved for Captain Dasher. He became engaged to her yesterday."

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

"So you are going to marry. Have you anything laid by?" "Yes; I've got a rich uncle laid by with an illness of some sort, and I'm the only surviving relative."

Rose-colored spots on the bodies of children are sometimes mistaken for measles. The trouble may be roseola, a local disease of the skin Promptly cured with Weaver's Cerate.

Mrs. Smarte—"The doctor insists that I must spend the next few weeks abroad. He says I need a change. Mr. Smarte—"So you do; that's a fact." "Ah! you agree!" "Yes; you need a change—of doctors."

For 33 Years

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been before the public, and this, together with the fact that its sales have steadily increased year by year, is the best proof of the merit of

Shiloh

as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Those who have used Shiloh would not be without it. Those who have never used it should know that every bottle is sold with a positive guarantee that, if it doesn't cure you, the dealer will refund what you paid for it. Shiloh

Has Cured

thousands of the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Let it cure you.

"Last winter I coughed for three months and thought I was going into Consumption. I took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did me any good until I used Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Four bottles cured me. This winter I had a very bad cold, was not able to speak, my lungs were sore on the side and back. Six bottles of Shiloh made me well again. I have given it to several people, and every one of them have been cured.—Dr. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que."

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee at all druggists.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1906.

The recent investigations as to how the business of several of the leading life insurance companies of New York was conducted, and the revelations consequent thereon, have caused many to ask if our Canadian companies are making fair and just returns to their policyholders of all the money intrusted to them. The Toronto World has indulged in some grave accusations regarding at least one leading Canadian company, quoting figures showing that while these New York companeis returned some 35 per cent in profits to their policyholders the Canadian company mentioned only returned a little over five per cent. The matter has been called attention to in the Ontario Legislature, when Mr. Hugh Clark, in moving the address referred to the necessity of a thorough investigation, and added: "I would'nt say a word to cause any policyholder any concern. Their policies are just as safe as the Bank of England, but they want to know if the profits are being applied to a reduction of the premiums, or are being absorbed by families of the head men of the companies."

Railway Building.

Large Addition to Canadian Railways During Current Year.

About 2,000 miles of railway will be tracked or graded in Canada during the year 1906. This will be almost double the amount that has been laid in any previous year, and means that all the big railway companies, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian Northern, have most important plans. Almost all the largest railway construction companies in the United States, more especially those that have been identified with the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway, will be directly or indirectly interested in some portions of the new lines, and by the plans made by different railways it is evident that not a single day will be lost.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PLANS.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, with its heart set on getting a line through to the Pacific coast, will naturally be the largest builders of new railway lines. Their plans call for the construction of almost 1,000 miles of road. Already contracts have been awarded for two sections, one 210 miles long, from Fort William to the junction of the Transcontinental line that is to be built by the Government, and the other 250 miles long, from Portage la Prairie in a north-westerly direction, toward Touchwood Hills. On the 22nd of this month tenders will be opened for another section 550 miles in length, which will be a continuation of the Portage la Paairie section on towards Edmonton.

The C. P. R. will add about 400 or 500 miles to their already extensive system, and the Canadian Northern a like amount. To accomplish all this work a small army of men will need to be employed, besides the best labor saving tools in the way of steam shovels, etc.

A King Who Works.

The King says he often works twelve hours a day, and he is past the age at which our modern socialists would have put him on a pension. We have known the King to do continuous work for weeks together at a rate of taxation on his physical powers to which a twelve-hour work day at regular work would be child's play. All know how the Emperor of Germany works. Broadly, it may be said that every man who accomplishes anything in the world works at least twelve hours a day, and a great deal of it at problems which take it out of a man as no assigned task could, But what is more important than the fact the King is an intense worker, is the true idea of work which he holds. No greater curse could come upon a people than to regard work as an evil. The King extends his sympathy to the unemployed because they are shut out from the joy of work. To those who do not look on work in this way life is not worth living. They must spend their hours seeking happiness where none is to be had. Every man was sent into the world to serve his fellow men, and except in doing that he can have no real joy. Every man has a calling—a divine vocation wherein he can serve his fellow men, and woe to him who does not find that vocation and work at it for all he is worth, not for himself, but for what he can do for men. Woe to him who thinks he gains something by doing less work or—more criminal still—worse work, than he can do, in his calling. It is not thus that any happiness can be got out of life. It is not thus that men get on in life. It is the man who does all he can who gets on, and who gets the opportunity to do more. We congratulate the King on having learned life's secret, and we heartily pity those who have not.—Witness.

Common Colds are the Cause of Many Serious Diseases.

Physicians who have gained a national reputation as analysts of the cause of various diseases, claim that if catching cold could be avoided a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Every one knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all throat and lung trouble are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these diseases develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine or other harmful drug and has thirty years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition. For sale by all Druggists.

MENTAL REACTION.

The Mind's Quickness of Operation and How It Is Measured.

Let a dozen or twenty persons take hold of hands in a ring. Each is to press the hand of his right hand neighbor as soon as he receives a pressure from the left. One person starts the pressure going and at the same instant observes the position of the second hand of a watch. The pressure passes all around the circle, and when it arrives at the originator he notes how many seconds were required for the given number of persons in succession to receive an impression and make up their minds to act in response. The total time is then divided by the number of persons. This is a crude illustration of the reaction time which we measure with great accuracy on single persons.

As the mental portion of the reaction time becomes more complicated the time becomes longer. For example, the processes of mental discrimination and choice require times of their own. The way we get these "higher" mental processes can be illustrated in a simple way. A person placed in a quiet room is to tap a telegraph key every time he sees a red light, which can be produced at the will of the experimenter in the recording room. The interval of time between the actual appearance of the light and the moment the key is tapped is accurately measured. For awhile nothing but the red light is used, this to obtain the simple reaction time. Then red and yellow lights are turned on in irregular succession. The person has now to discriminate between two colors and to choose between action and nonaction. The increase of time required over the simple reaction time gives the discrimination time for two colors. In another set of experiments three colors are used, then four colors. As the discrimination and choice become more complicated more time is required.

The importance of rapid and accurate reaction and discrimination is evident. Astronomers have difficulty in recording the moment at which a star passes a line in the telescope. The sportsman must pull the trigger at just the proper moment. The football player, the fencer and the boxer are trained in rapidity of discrimination and reaction. It is very evident that a player or a pugilist who takes a long time for discrimination, choice and volition will give a decided advantage to a quick opponent.—Forum.

DISRAELI'S MAXIMS.

Every one loves power, even if he does not know what to do with it.

Always have distinguished friends. Never have fools for friends. They are of no use.

To govern men you must either excel them in their accomplishments or despise them.

To rule men we must be men. Our wisdom must be concealed under folly and our constancy under caprice.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.

The divine right of kings may have been a plea for feeble tyrants, but the divine right of government is the keystone of human progress.

Talk to women as much as you can. This is the way to gain fluency, because you need not care what you say and had better not be sensible.

They Didn't Play.

A monster political parade was held in Philadelphia during one of the campaigns. It was headed by a band of thirty-five discoursing stirring marching tunes. The leader of the band had contracted in advance to supply that many players, but when he came to count noses he found eight missing. It did not take him long to decide what to do. After some hustling he secured eight men, not one of whom could play a note of music, and decked them out in the regulation band uniform. He placed instruments and music in their hands and paraded the full number. "Did they play?" was asked. "Yes," said the band leader, "but not music. I put a cork in each of the eight instruments."

Sensible.

That was both a kind and a wise man who, when about to marry for the second time, settled $10,000 upon his unmarried daughter. "I should like to have her go on living at home," he said, "but who can tell whether she and her stepmother will be harmonious and quite happy together? She shall feel that she is free to go or stay." The consequence was mutally happy relations, since both women knew there was no dependence or necessity for them to live in closer relations than might prove agreeable.

The Dominant Air.

As through an opera runs the rhythm of one dominant air, so through men's lives there rings a dominant note, soft in youth, strong in manhood and soft again in old age. But it is always there, and, whether soft in the gentler periods or strong amid the noise of the perihelion, it dominates always and gives its tone to the whole life.

His Happiest Hour.

He—Do you remember the night I asked you to marry me? She—Yes, dear. He—For a whole hour we sat there and not a word did you speak. Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life!—Translated For Tales From Echo de Paris.

Pain Through Ignorance.

All our misery, all our pain, is traceable to ignorance and misuse of our forces. Enlightenment is the sovereign cure alike for physical and moral ills.

THE TAIL OF A COMET.

Its Ever Changing Mass and Why It Flees From the Sun.

The tail of a comet is not formed of the same particles which composed it yesterday or even an hour or a moment ago. It is constantly being renewed at the expense of the nucleus. As the long stream of black smoke from the neighboring factory or mill is being continually renewed by fresh particles of carbon released by the combustion going on in the furnace below, so is the wonderful luminous train of cometary bodies being constantly replenished by particles flying from or rather driven from the nucleus by the intense heat of the sun.

Then, again, how infinitely small and how intensely luminous must these particles that go to make up the tail of a comet be! This thought is suggested by the fact that it has been proved that in some cases the nucleus of comets which are only a few hundred miles in diameter will have enormous fanlike tails stretching across space for a distance exceeding 200,000,000 miles and having a bulk exceeding that of the sun by more than 10,000 times! Professor E. E. Barnard beautifully illustrates the formation of a comet's tail by "supposing" thus: "Suppose, for example, that the nucleus of a comet is composed of ice. Then suppose the heat of the sun to be so intense as to rapidly melt that portion of the ice globe exposed to the action of its rays, which are strong enough to immediately convert it into vapor, which ascends toward the sun.

"Imagine now a fierce wind blowing out from the sun, causing the vapor which meets it to be whirled out into space behind the comet. This will clearly illustrate the theory of the formation of a comet's tail, only that the nucleus of the comet is not ice and the vapor is not water vapor, neither is the force which drives it away from the sun a fierce wind."

The unknown force hinted at by the astronomer above quoted readily explains why a comet's tail, as a rule, points in an opposite direction to the sun. The Russian astronomer Bredichen distinguishes three different types of cometary tails—those composed of particles having the specific gravity of hydrogen, those having the specific gravity of hydrocarbon gas and a third class having all the peculiarities of an equal mixture of hydrogen and iron vapor.

BEAUTY SPOTS.

Japanese women gild their teeth.

In Greenland women paint their faces blue and yellow.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red.

In India the women of three high castes paint their teeth black.

Borneo women dye the hair in fantastic colors—pink, green, blue and scarlet.

A Hindoo bride is anointed from head to foot with grease and saffron.

In New Holland scars made carefully with shells form elaborate patterns on the ladies' faces.

In some South American tribes the women draw the front teeth, esteeming as an ornament the black gap thus made.

In New Guinea the ladies wear nose rings, piercing the nose in the same fiendish way that civilized women pierce the ears.

His Working Clothes.

Lord Ellenborough once reproved a bricklayer for coming to be sworn in his usual habiliments. "When you have to appear before this court it is your bounden duty to be clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life, if it comes to that," said the bricklayer, "I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship." "How do you mean, sir?" exclaimed the chief justice angrily. "Well, it's just this. You come here in your working clothes, and I come in mine."

It was very seldom, however, that anybody got the better of Lord Ellenborough. A witness dressed in a fantastical manner and who had given discreditable evidence was asked in cross examination what he was. "I employ myself," he said, "as a surgeon." "But does any one else," inquired the chief justice, "employ you as a surgeon?"

He Stooped to Conquer.

English newspapers tell of a young cabman in Birmingham who by his resemblance to her dead son attracted the fancy of a wealthy old woman. She bequeathed him a fortune on condition that he became an educated gentleman. The cabman studied the classics enough to fit himself for Oxford or Cambridge, but doubted whether he knew enough of the manners of young gentlemen to conduct himself properly in their society. So, putting pride in his pocket, he obtained a place as "scout," or servant, at one of those seats of learning and profited so much by what he saw and observed in this humble position that when he eventually proceeded to the other university as a student he was able to pass creditably.

Cast Iron.

Cast iron is extended the five thousand five hundredth part of its length for every ton of direct strain per square inch of its section. Its elasticity is fully excited when extended the one-thousandth part, and the limit of its elasticity is estimated to be found at the time when it is extended the one thousand two hundredth part of its length. The tensile strength of the longest piece of cast iron ever tested was 45,970 pounds to the square inch.

Breaking Her In.

Husband (newly married)—Don't you think, love, if I were to smoke it would spoil the curtains? Wife—Ah, you are really the most unselfish and thoughtful husband to be found anywhere. Certainly it would. Husband—Well, then, take the curtains down.

Carpets, Rugs and Curtains.

We have just received a large consignment of Carpets, Rugs and Curtains direct from the makers in England, Scotland, Germany, Austria and many other places in the Old Country.

We buy these goods direct for cash, saving the middleman's profits, thus enabling us to sell them at a much lower price than those not enjoying these privileges. We cordially invite you to come in and inspect these goods.

TEMPLETON'S Axminster Rugs, the finest Rugs in the world, beautiful self-colorings and designs, and best wearing Rugs known, all sizes from the small door mat to the large room size. Prices 85c. to $55.00.

NEW CURTAINS.

These goods are now ready for inspection on our 3rd Floor. They are richer and grander than ever. The designs are beautiful and prices most moderate. Come in and see SWISS NETS, BRUSSEL'S NETS, IRISH POINT, RENAISSANCE, Large Door Stoles and Nottinghams.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville is making a strong push to have a Normal School established there.

The Ontario Legislature was opened with great pomp and ceremony on Thursday last.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been in Toronto this week, and was the guest at a grand banquet in Massey Hall last evening.

The congregation of Rylstone Presbyterian church presented their pastor, Rev. J. E. Smith, with a well filled purse, accompanied by an address.

The British Parliament was opened on Monday with the usual ceremony. King Edward read the speech from the throne, which foreshadowed important reforms.

The Ontario says the Grand Trunk has been negotiating for the purchase of the Belleville rolling mills, but that for the present the negotiations have fallen through.

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the Panama Canal. He recommends to Congress a lock canal.

Mount Sutton, a lofty promontory three miles from Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado, has developed into an active volcano, flames, smoke and sulphur fumes driving back all who attempt to approach.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. have chosen Prince Rupert as the name for their terminal port on the Pacific coast. Why this name should have been schosen is a puzzle to many, and we certainly think a better and more appropriate one could have been selected.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show will be held at Ottawa from March 5th to 9th. There will be offered in prizes for beef cattle $774; for dairy cattle $700; for sheep $760; for swine $690; live and dressed poultry $1750; seeds $121. These prizes should bring out a host of good exhibits, and in addition there will be a good program of lectures.

A remarkable case of miserliness, resulting in death, took place in New York last week. Miss Maria Corsa, fifty-six years old, whose fortune is estimated at from six hundred thousand to one million dollars, died from starvation and exposure. She lived entirely alone denying herself even the necessaries of life and refusing the warmth of a fire, which might have been built with coal which had been in the cellar for years.

An increasing number of inquiries faom Americans regarding the possibility of securing agricultural lands in northern Ontario are reaching the Immigration Department. The President of a Montana bank has written, saying that he would like to buy, for cash, 20,000 acres of land in the great clay belt, with a view to establishing a colony. Several letters from prospective settlers have also been received from Oklahoma. One writer says himself and quite a number of farmers are anxious to settle in New Ontario and carry out the usual conditions.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without

THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:—

We offer a full year's subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS, a full year's subscription to that greatest of all Weeklies, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, including their beautiful picture, "Queen Alexandra, Her Grandchildren and Dogs," and a copy of "The Farmer's Manual and Veterinary Guide," all for **$1.85.** A sample copy of the picture and book can be seen at this office. Call and leave your order, or address

THE NEWS-ARGUS,
Stirling, Ont.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" " with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman	1.80

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

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—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 80c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer.

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Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.

At MORTON & HAIGHT's Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.

OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.

Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

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☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Public School Reports.

IV. DEPT.

SR. IV. GRAM. 100.—H Calder 71, F Hulin 67, A Livingstone 62, E Coulter 58, R Patterson 53.

JR. IV. COMP. 100.—V Utman 62, R Reynolds 61, H Hagerman 60, E Ward 58, B Montgomery 56, R Thompson 55, J Hough 44, M Haggerty 39.

SR. III. DICTATION 70.—A Labey 62, M Sarles 60, E McCutcheon 60, H Smith 42, R Bean 42, R Belshaw 42, D Roy 40, E Luery 36, C Hogle 28, F McCutcheon 28, H Martin 23, R Wright 16.

III. DEPT.

HISTORY 75.

JR. III.—B Donnan 70, G Shea 66, O Cummings 61, A Sager 61, M Balfour 56, D Roy 54, L Williams 49, I McLachlan 43, C Cummings 41, E Tice 36, L Moloney 32, C White 26, R Lansing 22, A Sprague 15, E Eggleton 10.

SR. II.—V Whitty 57, E Hagerman 48, E. Caverley 47, A Coulter 44, C Brown 43, M Meikiejohn 41, L Labey 40, A Parry 38, D Hayford 37, H Rollins 32, F Ferguson 29 M Chard 23, J Graine 15, P Utman 14.

SPELLING 70.

JR. III.—B Donnan 70, M Balfour 64, A Sager 62, A Sprague 62, E Tice 62, G Shea D Roy 58, O Cummings 56, I McLachlan 56 L Moloney 56, C White 54, E Eggleton 50, C Cummings 46, R Lansing 44, L Williams 44.

SR. II.—C Caverley 68, M Meikeljohn 68, V Whitty 66, A Coulter 64, H Rollins 60, A Parry 58, D Hayford 56, M Chard 54, L Labey 50, P Utman 46, F Ferguson 44, E Hagerman 42, C Brown 38, J Graine.

II. DEPT.

SR. PT. II. COMP. 100.—V Moloney 73, A Williams 69, G Knowles 68, S Kincaid 55, O Hatton 54, F Kincaid 47, E Humm 49, M Barrow 44, L Sharpe 44, F Demorest 26, K Moloney 29, P Seeley 38, G Ibey 41, S Haig 19. Two absent.

GEOGRAPHY 100

JR. II.—G Sine 90, P White 84, C Boldrick 83, G Gould 78, M Graine 75, G Moore E Gould 54, D Moore 50, J Hannah 53, L Brownson 8.

SR. II.—H Airhart 92, W Bailey 90, J Moloney 73, E Mitchell 71, C Tulloch 62.

I. DEPT.

DICTATION 100.

SR. PT. I.—H Boldrick 93, J Ackers 83, E Cummings, 80, E Moore 67, R Hagerman 67, E Roy 50, H Wannamaker 46, G Barrow 42, H Ackers 30, Beatrice Coulter 29, H Sine 27, N Truesdell 27, R Coulter 25.

PT. II.—E Airhart 88, L French 84, H McCutcheon 84, E Gould 80, E Bird 80, G Green 50, F Ibey 20, N Wannamaker 20, M Barrow 0.

Report of S. S. No. 22, Sidney

SR. IV. HISTORY 50.—Myrtle Winsor 31, Bruce Richardson 18, Russell Wescott 9, Ethel Wescott 4, Mary McLachlan 0.

ARITHMETIC 200.—Mary McLachlan 115, Bruce Richardson 108, Myrtle Winsor 100, Ethel Wescott 93, Russell Wescott 45.

GRAMMAR 150.—Myrtle Winsor 113, Mary McLachlan 97, Ethel Wescott, 60, Bruce Richardson 59, Russell Wescott 41.

GEOGRAPHY 110.—Mary McLachlan 102, Myrtle Winsor 101, Russell Wesscott 81 Bruce Richardson 75, Ethel Wescott 55.

M. MCMULLEN, Teacher.

The town of Lloydminster lies half of it in Alberta and half in Saskatchewan. The residents are anxious to have it all either in the one province or the other, and the majority favor Saskatchewan.

The latest adulterant to be talked of is paraffin in cream candy, which, it is declared, is the cause, especially in women and children, of all sorts of stomach disorders and even of appendicitis.

The well known druggists, Morton & Haight, have been appointed special agents for the sale of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, Catarrhal Powder, Ointment and Pills as well as for South American Nervine, Kidney and Rheumatic Cure.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

Notice to the Public.

Call on R. P. Coulter and secure a bag of Leitch Bros. Celebrated ANCHOR BRAND Flour. Every package guaranteed and manufactured from No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. Don't forget to ask for the ANCHOR BRANDS.

J. J. LA TOUR,
Agent for Ontario.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Passenger	10.17 a. m
Passenger	6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A large quantity of dry hard wood has been hauled to market here this week.

The new bus line which was started by Mr. Fred Ferguson has been sold to Mr. Jas. Ackers.

A memorial service for the late Jesse Barlow will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning next at 10.30.

As an instance of the mildness of the season Mr. R. Girdwood sent in this morning a large butterfly, which is now disporting itself in the windows of this office.

LOST.—A string of gold beads. Finder please leave at this office.

The remains of Mrs. Knowles, who died at Niagara Falls, were brought here for burial on Wednesday morning. She was the mother of Mr. J. J. Knowles, formerly of this place, and whose wife now resides here.

The social given last evening in the Opera House under the auspices of the R. C. Church, was largely attended and a great success. The drawing for a handsome table took place, and Mr. J. A. Warren, of this village, held the lucky number.

It was mentioned last week that the local hockey team were arranging to bring one of Belleville's best teams here. Up to the present the inducements offered have not brought anything forward, and it looks as though the city chaps were a little afraid to face our village seven.

Our first shipment of American Yellow Corn will arrive next week. We will sell from the car at 56c. per bushel, or ground from the mill at $21.50 per ton. Leave your orders early.

C. J. BOLDRICK.

The hockey match with Campbellford which was billed for last night had to be cancelled on account of the weather. The visitors would not have been able to come, however, as they reported being used up after their game with Norwood on Monday evening. The game will likely take place on Wednesday evening next.

The ladies of the Missionary Auxiliary will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society by holding an open meeting in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening next, Feb. 28th. A good programme is being prepared, and refreshments will be served. All are welcome. A silver collection will be taken at the door.

NOTICE.

A full attendance of the members of Stirling Encampment No. 80, are requested to be present on Friday eve., Feb. 23rd, for important business.

Gentlemen who are Bald

Or have thin hair, should call on Prof. Dorenwend at the Stirling House, Stirling, on Wednesday, March 7th, and see his wonderful device in Toupees and Wigs worn on over 75,000 heads. Explanation and demonstration free. Private apartments at Hotel. Don't fail to see his new invention, patented all over the world.

"Shaun Aroon."

The Madoc Amateur Dramatic Club will give this original and amusing Irish play in the Opera House here on Friday evening, March 2nd, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The play was given in Madoc on the evening of Feb. 8th to a crowded house, and was received with hearty applause, and every mark of appreciation.

A first class Orchestra accompanies the club and will furnish plenty of excellent music.

Further particulars are given in posters and small bills.

Hockey--Married vs. Single.

A very interesting and exciting game of hockey took place here before a large crowd, on Monday evening last, when the Married and Single Men met.

The first half ended in favor of the benedicts by a score of 1 to 0, but from the beginning of the second half the single men went in with a determination to change that score which they did nicely by tallying three goals to their opponents 2, making it a tie—3 all.

It was agreeable to the single men to play off the tie but the benedicts seemed rather timid to proceed and so the game thus ended.

Another game will take place between these teams shortly.

The following was the line-up:—

MARRIED—Goal, Morton, point, Walt Mitchell; c. point, C. J. Boldrick; forwards, W. Hagerman, J. M. McGee, E. Goldsmith and R. A. Williams.

SINGLE—Goal, G. Saylor; point, E. McIvor; c. point, J. A. Warren; forwards, H. Wheeler, L. Coulter, Geo. Martin and W. Warren.

Mr. W. J. Whitty gave good satisfaction as referee.

The assessor of Marmora village gets a salary of $50.

Campbellford is making application to the Ontario Legislature to have that place incorporated as a town.

The Sovereign Bank.

We are pleased to notice the continued progress of the Sovereign Bank. Mr. Duncan M. Stewart, who has just returned from Europe, announces that one of the largest investments ever made in Canada by a European Bank has been concluded. This bank, the name of which is withheld for the present, has purchased 15,625 shares of the Sovereign Bank at $130, making a net cash investment of $2,031,250. This will make the paid-up capital $4,000,000, and raises the Soverign Bank to the fourth largest chartered bank in the Dominion in point of capital.

The Sovereign Bank has enjoyed continued prosperity from its commencement. This is no doubt in large part due to the ability of its general manager and the splendid staff of assistants he has under him.

The prosperity of the bank and its ability to secure first-class business is evidenced by the statement of Mr. Stewart that the Sovereign now has enough business in sight to employ the whole of the new capital to immediate advantage just as fast as it is paid up. It is well known that the bank's circulation has been up to the legal limit for some time and the increased capital will give it an additional circulating power of $2,375,000.

A meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held in Toronto on March 1st, to ratify the sale of stock to the European Bank, and in his circular Mr. Stewart states that the directors have heard from enough shareholders to approve the transaction by a very large majority.

The Late David Williams.

One by one the old residents are passing away; and this week we have to record the death of Mr. David Williams, which took place on Sunday morning last, after many months of illness, borne with great patience and resignation. The late David Williams was the son of James Williams, and a twin brother of the late Mrs. Carlos Mendell, and was born in Camden township Feb. 9th, 1826. He lived there until the year 1866, when he removed to Chisholm's Rapids, Sidney. It was during his residence there, about thirty-two years ago, that he became soundly converted, under the ministry of the Rev. J. H. Watts, now superannuated and living in Walkerton, Ont., and joined the M. E. Church. About the year 1878 Mr. Williams removed to Stirling, where he lived until the time of his death.

He left a widow and three sons. The eldest, Ralph, is a Methodist minister in Michigan. Randall is an officer in the Salvation Army, and is stationed at St. John's Newfoundland, and George, also an officer in the S. A., is in Idaho.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, and was largely attended, service being held in the Holiness Movement Chapel. The interment took place at Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Ladies look Younger

Which is the desire of one and all. Take the trouble of visiting Prof. Dorenwend,s private show rooms at the Stirling House, Stirling, on Wednesday, March 7th, and see the many beautiful inventions in Styles of Human Hair Coverings, Wigs, Bangs, Switches, etc., and inspect his new patent structure.

The C. P. R. New Line.

The Madoc Review says: The large party of C. P. R. surveyors who have been camped on the outskirts of Madoc for the past three weeks, moved on Monday to a new location some seven or eight miles further west, and from where they hope to complete their work to the intersection of the main line a few miles west of the C. O. R. Junction. They were fortunate in locating an exceptionally good line for the new track all the way from Maberly to Madoc, and from here west the work will be even easier. There appears to be no doubt that the main line of the C. P. R. will follow this new survey.

The Bancroft Times says there is a mountain of red granite near that village which has been pronounced by experts to be No. 1 quality.

Bancroft Times: The manager of the Princess Sodalite Quarries will make a shipment of about two carloads to London, Eng., this week. Some of the blocks weigh almost six tons. Dungannon can boast of having the only quarry of the kind in the world.

At the last meeting of the Huntingdon Council Mr. Samuel Tanner presented a petition signed by about 150 ratepayers, asking the council to take the necessary steps to have the Town Hall built in a more central part of the township as the present hall is not convenient for the ratepayers. The petition was laid over for further consideration.

Madoc Review: Last week Mr. E. Smith, of this village, installed a new electric light plant at the Coe-Saunders copper mine at Eldorado. The new plant has about 70 light capacity, and will light not only the offices and grounds, but also the underground workings and shafts, so that night work can be carried on with advantage. This is the first mine to adopt electric lighting in this district.

Marmora village debentures for $5,500 bearing 4½% were recently sold to Geo. Stimson & Co. for $5,516.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all Druggists.

Two ladies were the victims of a most daring robbery in Belleville on Saturday evening. They had been down town shopping, returning about ten o'clock, and when on east Bridge street, between William and Ann streets, they were accosted by an unknown man, who, at the point of a revolver, demanded their money. One of the ladies immediately handed over her purse; the other started to run, but was pursued and made to hand over her purse. No trace of the thief has been found.

PERSONALS.

Miss Ida Spry is spending a week with friends in Havelock.

Mrs. Geo. Williams, of Idaho, is visiting Mrs. David Williams.

Miss Ida Connet, of Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. J. McC Potts.

Miss Helen Vermilyea, of Belleville, is the guest of the Misses Labey.

Mr. Geo. A. Weese, of Bancroft, was in town for a few days this week.

Mrs. S. B. McGee, of Belleville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Spry.

Mr. Percy Reynolds left on Tuesday morning last to take a position in Parry Sound.

Mr. Fred. Ingham, of Toronto, attended the funeral of his grandfather, the late David Williams.

John Shaw, Past District Deputy Grand Master of Pr. Edward District, was recently re-elected W.M. for the seventh time for Stirling lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Auction Sales.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.—On lot 15, con. 1, Rawdon, the farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. Henry Hagerman. Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.—On lot 9, con. 3, Rawdon, a lot of farm stock, seeds, grain, and hay belonging to Mr. Frank Conley. Sale at 1 o'clock. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Births.

POPE.—At Melita, Man., on Feb. 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pope, a daughter.

RODGERS.—In Rawdon, on Feb. 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Rodgers, a daughter.

Deaths.

DONALD.—At Hoard's Station on Feb. 20th, 1906, Wm. A. Donald, aged 32 years and 6 mos.

Buried at Burnbrae on Feb. 21st, when the beautiful burial services of the Sons of Scotland and the Independent Order of Foresters were read at the grave, and the coffin lowered with a covering plaid of the Gordon clan.

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 25, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, and the Brick Dwelling by Oak Lake. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS HAMBLIN.

OUT FOR SPRING BUSINESS.

My store, house, premises and effects having been thoroughly disinfected I am now authorized by the Medical Health Officer of Stirling, to notify the public that with perfect safety to all I can again carry on my regular business, at the old premises in the Coulter Block.

HERB. HADLEY.

THE NEW STORE

WILL BE OPEN

Saturday, Feb. 24th,

with a New and Up-To-Date Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

G. W. ANDERSON.

What About SPRING GOODS?

—:o:—

Now is the time to have your HORSE FORK erected for Summer use. We can save you some money by placing your order to be erected before Spring.

A Car Load of McLaughlin Carriages to hand in a few days. Come early and make your choice while there is a good assortment.

We also carry a full line of Harness, Massey-Harris Farm Implements, Chatham Fanning Mills, Incubators and Brooders, in fact we carry everything that is required on a farm. What you don't see ask for

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

P. S.—Horse for sale.

In the High Court of Justice.

Judicial Sale.

Pursuant to the judgment made in the matter of the estate of Julius Bennett, deceased, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of the Local Master at Belleville, at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 1, p. m., the following farm property, the west ½ of the east ½ of Lot No. 17, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 33½ acres, more or less.

On the above premises are erected a log house and a log stable. The property is situated about 2 miles from Wellman's Corners and 8 miles from Stirling. It will be sold subject to a lease having 3 years yet to run, at a rental of $20 a year without taxes, and subject also to a reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of $10 for every $100 of his purchase money, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

For further particulars apply at the law offices of J. Earl Halliwell, Esq., Stirling, and Messrs. Wills & Wright, Belleville.

Dated, the 12th of February, 1906.

S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BARGAINS.

Our Clearing Sale of Winter Footwear still continues. We are giving Big Discounts for Cash. Come now and secure bargains.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Butter and Eggs wanted.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

P. S.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled at once.

SHAUN AROON.

AN IRISH DRAMA IN THREE ACTS.

WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE

MADOC AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,

—IN THE—

Opera House, STIRLING,

—ON THE EVENING OF—

FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1906.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Shaun Aroon, a roving fellow with a light purse and a lighter heart..E. Latimer
Lord Fermoy, a good-hearted landlord
Bad Andy, a friend of Shaun's.....} .....F. G. Cottle
Fergus Riordan, Fermoy's rascally agent.....W. J. Hill
Dan O'Grady, a sturdy old farmer.....P. J. Hoover
Tom O'Grady, his son.....A. R. Lockhart
Old Hennings, a money-lender.....A. L. Connor
Nipper, a detective.....H. W. Wright
Patrick O'Harrigan, a servant.....E. Pine
Mrs. O'Grady, Dan's wife.....Miss A. Gream
Molly O'Grady, his daughter.....Miss F. Stewart
Maggie O'Neil, a maid-servant.....Miss L. Morrison

Time—The Present.

SYNOPSIS.

ACT I.—Parlor in "King's Arms" Hotel....The old farmer and the scheming agent....The plot....Shaun and Bad Andy....Fergus is surprised....Molly and Maggie....Molly makes a discovery....Fergus surprised again....Fergus makes a proposal....Shaun on hand.

ACT II.—Sitting-room at O'Grady's...A lapse of six months...Mother and daughter....Dan's sorrow....Tom's arrival....Fergus learns a secret....The money-lender....Fergu's threat....Shaun and Maggie ...Molly decides....The arrest....The eviction...."Stand back or I'll brain you!"

ACT III.—At Fermoy castle....A lapse of two hours....Pat in clover.... Maggie seeks information....Hennings gets mad....Bad Andy learns something ....The attempted whipping....The arrest of Shaun and Bad Andy....The examination...."Fermoy of Fermoy Castle"....A happy ending.

Specialties will be introduced between Acts.

Madoc Orchestra under the Leadership of Mr. W. H. Scrutton, has kindly consented to furnish music.

ADMISSION 25 cts. Reserved Seats 35 cts.

Plan of House at Morton & Haight's Drug Store.

WANTED

1,000 More Men, Women and Children to use COULTER'S Flour.

Have just unloaded another car. This Flour is the Cream of the West. If you never heard of it you better come and get a bag; it is perfection without a doubt. Our Flour Sale is a great success and we intend carrying it on for another week. We are going to give everyone a chance to get their stock of Flour when it is cheap.

Our system of gristing your wheat is a success also, just bring along the wheat, we don't grind it by electricity but the exchange is made so quickly that you would think that electric power was used, and the article we give you in return is always satisfactory. Once you try you will always buy at COULTER'S.

☞ Plenty of CORN in stock now.

R. P. COULTER.

P. S.—Remember, no matter what prices other dealers advertise our prices are lower.

Stock Foods at Reduced Prices.

—:o:—

Carnafac Stock Food,
Anglo-Saxon "
Dr. Hess' "

We have a small stock of each of the above and will sell at **25 per cent. DISCOUNT.**

MORTON & HAIGHT,
Druggists, Opticians, Stationers, &c.
STIRLING.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 80c.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Take Notice that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court Clerk of the County of Hastings, by Christopher Burkitt, of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, to be appointed Guardian to the estate and effects of William Thomas Stanley McMechan, who resides in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, an infant child of William Thomas McMechan, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, who died about the 25th day of November, A.D. 1900, and by such Will appointed a Guardian of said infant, but since said Guardian has departed this life on or about the 16th day of January, A.D. 1905, and said infant being without a Guardian the said Christopher Burkitt, being a nephew of previous Guardian, asks to be appointed Guardian to said infant.

Dated at Stirling, 1st day of Feb, 1906.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Applicant.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of THOMAS GRAY, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Gray, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, laborer, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1905, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to John Sharp, Executor of the estate of the said Thomas Gray, deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, his Solicitor, Stirling, Ont., on or before the 17th day of February, 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And Notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand [illegible] amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the said 17th day of February, 1906.

Dated the 21th day of January, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

YOU MAY NEED

Only a Room Papered or Painted.

You'll save money and time by attending to it now. Better consult us and have the work completed before the Spring rush comes, or you may have to wait then.

Our work is the kind that pleases. You don't pay unless pleased.

S. A. MURPHY.

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXIV.

If Guildford Berton had expected his ominous words to produce any effect upon Norah, he was mistaken.

She looked at him with the same calm surprise and displeasure. To her the question sounded like an outburst from a frenzied man, nothing more, and she tried to remain patient and restrain her anger.

"I don't understnd you," she said, quietly enough. "Perhaps you do not understand yourself."

"You will soon understand," he said, with a sinister smile; then he seemed to make an effort to control his temper, and said, more softly: "Will you not sit down, Lady Norah? I—I spoke more warmly, precipitately, than I intended, but——"

Norah declined the chair with a gesture, and stood schooling herself into patience. She would listen to what he had to say; she was, if the truth must be told, just a little curious. She glanced at the bell again; it was within her reach, and she could dismiss him in a moment if she chose. But she intended to listen to all he had to say.

Guildford Berton laid his hand upon the mantelshelf, and looked down thoughtfully for a moment; then he commenced:

"I fear I shall cause you some pain, Lady Norah. Heaven knows I would have avoided this revelation, but you have forced it upon me. If you had listened to me, if you had consented to be my wife, the story I am going to tell you would have been locked within my bosom, and I should have remained silent till death."

Norah did not speak, and he went on, slowly and impressively.

"You remember your mother, Lady Norah?"

Norah inclined her head slightly.

"You are aware that she and the earl separated soon after their marriage?"

Norah's face burned, and her eyes began to flash.

"Please do not misunderstand me," he said. "I am not going to speak disparagingly of either the earl or the countess. The separation was caused by no graver reason than the impossibility of their living happily together. I do not wish to speak ill of the dead, but I do not think any woman could have lived with the Earl of Arrowdale. That is all I intend to say on that point. As you are aware, the countess was accompanied in her exile by a faithful servant, Catherine Hayes. She was devoted to the countess; it was one of the instances of affectionate fidelity which are as rare as they are touching. You were born after the separation, and saw nothing of the earl until the death of your—shall I say adopted mother, Catherine Hayes? I fear I am taxing your patience rather sorely; you are wondering why I should repeat all this, which you know already. Bear with me a little longer, please, Lady Norah. I am right, am I not, in stating that a very strong affection existed between you and Catherine Hayes; in fact, that after the countess' death, she took the place of a mother to you?"

Norah assented by a gesture. His words recalled the quiet, peaceful life in the cottage at Norton, and all the dead woman's devoted care of her, and the tears were very near her eyes; but she specially desired to repress any emotion in Guildford Berton's presence, and forced the tears back.

"Can you tell me where you were born, Lady Norah?" he asked.

Norah started slightly.

"No," she said, answering her own thoughts rather than his question.

He suppressed a smile.

"Nor when—the day, the month?"

"No," said Norah, a faint surprise rising.

"Did it ever occur to you that there was something strange, unusual, in your ignorance of these facts?"

She shook her head.

"Why do you ask me these—these questions?" she replied coldly.

"My reason will be obvious directly," he responded. "Did you know that Catherine Hayes was a married woman?"

"I do not know," replied Norah.

He unbuttoned his coat, and, taking the photograph from his pocket, held it out to her.

"Will you take that in your hand and look at it carefully?"

Norah took it after a moment's hesitation, and looked at it.

"Where did you get this?" she demanded with a start.

"I found it," he replied, quickly.

Norah's eyes flashed unbelief.

"It is mine!" she said.

"I am very glad to be able to restore it to you," he said, suavely. "Will you tell me whose portrait it is?"

"You know whose it is," she said; "it is Catherine's—Catherine Hayes'. I do not believe that you found it. It—it has been stolen."

"Very likely," he assented, coolly; "it is of little consequence—you have it again. Doubtless you will treasure it far more preciously and carefully than you have hitherto done, now that you know it is the portrait of your mother."

For a moment the words did not convey their proper significance to Norah, and she looked at him vaguely—she was thinking of Catherine; then she started, and her eyes opened upon him.

"What was that you said?" she asked.

"I said that it is the portrait of your mother," he repeated, with a sinister smile, and a gleam of triumph in his eyes.

"My mother! This is Catherine Hayes, not my mother, not the Countess of Arrowdale!" she exclaimed.

"It is not the Countess of Arrowdale," he said; "but it is Catherine Hayes, your mother."

Norah held the portrait tightly, and looked at him.

"Are you—are you mad?" she gasped.

He smiled.

"It is not an unreasonable question. I can appreciate your astonishment, and I sympathize with you; indeed and indeed I do. I am not mad, and I am speaking the sane and sober truth; that is the portrait of your mother you hold in your hand, Norah."

She did not notice his intentional omission of the "Lady;" she was too amazed, too overwhelmed. She sunk into the chair, still looking at him as if she were waiting.

"It is a terrible shock," he said, in a tone of gentle sympathy, "for one who has always regarded herself as of noble birth, to find that instead of being the daughter of an earl she is only the daughter of a commonplace lady's maid, companion——"

Norah began to tremble.

"It is not true," she said, almost inaudibly. "Why have you told me this falsehood?"

"It is quite true, alas!" he said; "and it is better that you should hear it from me, who love you and can sympathize with you, than from the lips of strangers, who would simply enjoy the romance of your disappointment."

"I do not believe it," she faltered.

"I am not surprised at that," he retorted, in the same slow voice, easy, cool as that of one confident in the truth of what he asserts. "I do not ask you, expect you to believe it without proofs. I have come prepared for your incredulity; though, if you ask yourself what purpose I could hope to effect by telling you a string of falsehoods, you will find it difficult to find an answer. In a word or two, the facts—the lamentable facts!—are these: Just before the Countess left the court and went into exile, Catherine Hays committed the folly of marrying. She married a man—a gentleman—named Woodfern, James Woodfern," he added, taking a paper from his pocket, and glancing at it. "Catherine had asked and obtained a holiday, and had spent it in Plymouth. There she met this gentleman, Woodfern. He was a lieutenant in the navy, on a few days' leave from his vessel"—he looked at a paper again—"the Enchantress, then stationed at Plymouth. It was a case of love at first sight. Mr. Woodfern wooed with the ardor of a sailor, and Catherine Hayes, being presumably as much in love as himself, consented to marry him after the short period of courting which the exigencies of Her Majesty's naval service permitted him. They were married—this Lieutenant Woodfern and Catherine Hayes—at St. Stephen's, Plymouth. Permit me to hand you a copy of the church register. The original I have seen within the last week, and I can testify that this is a correct copy."

He placed the slip of paper in Norah's hand and waited.

She looked down at it, and mechanically read the formal document.

"What—what has all this to do with me, with my mother, the countess?" she asked, with a catch in her voice.

He raised his eyebrows, as if astonished at her dullness of perception.

"You will see presently," he replied. "Lieutenant Woodfern's leave was a short one, and the husband and wife separated. He went on board the Enchantress; she who was Catherine Hayes, but now Catherine Woodfern, returned to the Court and the service of her mistress, the countess. They had agreed to keep the marriage a secret. Possibly the lieutenant wanted to prepare his relatives for the surprise in store for them. It was not a very good marriage for him, and he thought that he would break it to them gently, and present his wife when he came back from the voyage on which the Enchantress started a few weeks after the wedding. It was a close secret. Only one man was admitted to his confidence, the first mate of the vessel, a man named Furlong. You will find him duly set down in the certificate as a witness to the marriage. They parted. Catherine went back to her mistress, and when the earl and countess separated—which they did soon afterward—Catherine accompanied the countess. They went to London. Some months afterward a child was born, a girl, the daughter of Lieutenant Woodfern and Catherine, his wife; in fact, yourself, dear Miss Norah!" and he inclined his head gravely.

Norah caught the arm of the chair and grew deathly white. In the space of a moment, even as he had been speaking, the scene of Catherine's death rose before her. She understood now what those words of anguished parting meant. She realized now the meaning of the dying woman's oft-breathed question: "Dou you love me, Norah? Have I been really like a mother to you?"

Her head fell upon her hands, and her bosom heaved with choking sobs.

"Do not cry," said Guildford Berton. "It is all so long ago. Shall I go on?"

She raised her head and set her teeth hard.

"Yes,' go on," she said.

"Your mother had very little difficulty in winning the countess' forgiveness for the concealment she had been guilty of, and very soon the countess grew as fond of the little girl as her own mother was. Indeed, the solitary lady clung to the child with a loving tenderness which seemed to surpass that of the mother; and I can imagine how easy it was for the countess to believe that if the child had been her own and had been born before the earl and she had separated, no separation would have taken place. It must have occurred to her that if the earl could be made to believe that the child was his own—you see? Yes! So these two women conspired in all affection; the little girl was to be regarded as the daughter of the Countess of Arrowdale, and when they left London and took up their abode in the country, it was as the young lady Norah that the Child of Catherine Woodfern was presented to the world. There was no limit to Catherine's devotion; she even relinquished her child! It was very feasible. No one knew of the marriage excepting the man Furlong, and he would not have known of the birth of the child if he had not chanced to meet Catherine in London before the two women had decided upon the exchange of mothers, and heard from her that the lieutenant had a daughter.

Norah caught her breath.

Her father! He knew—he must have been written to! flashed through her mind.

Guildford Berton seemed to divine the thought.

"Yes, the lieutenant would have known, of course; but, unfortunately, he contracted yellow fever at St. Kitts two months after his marriage, and died there. The man Furlong was with him when he died. There is the certificate," and he handed her another paper.

"I have nearly come to the end of my story, Miss Norah," he said, wiping his lips, and eyeing her white face with a watchful keenness. "The plot was not a bad one. If the earl had only possessed the smallest of hearts, the announcement of his child's birth would have touched him and brought about a reconciliation; but the earl—well, you knew him long and intimately enough to render it unnecessary for me to say anything further. He declined to hold any communication with his wife; he declined to receive her back or see the child. This was a startling disappointment, no doubt, and if it could have been effected, you would have been restored by the countess to your mother and acknowledged as the child of the widow of Lieutenant Woodfern; but, you see, that could not be. What was done could not be undone. The countess had presented you to the world as the daughter of the Earl of Arrowdale, and the daughter of the Earl of Arrowdale you had to remain. I don't think it mattered very much to Catherine; perhaps she consoled herself for playing the part of nurse instead of mother by reflecting that her child would figure as the daughter of a peer. That is very likely to have been her feeling. Any way, she died keeping the secret, and it was buried with her. Only one man could have revealed the truth—the sailor, Furlong; and he had disappeared, as sailors do. Probably she thought he was dead. But he is alive; it is from him that I have learned this interesting story of your birth, and it is in my power to compel him to remain silent or tell the story in a court of law. That the proofs may be complete, I have got from him a plain statement of the case; here it is. You will like to have it, I have no doubt."

He crossed over to her and placed it between her unresisting fingers. Then he went back and leaned against the mantelshelf again, and looked down at her.

Norah, with the papers in her hand, sat with her eyes fixed on the ground. She was scarcely conscious of his presence. She was simply crushed and overwhelmed by the revelation. Of its truth she did not doubt for a moment. Even if he had not produced the certificates and other documents, she would have been convinced of the truth of this story. Catherine's—her mother's—last words were testimony enough. She was not the daughter of the Countess of Arrowdale, but of her companion, Catherine Woodfern.

And at that moment there was only room for one feeling in her heart; an overflowing love for the woman who had hidden the secret of her maternity in her bosom even to the gates of death! She raised the portrait to her lips and kissed it, and her tears fell upon it.

Guildford Berton accepted the action as her acknowledgment that he had spoken the truth.

"You are satisfied?" he said, in a low voice. "I thought you would be. But I fear you have scarcely realized the difference, the change, in your circumstances which this discovery must cause."

Norah scarcely heard him as she wiped her eyes and stifled her sobs.

"You have to realize, Miss Norah," he went on, "that you are no longer the Lady Norah, daughter of the late earl; that you are not the mistress of his immense wealth."

Norah raised her head and looked at him, and put her hand to her brow.

"Why have you told me this?" she said. Was it for the sake of revenge? I do not understand—I do not care. I feel that you have told met he truth; that I am not the daughter of the countess, but that Catherine"—her lips quivered—"was my dear, dear mother! But I do not see—it is all dark." She held out her hands like one striving to put aside a veil.

"You do not comprehend that not only are you not the daughter of the Earl of Arrowdale, but—penniless, and to all intents and purposes a beggar?" he said, suavely.

Norah's face flushed, and she rose.

"I do not care—it is nothing!" she said, wearily. "But you forget that the earl has left me money——"

"Pardon me," he interrupted her broken words. "It is a natural mistake in the confusion of your thoughts; but the late Earl of Arrowdale has not left a penny——"

"I do not care, I do not wish to speak or think of it; but your revenge cannot go so far," she said, as wearily as before; "the earls's will——"

"Left his vast wealth to his daughter," he said, with a sinister smile; "to his daughter, not to a person named or known as Norah! Do you not remember the blank in the will? If he had written your name there I think—I am not sure—you would have been secure; but he did not. Only to 'my daughter.' You are not his daughter, Miss Norah Woodfern!"

(To be continued).

HOMEMADE SPRAYS.

Owing to the great increase of San Jose and other scale insects a series of experiments with the lime-sulphur-salt mixture and other homemade remedies has been made. There is a great demand for a cheap, efficient remedy, easy of application, and yet not injurious to trees. A series of experiments were recently taken up to determine, if possible, the cause of failure with the lime-sulphur-salt washes and their variations in controlling these scale insects. Other remedies such as kerosene and its variations, whale oil soap, sand oil and caustic soda were also used. The failure of an insecticide may be caused in many instances by the improper mode of application, imperfect preparation of material, poor class of crude materials and inferior apparatus, rather than inferior class of material actually used in spraying. This is especially true in the case of lime-sulphur-salt wash.

The lime-sulphur-caustic soda, self-boiled, (22-17-6-50) representing 22 pounds lime, 17 pounds sulphur, six pounds caustic soda and 50 gallons water, was applied to 50 peach trees November 15. When examined January 10, they showed 45 per cent. dead scale. Another experiment with same material put on pear and plum November 20 showed 65 per cent. dead scale at same time. Lime-sulphur-salt boiled one-half showed 73 per cent dead scale, when examined January 10. The same mixture boiled 45 minutes applied to encrusted apple, pear and plum November 2 showed 80 per cent scale dead. Lime-sulphur-soda, self-boiled along side of the same kind of trees and at same time only 65 per cent. scale dead. Lime-sulphur-salt, boiled one hour in former proportions, and sprayed on peach, 96 per cent. of scale were found dead. This variation of 23 per cent in number of scale dead should show the importance of boiling for at least one hour.

Success with lime-sulphur-salt wash depends more upon thorough work than in case of other insecticides. A pump with a high pressure and a good noxzle is necessary to reach the small twigs. It is not as penetrating nor searching as the oils, making it necessary to go over the trees two or three times to reach every spot not covered by the first application. This wash is the best for the San Jose scale on the peach and plum and is considered a fungicide as well as an insecticide, preventing spot and peach curl, Caustic soda, ten pounds to fifty gallons water applied on peach, pear and plum, showed 30 per cent. dead. Sand oil destroyed all the San Jose scale, but the damage done to the tree will be seen later.

Kerosene mixture, 20 per cent. on plum, pear and apple, September 21 showed 90 per cent. dead scale. Kerosene and lime on some kinds of trees, 20 per cent kerosene, showed 50 per cent. dead scale January 1. Moderately infested apple, plum, pear and peach sprayed with 20 per cent. kerosene emulsion showed 95 per cent scale dead January 11. The results from spraying with oils are, as a rule, various when used under the same circumstances. But the oils are expensive and are unsafe when put in the hands of the amateur. We are forced to conclude that the lime-sulphur-salt wash (22-17-12-50) boiled for at least one hour, has proved to be the cheapest and most efficient when properly made and applied.

THE above picture of the man and fish is the trade-mark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
TORONTO, ONT.

50c. and $1.00. All druggists.

Want the Earth?

If so, send 25 cents and receive "The Earth" every month for one year. An illustrated monthly journal, that tells the truth about the Great Southwest, tells it in an interesting way—tells what the farmer wishes to know about the Land of Opportunity—tells young men how they can better themselves—tells the story of those who have ventured and won new homes in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and beyond. Write to-day to THE EARTH, 1140 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Are You DEAF?

I was deaf myself for 25 years. I perfected and patented a small, invisible ear drum in order to help my own hearing. It is called "The Way Ear Drum," and by the use of these drums I can NOW HEAR WHISPERS. I want all deaf people to write me. I do not claim to "cure" all cases of deafness, neither can I benefit those who were born deaf. But I CAN HELP 90 per cent. of those whose hearing is defective.

Won't you take the trouble to write and find out all about me and my invention? Tell me the cause of your deafness. Geo. P. Way, 1511 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

JUST THINK

All Japan teas are adulterated, while

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Sold Only in Sealed Lead Packets at 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. By all Grocers. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

THE DOMINION BANK

—PROCEEDINGS OF—

The Thirty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906.

Among those present were noticed:

Dr. Andrew Smith, Messrs. J. G. Ramsey, Barlow Cumberland, W. R. Brock, R. T. Gooderham, H. C. Hammond, Cawthra Mulock, E. B. Osler, M.P., J. J. Foy, K.C., David Smith, R. J. Christie, J. M. Bond, A. W. Austin, F. J. Harris, Ira Standish, E. C. Burton, A. R. Boswell, Jno. T. Small, J. Bruce Macdonald, W. Mulock, Jr., Sidney Small, H. Gordon Mackenzie, J. Gordon Jones, F. J. Stewart, Wm. Ross, W. G. Cassels, Geo. D. Scott, N. F. Davidson, W. H. Cawthra, J. A. Proctor, David Kidd, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Kavanagh, S. Samuel, W. C. Harvey, W. Dixon C. Holland, F. J. Phillips, Wm. Davies, H. W. A. Foster, W. C. Crowther, E. W. Langley, H. S. Harwood, R. M. Gray, Richard Brown, Henry Johnson, Wm. Spry, W. Glenney, Frank H. Hill, Jno. J. Dixon, G. N. Reynolds, F. C. Taylor, F. G. Hodgins, W. C. Lee, F. E. Macdonald, Jno. Stewart, Thomas Walmsley, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th December, 1905:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1904			$134,572.64
Profit for the year ending 30th December, 1905, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts			490,495.20
			$625,067.84
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st April, 1905	$75,000.00		
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 3rd July, 1905	75,000.00		
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 2nd Oct., 1905	75,000.00		
Dividend 2½ per cent., payable 2nd Jan., 1906	75,000.00	$300,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises		75,629.87	375,629.87
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward			$249,437.97

With deep regret your Directors have to record the death, which occurred in October last, of Mr. William Ince, who had been a member of the Board since 1884. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. Christie.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past year in Hespeler, Ontario; in Winnipeg, at No. 643 Portage Avenue and at the corner of Notre Dame and Nena streets; and in Toronto at the corner of Dovercourt Road and Bloor street and at the Union Stock Yards.

Premises have been secured in Windsor, Ontario, and a branch will shortly be opened there.

All branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

E. B. OSLER,
President.

Toronto, 31st January, 1906.

The Report was adopted, and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for their efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		$ 2,651,956 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 4,390,832 67	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	29,692,275 74	
		34,083,108 41
Balance due to London Agents		694,169 84
Total liabilities to the public		37,429,234 25
Capital stock paid up	$ 3,500,000 00	3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	249,437 97	
Balance of profits carried forward	75,000 00	
Dividend No. 93, payable 2nd January	167 50	
Former dividends unclaimed	42,137 90	
Reserved for exchange, etc.	107,762 34	
Rebate on bills discounted		3,974,505 71
		$44,403,739 96

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 1,084,210 73	
Dominion Government demand notes	2,455,477 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	150,000 00	
Notes and cheques on other Banks	1,842,022 49	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	699,243 18	
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	968,345 25	
Provincial Government securities	91,019 25	
Canadian Municipal securities and British or Foreign or Colonial public securities other than Canadian	669,160 76	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	2,649,334 23	
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	4,417,263 70	
		15,026,076 59
Bills discounted and advances current	28,564,199 67	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	335 00	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	6,000 00	
Bank premises	800,000 00	
Other assets not included under foreign heads	7,128 70	
		29,377,663 37
		$44,403,739 96

T. G. BROUGH,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th December, 1905.

THEY ARE ENEMIES NOW.

"Hallo, Mrs. Lovejoy!" exclaimed a gentleman of that lady's acquaintance; "gray what brings you out so early in the day?"

"Oh! I've just been to the photographers with my pet dog, Dido" (which she carried in her arms), "and we have had our portraits taken together, haven't we, Dido? Beauty and the beast, you know, Mr. Johnson," with a saucy little laugh.

"And what a little beauty he is to be sure," replied Johnson, inadvertently, as he tenderly stroked poor Dido's head.

And then she suddenly remembered, and became hot and cold in turn, and they parted strangers for evermore.

"Look here," remarked the thrifty man to his extravagant wife, "you're carrying too much sail, my lady." "I don't know why you should bother about that," she retorted. "No?" said he. "I think I should, since I have to raise the wind."

DEADLY CHEMICALS FOUND

Russian Terrorists Turn to Cyanide of Potassium.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARRESTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: An important arrest of six social revolutionists lavishly provided with explosives and bombs, who it is believed were planning an attempt on the life of Governor-General Doubasoff, of Moscow, was made here on Friday evening just previous to their departure for Moscow. A seventh member of the party, a student, threw away a bomb and escaped.

The police also took into custody eight terrorists belonging to another group, at whose residence was found cyanide of potassium and other deadly chemicals sufficient, it is said, to kill half the population of St. Petersburg, and thousands of revolutionary proclamations.

It is suspected that the terrorists, failing to reach prominent persons here by open violence, are about to try the more subtle means of poison.

TERRORISTS ARE ACTIVE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Official Messenger prints the weekly summary of violent political crimes and seizures of bombs, explosives and weapons. The record consists mainly of a long enumeration of cities where the terrorists have been active. These include St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Nishni, Novgorod, Vilna, Warsaw, Samara, Kursk, Sebastopol, Kazan, Tiflis, Riga and other principal cities where officials have been killed, patrols fired on, bombs, weapons and dynamite seized or post-office, banks or other State institutions attacked. A number of the crimes were committed by mere boys.

Despatches tell of a grammar scholar wounding a reactionary teacher at Kharkoff and the arrest at Berdicheff of a 15-year-old lad having three loaded bombs in his possession.

There is evidence that a bomb explosion which occurred at Vilna on Feb. 12 was part of a general plot, with ramifications throughout the empire, aimed at preventing the participation of the moderate parties in the election, and the chief of the secret police here has sent orders to the gendarmerie of all the cities to do everything possible to guard against similar attempts. Details of the explosion at Vilna show that six local revolutionists were on their way to blow up a club-house where moderates were in session, when one of the former slipped on the icy sidewalk and exploded a bomb.

The Czarevitch, the first battleship of the Russian Far Eastern fleet to return to European Russia, has arrived at Libau.

POLICE INCITING MURDER.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says that a distinguished official vouches for the correctness of the following story: A few days ago Premier Witte learned that the secret police were printing an enormous number of proclamations, drawn up by Gen. Bogdanovitch and Gen. Trepoff, inciting the people to murder the Liberals and Jews. Count Witte, accompanied by Minister Filosofoff and Prince Urusoff, went to the police offices and found unmistakable evidences of the fact. A stormy scene followed between Count Witte and M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior. The former subsequently went to TsarskoeSelo, but failed to obtain expected support from the Czar. It is stated that Prince Urusoff and several high officials of the Ministry of the Interior will resign.

It is semi-officially stated that the Minister of the Interior has instructed the provincial authorities to forcibly levy taxes. The arrears exceed $15,000,000.

RUSSIAN NOBLES MURDERED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. Count Lamsdorff (not the Foreign Minister) and Baron Rone were dragged from a sleigh near Tukkum and savagely murdered on Saturday. This appears to be the last of retaliation for the military executions in the repression oft he Baltic revolt.

The goods station at Riga has been ransacked and robbed of $10,000. Many railway officials have been murdered.

BRUTAL COSSACKS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Fifty educated Esthonian at Dorpat, most of them landowners, have telegraphed a protest to the St. Petersburg newspapers against wholesale military executions in districts where revolutionaries did not destroy property.

It is stated that over seventy alleged revolutionaries have been shot at Fellin, where no violence had been committed. At Lizenzuzen, in Wesenburg, two women and several children, who were cowering in the cellar of a house, were shot in cold blood by Cossacks.

Executions are now general in the Dorpat district. Captain Von Siever, the military "executioner," has been furnished with a list of the condemned, and as fast as arrested they are placed against a wall and shot—sometimes by a firing squad, sometimes by a single soldier, and occasionally by the officer in charge.

At Mitau, Courland, ten revolutionaries were shot this week. A schoolhouse "denounced" as a revolutionery headquarters, was burned by soldiers, although it cost the Government thousands of pounds to build.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white 79c to 79½c, red 78½c to 79c, mixed 78c to 78½c, goose and spring 74c to 75c, at outside points.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard 89c, No. 1 northern 86½c, No. 2 northern 84c, No. 3 northern 82½c, at lake ports; all-rail quotations 3½c more than these prices.

Flour—Ontario—Exporters bid $3.15, in buyers' bags, at outside points; high patents, at Toronto, bags included, quoted at $3.75; 90 per cent. patents $3.60; Manitoba first patents, $4.30 to $4.50; second patents, $4.10, bakers', $4.

Millfeed — Bran, in bags, outside, $16.50; shorts, $16.50 to $17.50.

Oats—35c to 36c, outside.

Barley—No. 2 49½c, No. 3 extra 46c to 46½c, No. 3 43c to 43½c.

Peas—79c, outside.

Rye—70c, outside.

Corn — Canadian, 43c, Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 49c to 49½c; mixed, 48½c to 49c, at Toronto.

Buckwheat—51½c to 52c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market for choice stock continues fairly actice and steady.

Creamery	24c to 25c
do solids	23c to 24c
Dairy lb rolls, good to choice.	21c to 22c
do large rolls	18c to 19c
do medium	18c to 19c
do tubs	20c to 21c
do inferior	17c to 18c

Cheese—Unchanged at 13¼c for large and 13¾c for twins.

Eggs—Are quoted lower at 21c to 22c. Storage are easier in sympathy at 15c to 16c.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7½c to 8½c; thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 8c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys 14c to 15c, for choice small lots.

Baled Hay—No. 1 is worth $8 per ton in car lots on track here, and No. 2 is weak at $6.

Baled Straw—$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Grain—The demand by cable for Manitoba spring wheat was very limited and trade was quiet.

Oats—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c.

Peas—79c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba No. 3, 48½c; No. 4, 47c to 47½c.

Corn—American mixed, 52½c; No. 3 yellow, 53c ex-track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; do in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $19; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $20; milled mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $1.90 to $1.95; cornmeal, $1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $8 to $8.50; No. 2, $7 to $7.50; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover, $5.50 to $6 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $20; American short cut, $20; American cut clear fat back, $19 to $20; compound lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12c to 13½c, according to size; bacon, 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10; country dressed, $8.75 to $9.50; alive, $7.25, selects and mixed lots.

Eggs—New laid, 23c to 24c; selects, 20c to 21c; No. 2 candled, 15c to 17c per dozen.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c; undergrades, 21¾c; dairy, 19c to 20c.

Cheese—Ontario, 13c to 13¼c; Quebec. 12¾c.

Ashes—First pots, $5.25; seconds, $4.70; thirds, $3.75; first pearls, $7.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 90¾c, carloads; Winter, nothing done. Corn—Barely steady; No. 2 yellow, 46¾c; No. 2 corn, 45¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Barley—Western in store quoted at 45 to 52c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 in store, 71¾ to 72c asked.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 88⅝c elevator; No. 2 red, 92⅛c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94½c f.o.b. afloat

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 20. — Business opened steady at the Western Market to-day. Buyers stated that the bulk of the exporters' brought forward were little better than short-keeps. Dealers did not care to pay more than $4.75 for exporters', save in casese where the animals were of superior quality. The nominal range to-day was $4.40 to $4.90 per cwt.

Quite a number of mixed loads of exporters' and butchers' were received. The sales of these were readily made. One lot brought $4.70 per cwt.

For straight butchers' heifers, stallfed and equal in quality to exporters', fancy prices were paid. But these cattle easily rank above any others in the butchers' line. Some small select lots sold at $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt. Good butchers', in loads, sold at $4 to $4.35. Cows were in demand to-day, and their values were firm. Good ones brought $3.50 to $3.60; common $2.50 to $3, and canners, $1.50 to $2 per cwt.

The run of short-keep feeders was larger than usual to-day. Buying in them was active and values were steady, the top figures reaching $4.40 per cwt.

Hogs are now quoted at $6.75 per cwt for selects, and $6.50 for lights and fats. The deliveries were small, and the packing houses are keenly competing for supplies.

CALL FOR POLICE.

Physicians Want Help in Dealing With Seven Islands Epidemic.

A despatch from Quebec says: Physicians at Seven Islands declare they cannot cope successfully with the diphtheria outbreak there without a detachment of police, and have requested that a squad be sent to their assistance by steamer Montcalm.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Speech From The Throne at The Opening of the House.

With all the usual pomp and ceremony, military accompaniment, and social display, the second session of the eleventh Legislature of Ontario was opened in the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, Toronto, Thursday afternoon. The many beautifully dressed women on the floor of the House made a brilliant scene. Immense crowds packed every place of vantage on the floor and in the galleries. The corridors were thronged with hundreds seeking admission.

THE SESSION'S PROGRAMME.

The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I take great pleasure in meeting you again as representatives of the Province in Parliament assembled.

Our very earnest thanks are once more due to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest of the year that has passed, which even excels the one that called for our gratitude last year. With this harvest, the market conditions have been such as to maintain the prosperity which our farmers have enjoyed in recent years. This has been noticeable in the dairying industry, the output of which has been very large. The evidences of steadily increasing enterprise and activity on the part of our people, which have been apparent for several years past, are to be seen on all sides at the present time, and afford good reason for congratulation and thankfulness.

FOR FARMERS' COLLEGE.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Agricultural College from the standpoint of the number of students, the number of farm visitors, and the amount of work done. For the first time in its career, the total number of students of all classes exceeded one thousand. The Macdonald Institute has apparently taken firm hold on the appreciation of the public, and farmers' daughters have come to its halls in numbers that promise a very bright future for the institution. You will be asked to provide funds for increasing the teaching facilities of the college in various departments.

The past year has shown a large increase over previous years in the number of immigrants settling in Ontario. Preparations are being made to receive and settle a larger number during the present year, who will be directed to the farms of the Province. With increased facilities and an improved system, it is confidently expected that the immigration and colonization work of this Government will reach the highest mark yet attained. The funds appropriated are being used solely to assist in providing farm and domestic help.

REFERENCE TO EARL GREY.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature, his Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Countess Grey and their estimable family, have visited several sections of the Province, and the seat of Government has been honored by their presence on two occasions. The people of the Province have noted with satisfaction the great interest taken by his Excellency in all matters affecting their welfare and happiness. The extensive experience gained by his Excellency in the various public positions which he has occupied renders his opinions on such questions of the greatest possible value; while the interested manifested by the Countess Grey in all movements of a philanthropic and social nature has been a source of great satisfaction.

IN NEWER ONTARIO.

You will be pleased to learn that the operation of the first section of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the past year has been very satisfactory—the income being largely in excess of the expenses of operation—and that the construction of the extension of this road has been proceeded with in the most energetic manner.

The growing importance and value of the mineral interests of the Province call for the most careful consideration and management, and necessary amendments to the Mining law will be submitted to you for your consideration.

Since the last session, an agreement has been arrived at with the Dominion Government for the negotiation, on equitable terms, of a treaty with the Indians who occupy large portions of the Province not now under treaty.

AMENDMENTS TO LAW.

Among the measures to be submitted to you for your consideration, in addition to the amendments of the Mining law, above mentioned, will be: Bills respecting County Councils; respecting the Department of Lands and Mines; amending and consolidating the Liquor License Act; amending the Volunteer Land Grants Act; revising and amending the Railway Act, and the Electric ailway Act; amending the Agriculture and Arts Act, amending and consolidating the several Acts relating to companies; revising and amending the Acts relating to Public schools and the Act respecting the Department of Education; respecting the University of Toronto; and amending the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1899, providing for the taxation of railways.

ELECTIC POWERS.

The extraordinary possibilities which the future may have in store with reference to electric power are still attracting increased attention on the part of scientific and practical men. It is expected that the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon hydraulic and electric power in the Province will be laid before you before the close of the session. A mass of information has been collected, which will, no doubt, be of great value in the future consideration of this very important question.

THE UNIVERSITY.

In the month of October last, a Commission was appointed to report upon a scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now governed and for other purposes. The report of the Commission is expected shortly.

You will be glad to learn that the revenues of the Province are largely in excess of the estimates and more than sufficient to meet the Provincial expenditure during the year.

The public accounts will be laid before you for your consideration at the earliest moment, and the estimates for the coming year will also be submitted for your approval at an early date.

WEDDING AT WHITE HOUSE

Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt Married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth.

A Washington despatch says: In the beautiful white and gold east room of the White House, a few minutes after noon, on Saturday, the venerable Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, of the Protestant Episcopal church, pronounced the fateful words which united in marriage Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and Nicholas Longworfith, the representative in Congress from the first district of Ohio. The floral decorations were most elaborate. Two huge vases each filled with easter lilies and fern fronds occupied each of the mantels and two handsome tables bore jardinieres of flowering rhododendrons. At the great centre windows was a floral bower. A semi-circular platform was constructed before the windows. On this the ceremony took place, so that all in the room had practically an unobstructed view of it.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

At noon the President and the dainty bride, resting her hand lightly upon his left arm, proceeded to the east room, the orchestra rendering the march from Tannhauser. Her bridal dress was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy, tulle and silver, brocade. The material from which the gown was developed was manufacteured especially for Miss Roosevelt, and the design was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of material for the dress was made. The gown had a long train of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made high without a collar, was trimmed with rare old point lace, and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves just met the long white gloves. A voluminous tulle veil almost completely enveloped the bride.

PRESENTS NOT ON VIEW.

Only the family and intimate friends were permitted to see the wedding presents. Among the hundreds received by Miss Roosevelt are the following:—President Loubet of France, magnificent gobelin tapestry, made expressly for Miss Roosevelt; Emperor William of Germany, bracelet; the Empereor of Japan, two beautifully chased vases of silver and a piece of Japanese embroidery. Republic of Cuba, necklace of selected pearls; the Emperor of Austria, diamond and pearl pendant; the Empress Dowager of China, dower chest filled with rare articles; the King of Italy, Mosaic table depicting scenes in Italian life; Pope Pius X., Mosaic representing a great painting in the Vatican; the King of Spain, pieces of antique jewellery. King Edward of England sent a gift, the character of which has not been disclosed.

ALONE WITH A MADMAN ON SLED.

Terrible Trip Taken by a Sergeant of Mounted Police.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, says: Sergt. Field, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, has just arrived from the Fort Chippewa district with a trapper named Brown, who had become a raving maniac on account of the solitude of his surroundings. The 400-mile trip was made under most trying difficulties, owing to the fact that Brown was in such a condition that the policeman was obliged to strap him down to the dog sled. The madman refeused to eat, and Sergt. Field was obliged to force food into his mouth. For four days the journey south was made especially arduous because the madman continuously struggled to regain his liberty. At one time a blizzard overtook them and they were obliged to seek shelter under a huge pine tree, where they were snowed under for two days.

TOOK MONEY AT PISTOL POINT.

Belleville Highwayman Held Up Two Ladies in a Public Street.

A despatch from Belleville says: A daring hold-up occurred in this city on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. Two ladies, Mrs. F. Osborne and Miss Yates, were proceeding homeward on Bridge Street east, which is one of the thickly populated streets in the city, when a man confronted them and with a revolver pointed at them, demanded their money. The ladies were so terrified that they were unable to make any outcry, and both delivered their pocketbooks to their assailant. The man then hastily decamped, and although police were soon upon his trail, his whereabouts could not be discovered. The police are badly handicapped, as the ladies were unable to give a descripeion of the man. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the city, as the hold-up is the first which has occurred here for years.

THE FAMINE IN SPAIN.

Bands of Unemployed Pillaging Farms, Bakeries and Stores.

A Madrid despatch says: The famine in the Meridional Provinces again is grave. The intense cold of recent days has killed the sugar crop in the Provinces of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and Granada. Numerous bands of men unable to obtain work, are scouring the country, pillaging farms, bakeries and provision stores, and threaten to attack the land owners. Thousands are awaiting the commencement of Government famine works, which are indispensable to effect any improvement in the frightful situation, the consequences of which cannot be measured if the conditions are prolonged.

FIGHT IN THE CORTES.

One Spanish Deputy Used Fists, the Other His Cane.

A despatch from Madrid says: A quarrel occcurred in the Cortes on Thursday between Deputies Segui and Doval, and the latter was punched in the face. He retaliated, striking Senor Segui with his cane. Both were arrested.

CHINESE ATTACK MISSION

Outrage in the Province of Nganhwei is Reported.

The correspondent at Shanghai of The London Standard telegraphs:—"News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nganking, province of Nganhweion, the left bank of the Yangtse Kiang River. No loss of life is reported.

"On Wednesday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the Secretary of the French municipal Council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant was arrested.

"Many of the great provincial Viceroys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude which they would hardly dare to assume so openly unless they thought that Pekin approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

"In some quarters Japan is believed to view with equanimity the possibility of armed intervention being necessary since it would provide her with occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

"In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the municipal Council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China squadron.

ON GUARD IN PEKIN.

The Pekin correspondent of The London Times says that all the Legation guards have been warned that danger is impending. The Secretary of the German Legation has obtained an additional field battery.

The position in China is becoming increasingly ugly. The trouble will probably spread from the south to the north.

The Government, eager to save the dynasty, is seeking to placate the foreigners. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, on the pretence of suppressing the Chun Chuses, who are absolutely quiescent, is sending six regiments with artillery to Chinchow. It is presumed that the real reason for the despatch of these troops is that the army is honeycombed with secret societies, and the Government wishes to remove a dangerous weapon from the neighborhood of the capital.

AN UPRISING PREDICTED.

A despatch from San Francisco says: C. E. Young, an eye-witness of the recent riot in Shanghai, arrived here on Wednesday from the Orient on the steamer Doric. He tells of the intense anti-foreign sentiment that exists among the Chinese and predicts that an uprising will take place within the next few months. Young says that 200 Chinese were killed in the riot in Shanghai and that only the presence of the foreign gunboats at Shanghai prevented the wholesale slaughter of Americans and Englishmen. Young represents a local firm, but because of the boycott he was unable to transact any business with the Chinese merchants.

BIG JUMP IN TRADE.

The Last Seven Months Beat all Previous Records.

An Ottawa despatch says: An aggregate foreign trade for seven months exceeding that of the whole of 1899 by $10,668,305 and the whole of 1896 by $92,015,417. The figures quoted above are sufficiently striking, but if the past seven months be compared with the same period of the preceding year it gives a betterment of $44,216,143, the figures of the former period being $323,616,803. The exports of domestic produce totalled $150,834,433, or a gain of $25,603,940 when compared with seven months of 1905. Exclusive of coin and bullion, the imports amounted to $156,259,403, an increase of $15,774,987. Excess of exports for the seven months ever imports for the same period was $9,828,962. Exports of all classes show considerable gains, but the most important were animals and their produce, $4,498,735, and agriculture, $13,493,366. Shipments of maunfactured goods exhibit an improvement of $1,707,339.

A QUEER CONCOCTION.

What An Analyst Found in "Communion Wine."

The New York Sun of Wednesday publishes the following:—Health Commissioner Darlington told the Aldermen's Committee on Salaries and Officers on Tuesday that the adulteration of the food and drink sold in this city had become so general that it had spread to the wines used in churches for communion services. He informed the committee that a few days ago he had analyzed a bottle bearing the label "Communion Wine," and found that it was made of wood alcohol, hard cider and an analine coloring matter. After the meeting Dr. Darlington was asked if he had any reason to believe that the concoction he had examined was generally used in the churches. "I don't know," he replied, "but I do know that the wine we examined was an unwholesome, and even dangerous, mixture."

STARVED AMIDST WEALTH.

Fatal Economy of a Woman Worth a Million.

A despatch from New York says: Miss Maria Corsa, 56 years old, whose fortune is estimated at from $600,000 to $1,000,000, is dead at her home in the Bronx. Her death was caused by starvation and exposure, due to her life of seclusion and economy. She lived entirely alone in one room of the Corsa residence, denying herself even the necessaries of life and refusing the warmth of a fire, which might have been built with coal which had been in the cellar for years. Miss Corsa died Mondoy night after thirty-six hours of medical treatment, which was provided by neighbors. On Sunday morning the daughters of a neighbor found her unconscious, and other neighbors took charge of the woman. Dr. Edward C. Fodvin worked all day to restore her, but she died without regaining consciousness. Miss Corsa was born in Port Morris. Her father and mother were both old Knickerbocker families, and with the Schuylers, Valentines, Berrians and Briggs were among the first settlers in Fordham.

FAVOR OLD AGE PENSION.

British Premier and Chancellor Receive Delegation.

A despatch from London says: While declining to make rash promises, Premier Campbell-Bannerman and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith on Thursday declared themselves in entire sympathy with a deputation which called on them to advocate the establishment of a national system of old age pensions. The deputation urged that the scheme should be comprehensive and include all citizens, men or women, who at the age of sixty should receive at least $1.25 weekly pension, and the money being found by means of imperial taxation.

The Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in replying heartily approved of the suggestions. The only difficulty at present, they pointed out, was the question of ways and means. They thought, however, that with greater care in the administration of the country's finances it would not be impossible to find money for such a beneficent scheme.

WHOLE FAMILY DEAD.

A Terrible Tragedy at Dominion in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S., says: A terrible tragedy occurred at Dominion No. 1 early on Friday morning. Four charred and blackened corpses—those of Anton Stetka, his wife and two children, a boy and a girl aged four and two—were found among the ruins of his burned dwelling. Great mystery surrounds the occurrence. The fire was discovered by Conductor Cathcart, who came through Dominion in charge of a train of empty cars. The engineer gave the alarm, and the trainmen rushed up to the burning building and rapped on the door. The house was burning fiercely inside, and the flames were just beginning to break through.

FOUND THE VICTIMS.

According to some neighbors, who hurried to the scene, the fire had apparently started downstairs. The people had been in the habit of keeping fires in the kitchen only. The parents and children all slept in the same room. It was supposed all the inmates had made their escape.

At 3 o'clock the walls of the house fell in, and after a search among the ruins, the bodies were discovered. The children were locked in each other's arms and the skulls of the wife and children were broken and that of the husband entirely removed.

Stetka and his wife were Austrians and had been residing in the Dominion for about three years. About six months ago they purchased a house from Henry Mitchell, and had practically paid for it, but during the past few days expressed a desire to return to Austria. This is said to be due to something that occurred about three months ago. On a pay night, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Stetka is alleged to have been the victim of an attempted assault by a Newfoundlander named Snelgrove, who was subsequently arrested and committed to the Supreme Court. He now lies in jail awaiting trial.

THOUGHT TO BE AN ACCIDENT.

Crown Prosecutor Hearn stated that he believed there was nothing to indicate foul play. It was learned by Crown Prosecutor Hearn that the whole family were preparing to leave the country before the trial came on, as the woman expressed a disinclination to appear in court to give her evidence. The furniture, including the bedsteads, had been piled up in one of the rooms, preparatory to departure, and the theory is that they had the mattresses on the floor near the kitchen stove, and a spark from the fire ignited the bedding. The fact that the children were found clasped in each other's arms is taken as evidence that they were smothered while sleeping.

MONTANA TO EDMONTON.

The Great Northern Railway's Projected Line.

A Winnipeg despatch says: W. Robinson of New York, confidential agent of the Great Northern Railroad, was here to-day en route to Toronto and New York. He has been quietly in the west preparatory to securing a charter for his company to build a line from Havre, Montana, to Edmonton, Alberta, via Medicine Hat, a distance of about 420 miles. The company now have nine branches touching the Canadian border. The latter may be the preliminary step of access to the great oil fields believed to be in northern Alberta.

KING WORKS HARD HIMSELF.

Says He is Able to Sympathize With the Unemployed.

A despatch from London says: King Edward told the Rev. Wilson Carlile, head of the Church Army, who was received in audience at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, that he often worked 12 hours a day himself. He knew the blessings of work, and greatly sympathized with the unemployed. Therefore it was a great comfort to his Majesty to know that the Church Army was furnishing work for so many. The King specially praised the emigration plans of the army, and said to the Rev. Mr. Carlile:—"Encourage your good emigrants. Wish them from me every happiness that work can produce. They will still be in my dominions, and their emigration will not only benefit themselves and their families, but the whole Empire."

SPECIAL SALE.

For the balance of this month we will offer our stock of HORSE BLANKETS and MITTS at the following Reduced Prices in order to clear them out. Now is your opportunity to procure them at a Bargain.

HORSE BLANKETS.

	SP. PRICE	REG. PRICE
Extra large, full lined, New Brunswick pattern, shaped	$1.89	$2.25
Polar, stay-on, shaped with Breast Protector, extra val.	1.99	2.50
All Wool, Kersey Blankets, stay-on, shaped	2.25	2.75
Covers	.75	1.00
Girths, padded, jute and webb	.15	.25
Fancy, all wool, Lap Rugs,	1.25	1.50
Cheap Robes, rubber lined	6.59	8.00

MITTS.

We are offering Two Specials in these, which were Splendid Value at the Regular Price :—

	SPECIAL	REGULAR
Asbestos Mule, lined	35c.	50c.
Cowhide, hair lined	35c.	50c.
Extra Large Mule Overmitts	30c.	40c.

15% off all other lines. It will pay you to buy at these prices.

We have also some Odd Lines in AXES, which we will clear out at 65c. while they last.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS.

FEBRUARY SALE.

This month we mean to clean the balance of our Winter Stock as well as many other odd lines, which must be cleared out to make room for our

BIG SPRING STOCK.

For PERFECTION, DURABILITY and APPEARANCE

Wear "Dainty Mode" Rubbers

because they are the best. We have them to fit all the latest styles of shoes.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

N. B.—All Overdue Accounts must be settled this month.

THE HOUSEWIVES' DELIGHT
SOUVENIR RANGES

The women rule the kitchen so let them judge. Their verdict is that the SOUVENIR RANGE beats them all — saves time, trouble & coal bills

Through the use of the Direct Draft Damper the heat is always under perfect control.

The Gurney, Tilden Company
Manufacturers Limited
Hamilton Winnipeg Toronto Vancouver Montreal

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove
We have Souvenir Ranges on view.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, Stirling, Ont.

TAILORING

There's a Difference

between simply "clothing" a man, and dressing him correctly. Clothing means covering. Dressing means the tasteful, graceful draping of him in garments that set off his figure to advantage. "Clothing" properly so-called, is angular and clumsy. "Tailoring" suggests correct and graceful lines and curves, rounded limbs elegance in fact. If you are looking for the latter effect at little cost, come to us.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

We have Heavy Working Pants, Overalls and Pea Jackets at a very low price.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1907, 30c.

Chatterton Chips

Wonderful winter this. Pretty hard on the sleigh and cutter dealers though. Automobiles do better.

Say nothing but saw wood. The wood saw is IT nowadays. The farmers are getting their wood worked up earlier than usual this year, as the traction engines can go anywhere now.

There has been quite a change of milk drawers for the Eclipse factory. Milton Bird has the hill route, Chisholm Bros. the 7th con. west, Bert Dafoe the 6th con. west, and R. Goudge the 6th con. east.

Our new cheesemaker will get mixed up with the smallpox if he don't watch out.

There is to be a shifting of hired men in this neighborhood soon.

We are to have a new school teacher after the summer holidays, it seems.

Jas. A. Bird intends renovating his barn buildings this spring.

The ice crop isn't a failure after all.

Halloway

Rev. Mr. Crookshanks, of Melrose, took Rev. Mr. Thompson's appointments on Sunday last.

The revival services have closed in the Sidney Baptist church.

The South Hastings Sunday School Association have arranged for a convention at Halloway Church on Wednesday, Feb. 28th. A good programme for the afternoon and evening with Revs. Thompson, Buckler, and Barker, and Messrs. H. K. Denyes, Wm. Moore and Wm. Ward as speakers, promises to be of much interest. All will be made welcome, and provision made for all who wish to remain for the evening session.

Mr. Herb Hamblin and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Palliser.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Rose have a baby boy in their home.

Mr. T. J. Kelly's horse ran away last week, but fortunately did no damage.

Mr. J. C. Dafoe has begun work on a new barn for the Jose Bros.

OLD TIME TRAVELING.

The Stagecoach In England In the Seventeenth Century.

The first stagecoach between the two capitals, London and Edinburgh, appears to have been started in 1658. It ran once a fortnight, and the fare was £4. The time taken to the journey is not accurately known, but between York and London it was four days. This lavish system of communication was not, however, kept up, as in 1763 the coach ran between London and Edinburgh once a month only, taking a fortnight, if the weather was favorable, to the journey.

In the days of stagecoaches people sometimes clubbed together and hired a postchaise for their journey as being quicker and less expensive, and Scottish newspapers occasionally contained advertisements to the effect that a person about to proceed to London would be glad to hear of a fellow "adventurer" or two bent on the same journey to share the expense.

In 1754 a heroic effort was made to improve the London and Edinburgh coach. The Edinburgh Courant for that year contained the following advertisement: "The Edinburgh stagecoach, for the better accommodation of passengers, will be altered to a genteel two end glass coach, being on steel springs, exceeding light and easy, to go in ten days in summer and twelve in winter, to set out the first Tuesday in March and continue it from Hosea Eastgate's, the Coach and Horses, in Dean street, Soho, London, and from John Somerville's, in the Canongate, Edinburgh, etc. Passengers to pay as usual. Performed, if God permits, by your dutiful servant, Hosea Eastgate."

IRELAND'S RUINED CASTLES.

The Green Isle Is Rich In These Ancient Landmarks.

Ireland is rich in castles and ruins. One of the most ancient of these is the Grianan of Aileach, a ruin that stands on the heights above the Swilly and which was centuries ago the stronghold of the northern princes.

Around this fort many battles were fought. Hosts swarmed over the adjacent hills or fled down the river, and in those deadly engagements scenes were enacted that often cast a gloom over the whole country and wrecked the social life of Erin.

As England gained power she strove again and again to exert her influence over the sister isle, but warriors like Strongbow spurned a "foreign" supremacy and when the battle went against them found a safe retreat in the bogs, the valleys and the hills of that lonely country, only to sally forth to avenge themselves anew upon their enemies.

The rock of Cashel, Dunluce castle and many other spots were the centers of these fearful combats.

The picturesque ruins of Sligo abbey, built by Maurice Fitzgerald in A. D. 1253, and the more imposing proportions of Donegal castle are silent witnesses of a progress that proceeded steadily in spite of these disturbances.

Vital Heat of Vegetables.

It will be a novel thought to many that not only animals, but vegetables also, generate a degree of heat by their life processes. It has been observed that the sap of healthy trees is not affected, as other liquids are, by frost; that the inner parts of fibrous plants are warmer than the air on cold days, and that snow melts more rapidly at the foot of living trees than around dead ones. Some vegetables of their own accord grow warmer until midday and then cool off again as the sun declines. The act of flowering has also been found to give rise to an increase of temperature. The stalk of an Italian arum may have a daily increase of no less than 10½ degrees, and the stalk of another plant has been known to be as warm as 109 degrees F.

Some Brief Epitaphs.

The following are among the brief and curious epitaphs seen in European cemeteries: At Worcester, England, the slab erected over a departed auctioneer is inscribed with a single word, "Gone." In Sussex the initials and date of the death of the deceased are followed by two words, "He was." On the monument of Charles the Great of Germany the brief inscription is "Caralo Magno." The most remarkable is at Cane Hill cemetery, Belfast, where the inscription says, "Left till called for."

Welsh Wedding Custom.

In the following quaintly formal letter the parents of Welsh brides sometimes bid their friends attend the wedding and bid them also not to come empty handed: "Whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow will be thankfully received and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion. The parents of the bride and bridegroom elect desire that all gifts due to them will be returned to them on the above date and will be thankful for all favors granted."

Contains the Alphabet.

There is a verse in the Bible which contains every letter in the alphabet, and it is said there is only one such. It is the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra and reads, "And I, even I, Artaxerxes, the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river that whatsoever Ezra, the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you it be done speedily."

Quite Saving.

"I wish I were a night watchman," [illegible] "[illegible] sleep all day and save my [illegible] work all night and save my [illegible]

THE OCTOPUS.

Its Terrible Army of Suckers and Its Powerful Jaws.

Both the octopus and the cuttlefish have arms that are clothed with a formidable array of suckers which are wonderful pieces of mechanism. When the sucker comes into contact with an object the central piston, having previously been raised so as to completely fill the cavity of the sucker, is at once withdrawn and a perfect vacuum produced, explaining the great tenacity with which the suckers cling. They number upward of 100 pairs to each arm of the octopus, and once they obtain a grip on the victim, unless the arm is actually torn away from the body of the octopus, it is practically impossible for its prey to disentangle itself.

In addition to these suckers the octopus has a powerful pair of jaws, shaped like the beak of a parrot, behind which is a formidable armor plated tongue used as a rasping organ. The octopus will attack and kill crabs and lobsters of considerable size, ripping open the body by means of its powerful jaws and devouring the contents. In spite of being a creature of such awe inspiring looks the octopus has several enemies in various species of whales, sharks and conger eels. In fact, the latter are particularly fond of devouring the smaller octopuses.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings.

WHEN WE STAND UPRIGHT.

A Special Complex Mechanism Enables Us to Do It.

We are so accustomed to standing upright as a natural attitude that few of us think what a special complex mechanism is required for this purpose. A moment's consideration will show that the ordinary explanation of the erect position (the center of gravity to be directly above the feet) is insufficient. When a man is suddenly shot, whether from the front or behind, he drops on his face, for the truth is that there is much more weight in the front of the spinal column than behind it.

The fact is that when we are standing a large number of powerful muscles (both front and back) are simultaneously at work, the effects of their action being to neutralize each other. Thus the legs would fall forward were it not that they are kept vertical on the feet by the strong tendon (the "Achilles") at the back of the heel. At the same time the muscles of the thigh are tightened so as to prevent us taking a sitting position, and the muscles of the back are pulled tense so that the trunk does not stoop forward. The head is prevented from dropping on the chest by the ligaments in the nape of the neck.

That the upright is not its normal position is easily shown by the fact that a man nods as he is falling asleep, for as soon as the controlling nervous force is deadened the head drops forward by its own weight, only to be pulled back into position again with a jerk when the brain becomes suddenly aware of an unusual attitude.

British Contrasts.

Their wealth, their luxury, their cultivation of arts which we have not yet had time to seriously contemplate, their civilization, their strange class distinctions, but above all the great wealth and the great poverty of their people, stir our wondering faculties more than any other things can ever do. When we behold their wealth we are as poor children brought suddenly into a rich child's nursery and lost in astonishment at the number and profusion of toys strange to us. When we see their poverty we are Pharisees who thank God that we are not as these others. But in either case are we beset with a great amazement.—From "An Outlander In England."

His Excuse.

A Scottish parish minister met the laird's gamekeeper one day and said to him, "I say, Davidson, why is it I never see you in church?"

"Well, sir," replied Davidson, "I don't want to hurt the attendance."

"Hurt the attendance! What do you mean?" asked the minister in surprise.

"Well, sir, you see," replied the gamekeeper, "there are about a dozen men in the parish that go to church when I'm not there, and they would go poaching if I went to church."

An Explanation.

"Why is it," said the young man with long hair, "that the average woman would rather marry money than brains?"

"She takes less chance," answered Miss Cayenne. "The average woman is a better judge of money than she is of brains."

His Luck.

Friend of the Family—You are very lucky, my boy, to be the seventh son. It will bring you everlasting fortune. Son No. 7—It hasn't so far. All it's brought yet is the old clothes of my six brothers.

Nothing but Praise.

"I have nothing but praise for our new minister."

"So I noticed when the plate came round."

If we neglect to exercise any [illegible] power or quality it soon fails [illegible] us. —Wood.

THE success of pastry depends upon the flour. Bread and pastry must be more than merely appetising; they must be wholesome, digestible, nourishing.

The flour depends upon the wheat and the way it is milled.

Royal Household Flour

is made from spring wheat only. It is milled by the newest and best machinery. It is purified by electricity.

Use it and you get bread not only light, crisp and appetising, but also wholesome, digestible and nourishing.

You will better your baking by buying Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour from your grocer.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

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Wellman's Corners

The "At Home" to be held at the residence of Mr. Fred Snarr on Friday evening, the 23rd, under the auspices of the W. M. S. is expected to be one of the greatest social events of the season.

The Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the residence of W. Anderson on Thursday the 15th. There was a large attendance, and an interesting session. Mrs. R. Totton gave an excellent address on "The duties of parents to their children," which was followed by an animated discussion in which all the ladies took part. Mrs. French contributed two beautiful selections of music. On motion Miss Preston was appointed assistant secretary. Mrs. French, Miss Wootton and Mrs. John Snarr were appointed the program committee for the next meeting. Miss Wootton kindly offered her home for the next meeting, and on motion the offer was accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Anderson as hostess, to Mrs. Totton for her instructive paper, and to Mrs. French for her excellent musical selections. One new name was added to the membership roll. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. D. Wootton the third Thursday in March.

We are again to have a change of teachers, Mr. Smith having been offered the position of principal of the school in Courtland, within five miles of the place where he was born and brought up, with a higher salary than he was getting here. He has accepted, and Dr. W. Brown has been engaged to take his place until the summer holidays.

We learn that Mr. Smith has since been offered the principalship of the school at Embro, with a salary of $500, and if Courtland will let him off will probably accept. The majority of the ratepayers here think that the trustees should have raised his salary and kept him here.

The Dickson Bros. are constructing a steel bridge over the creek by Gullett's mill, in the place of the one that was destroyed by an engine breaking through.

It is said there is likely to be a lawsuit over a piece of scandal in this neighborhood unless there is a speedy retraction on the part of the one who circulated it.

Mrs. Wm. Pollock has gone to Kincardine to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. John Pollock, who is seriously ill.

Harold.

No smallpox here yet.

The wedding of Miss Alice Tanner, a popular young lady of the 8th line, and Mr. Charles Jeffrey, takes place at St. Thomas' Church this evening (Wed.).

Miss Annie Ashley, of Madoc, has returned home after spending a couple of weeks the guest of Mrs. Jas Bailey.

Mr. Harry Heath is preparing to move his barn and to build a stone wall under it in the spring.

Mrs. Earl Bailey is visiting her parents at Chapman.

Farmers here have been having a good deal of pruning done to their orchards.

Miss Stella Kirk has returned home after visiting her sisters here.

A large number are attending the special services being held at Spring Brook.

Mr. James Tanner, teacher at Gunter, is home for his sister's wedding.

We are pleased to see Mr. John Cook around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott spent Tuesday with friends in Thurlow.

Mrs. E. Runnalls has returned home from visiting friends in Thurlow.

Messrs. Thos. and Anson Lloyd have recovered from an attack of la grippe.

A series of earthquakes has wrought devastation along the coast of Colombia and Ecuador. Churches, public buildings and houses have collapsed, four islands have totally disappeared, and hundreds of people perished.

German settlers at Ellerslie, near Edmonton, declare nothing is lacking to complete their happiness but a carload of young ladies, and if there should be a few widows among them it is intimated husbands would be provided for them too.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by all Druggists.

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

JUST PLACED IN STOCK

400,000 SHINGLES,

prices from $1.25 to $3.00. These Shingles were bought down low and are the best value ever brought to Stirling.

I have three grades especially adapted for Barns.

If you want a clear Shingle for a house I can give it to you.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 3c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free